

Converting Colors

XYZ(10.5991, 13.0762, 22.7347)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(10.5991, 13.0762, 22.7347)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(10.6500, 13.1506,
22.7459)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	306D81
RGB	48, 109, 129
RGB Percent	19%, 43%, 51%
CMY	0.8117, 0.5725, 0.4941
CMYK	0.63, 0.16, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	195°, 46%, 35%
HSV	195°, 63%, 51%
XYZ	10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459
YIQ	93.0410, -42.7760, -6.7120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

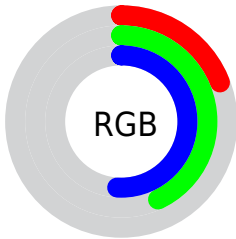
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 83, 129
Decimal	3173761
CIE _{Lab}	42.99, -13.21, -16.97
CIE _{LCh}	43, 21.504, 232.085
Yxy	13.1506, 0.2288, 0.2825
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281363841 (0xFF306D81)
YUV	93.0410, 17.7278, -39.5010
Hunter-Lab	36.2638, -11.0394, -11.8041

Details

The XYZ color **10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **11.6543, 9.0153, 3.9227**, and the grayscale version is **10.3816, 10.9222, 11.8943**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **26.7819, 31.7507, 48.9729**, and **3.1167, 3.9167, 8.1811** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.7943, 12.2144, 22.6105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.6959, 14.2037, 22.8943**.

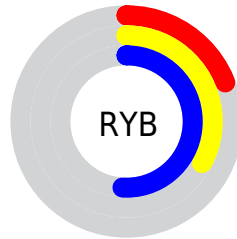
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (43%)

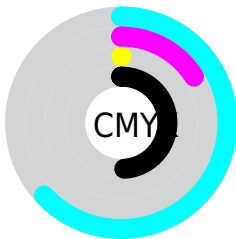
Blue (51%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (51%)

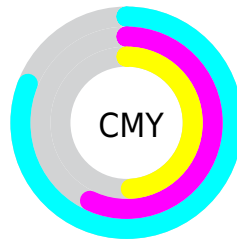


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459 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 10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.6500, 13.1506,
22.7459

■ 10.6500, 13.1506,
22.7459

■ 189.2086,
211.8806, 279.4967

■ 5.8976, 7.5323,
14.2025

■ 26.6498, 31.5741,
48.8937

■ 2.8230, 3.7972,
8.1213

■ 38.6280, 45.1481,
67.3350

■ 1.0608, 1.5608,
4.0838

■ 53.7453, 62.1428,
89.9128

■ 0.0000, 0.3309,
1.6714

■ 72.3673, 82.9426,
117.0456

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.3410

■ 94.8593, 107.9319,
149.1518

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 121.5866,

137.4950, 186.6500

152.9146,
172.0165, 229.9588

■ 10.6500, 13.1506,
22.7459

■ 10.6500, 13.1506,
22.7459

■ 9.7943, 12.2144,
22.6105

■ 11.6959, 14.2037,
22.8943

■ 9.1115, 11.3852,
22.4865

■ 12.9447, 15.3796,
23.0554

■ 8.5832, 10.6534,
22.3731

■ 14.4097, 16.6855,
23.2303

■ 8.2509, 10.1619,
22.2957

■ 16.1023, 18.1277,
23.4195

■ 18.0335, 19.7119,
23.6234

■ 20.2131, 21.4433,
23.8428

■ 22.6506, 23.3271,
24.0779

■ 25.3551, 25.3680,
24.3293

■ 28.3350, 27.5707,
24.5974

Harmonies

Analogous

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



9.7849, 13.1506, 18.0123



10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459



12.0676, 13.1506, 25.3303

Triad

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



10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459



15.9109, 13.1506, 15.6062



11.3444, 13.1506, 7.4439

Complementary

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



10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459



11.6543, 9.0153, 3.9227

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.



12.9411, 13.1506, 7.0752



10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459



15.6742, 13.1506, 11.1682

Square

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



10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459



15.1719, 13.1506, 20.6565



14.5511, 13.1506, 8.2821



10.1605, 13.1506, 9.4314

Rectangle

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



10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459



13.1750, 13.1506, 25.1628



14.5511, 13.1506, 8.2821



11.8470, 13.1506, 7.1472

Sweetspot

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



10.6504, 13.1511, 22.7462



29.9428, 33.3817, 42.0577



10.0797, 16.7333, 7.9936



6.5954, 7.4049, 9.5000



62.3462, 65.5931, 71.4309



8.4577, 8.8982, 9.6901

Same Dimension

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



10.6504, 13.1511, 22.7462



17.0184, 21.2614, 40.3994



7.3471, 6.5443, 21.6451



4.3593, 4.7127, 5.4931



8.0480, 9.9145, 21.7395



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



12.8709, 7.8856, 15.3121



21.5679, 11.8290, 24.8635



14.8866, 15.4800, 5.0001



4.4542, 4.3948, 5.1963



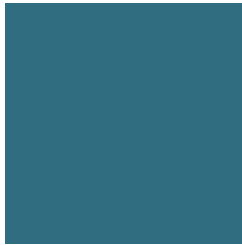
10.9392, 5.3954, 11.5356



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459 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 10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

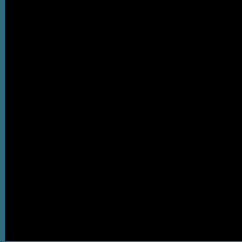
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459.

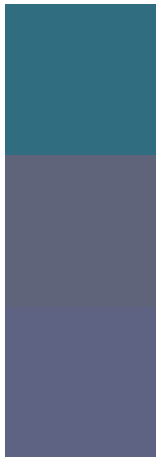


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 10.6500, 13.1506,

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

10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459

Protanopia

12.9562, 13.0312, 20.5713

Deuteranopia

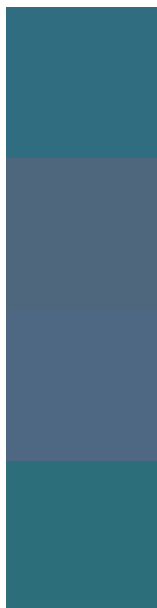
13.2779, 12.9953, 23.2812



Tritanopia

10.0709, 13.2385, 19.7938

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459

Protanomaly

11.7764, 12.8434, 21.2604

Deuteranomaly

12.0214, 12.9319, 22.9816

Tritanomaly

10.2333, 13.1398, 20.7358

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459

Achromatopsia

10.4043, 10.9462, 11.9204

Achromatomaly

10.1239, 11.5421, 15.3299

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459 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(48, 109, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 109, 129)  
}
```

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(48, 109, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 109, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459 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(48, 109, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 109, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 109, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 109, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 109, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 109,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 10.6500, 13.1506, 22.7459 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 109, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 109,  
129) }
```

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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