

Converting Colors

XYZ(10.1914, 14.5658, 15.1827)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(10.1914, 14.5658, 15.1827)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(10.1932, 14.5891,
15.1107)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	317667
RGB	49, 118, 103
RGB Percent	19%, 46%, 40%
CMY	0.8078, 0.5372, 0.5961
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.13, 0.54
HSL	167°, 41%, 33%
HSV	167°, 58%, 46%
XYZ	10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107
YIQ	95.6590, -36.3090, -19.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

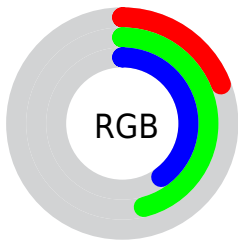
Format	Color
RYB	49, 88, 118
Decimal	3241575
CIELab	45.07, -25.66, 1.74
CIELCh	45, 25.722, 176.123
Yxy	14.5891, 0.2555, 0.3657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281431655 (0xFF317667)
YUV	95.6590, 3.6191, -40.9199
Hunter-Lab	38.1957, -19.2065, 3.2811

Details

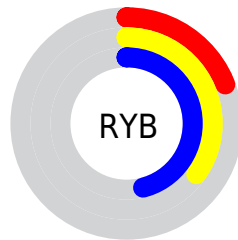
The XYZ color **10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **9.4954, 6.4187, 5.5894**, and the grayscale version is **11.0338, 11.6084, 12.6416**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **25.8751, 34.2837, 35.8255**, and **2.8419, 4.5418, 4.4682** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.5703, 14.2830, 14.4199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10.9700, 14.9748, 15.8300**.

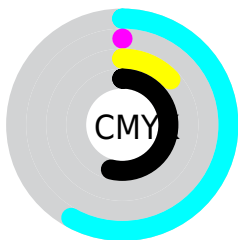
Distribution



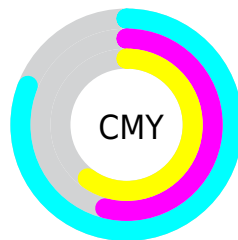
- Red (19%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the XYZ color 10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.1932, 14.5891,
15.1107

■ 10.1932, 14.5891,
15.1107

186.0704,
220.8655, 235.6991

■ 5.5905, 8.5315,
8.7496

■ 25.8047, 34.1307,
35.7923

■ 2.6360, 4.4369,
4.4837

■ 37.5441, 48.3835,
50.9499

■ 0.9643, 1.9208,
1.8943

■ 52.3932, 66.1369,
69.8768

■ 0.0000, 0.5609,
0.4891

■ 70.7172, 87.7752,
92.9915

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 92.8816, 113.6828,
120.7125

■ 119.2517,

144.2441, 153.4584

150.1929,
179.8435, 191.6478

■ 10.1932, 14.5891,
15.1107

■ 10.1932, 14.5891,
15.1107

■ 9.5703, 14.2830,
14.4199

■ 10.9700, 14.9748,
15.8300

■ 9.0880, 14.0486,
13.7558

■ 11.9101, 15.4439,
16.5774

■ 8.7331, 13.8794,
13.1179

■ 13.0235, 16.0018,
17.3539

■ 8.4655, 13.7547,
12.5042

■ 14.3193, 16.6533,
18.1602

■ 8.4257, 13.7362,
12.4123

■ 15.8057, 17.4026,
18.9966

■ 17.4906, 18.2537,
19.8639

■ 19.3811, 19.2104,
20.7625

■ 21.4844, 20.2763,
21.6929

■ 23.8071, 21.4548,
22.6555

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



10.7579, 14.5891, 10.2390



10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107



10.5274, 14.5891, 21.5823

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107



15.7345, 14.5891, 28.7988



16.2582, 14.5891, 8.0471

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107



9.4954, 6.4187, 5.5894

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



17.8461, 14.5891, 11.2906



10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107



17.5228, 14.5891, 23.2986

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107



13.5934, 14.5891, 30.5622



18.3307, 14.5891, 16.6854



14.1432, 14.5891, 6.8705

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107



11.2354, 14.5891, 25.8418



18.3307, 14.5891, 16.6854



16.8793, 14.5891, 8.8840

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



10.1936, 14.5897, 15.1110



25.1834, 29.2841, 31.9340



9.2198, 14.3064, 5.1814



5.6600, 6.6674, 7.2644



57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568



6.9614, 7.3239, 7.9757

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



10.1936, 14.5897, 15.1110



16.5236, 24.9651, 24.9670



9.0559, 10.9992, 18.7860



3.7509, 4.1423, 4.5220



9.1104, 14.8582, 13.4033



44.0695, 72.2750, 63.5961

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



9.4954, 6.4187, 5.5894



15.1899, 9.1505, 6.6259



10.0570, 8.1357, 3.9462



3.7135, 3.7127, 4.0183



8.2762, 4.2442, 1.3965



40.0621, 20.5750, 5.3907

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 10.1932, 14.5891,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107

Protanopia

13.6958, 14.4676, 13.1370

Deuteranopia

14.6542, 14.4541, 15.6532



Tritanopia

11.4562, 14.5866, 21.2805

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107

Protanomaly

11.8526, 14.1274, 13.9065

Deuteranomaly

12.3260, 14.0204, 15.4212

Tritanomaly

10.9191, 14.5360, 18.7532

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107

Achromatopsia

11.1181, 11.6971, 12.7381

Achromatomaly

10.4269, 12.4637, 13.6606

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(49, 118, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 118, 103)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(49, 118, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 118, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(49, 118, 103) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 118, 103) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(49, 118, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 118, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 118, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 118,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 10.1932, 14.5891, 15.1107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 118, 103) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 118,  
103) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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