

# Converting Colors

XYZ(10.9853, 20.6457, 3.9904)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(10.9853, 20.6457, 3.9904)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(10.9975, 20.6878,  
3.9858)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	259112
RGB	37, 145, 18
RGB Percent	15%, 57%, 7%
CMY	0.8549, 0.4314, 0.9294
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.88, 0.43
HSL	111°, 78%, 32%
HSV	111°, 88%, 57%
XYZ	10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858
YIQ	98.2300, -23.6010, -62.3930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

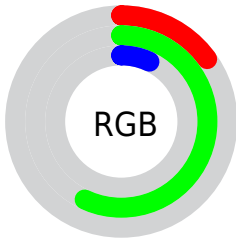
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	18, 145, 126
Decimal	2461970
CIELab	52.61, -52.07, 51.88
CIELCh	53, 73.505, 135.106
Yxy	20.6878, 0.3083, 0.5800
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280652050 (0xFF259112)
YUV	98.2300, -39.5534, -53.6987
Hunter-Lab	45.4838, -36.4374, 26.6430

# Details

The XYZ color **10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **13.9335, 6.9138, 27.3894**, and the grayscale version is **11.7671, 12.3799, 13.4818**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.3256, 44.5971, 14.0054**, and **3.9144, 7.8287, 1.3048** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.5378, 20.4618, 3.4949**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.6761, 21.0200, 4.8449**.

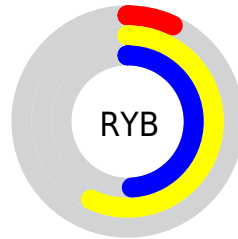
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (57%)

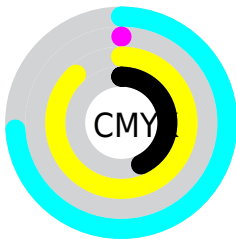
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (49%)

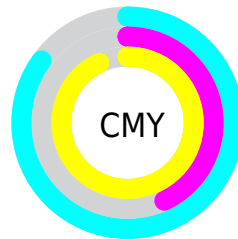


Cyan (74%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (43%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858 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 10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 10.9975, 20.6878,  
3.9858

 10.9975, 20.6878,  
3.9858


191.5590,  
255.6146, 148.0674


 6.1324, 12.8960,  
1.6176


 27.2885, 44.5674,  
13.9770


 2.9672, 7.3570,  
0.3033


 39.4452, 61.4239,  
22.4370


 1.1364, 3.6863,  
0.0000

 54.7632, 82.0708,  
33.7647

 0.0553, 1.4997,  
0.0000

 73.6077, 106.8925,  
48.3787


 0.0000, 0.2885,  
0.0000


 96.3442, 136.2733,  
66.6974


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 123.3380,


170.5977, 89.1394


 154.9545,  
210.2500, 116.1232


 10.9975, 20.6878,  
3.9858


 10.9975, 20.6878,  
3.9858


 10.5378, 20.4618,  
3.4949


 11.6761, 21.0200,  
4.8449

 10.4498, 20.4187,  
3.3904

 12.6046, 21.4702,  
6.1701

 13.8055, 22.0497,  
8.0155

 15.2985, 22.7676,  
10.4274

 17.1014, 23.6320,  
13.4470

■ 19.2304, 24.6507,  
17.1117

■ 21.7009, 25.8306,  
21.4558

■ 24.5269, 27.1785,  
26.5113

■ 27.7218, 28.7006,  
32.3080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



16.0840, 20.6878, 1.4423



10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858



8.6243, 20.6878, 13.3644

# Triad

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



10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858



16.1301, 20.6878, 92.3576



37.4881, 20.6878, 13.2583

# Complementary

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



10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858



13.9335, 6.9138, 27.3894

# 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.



37.5097, 20.6878, 35.1344



10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858



23.7373, 20.6878, 92.2542

# Square

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



10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858



11.0237, 20.6878, 67.2919



31.9870, 20.6878, 67.0633



31.9337, 20.6878, 3.9511



# Rectangle

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



10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858



8.3760, 20.6878, 26.4737



31.9870, 20.6878, 67.0633



38.1819, 20.6878, 18.9908

# Sweetspot

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



10.9980, 20.6887, 3.9863



34.8682, 44.3497, 31.3938



19.2417, 20.9736, 3.6068



7.4791, 9.7333, 6.5010



69.3244, 72.9347, 79.4259



10.7221, 11.2805, 12.2844



# Same Dimension

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



10.9980, 20.6887, 3.9863



18.6180, 36.5162, 6.0671



11.2575, 20.7332, 8.0319



5.4133, 6.0657, 5.7749



8.9777, 17.5208, 2.9087



0.0974, 0.1735, 0.0283



# Inverse Universe

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



13.9335, 6.9138, 27.3894



23.7465, 11.1845, 48.8808



14.2212, 7.3838, 12.8735



5.5481, 5.4708, 6.7923



11.4461, 5.3943, 23.4150

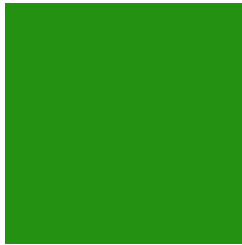


0.1234, 0.0587, 0.2245



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858 looks on a white 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



# Black 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

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

**XYZ 10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 10.9975, 20.6878,



# 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

10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858

### Protanopia

18.3785, 20.3541, 3.2767

### Deuteranopia

20.6864, 20.2463, 4.4077



## Tritanopia

16.3065, 20.6685, 30.3241

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858

## Protanomaly

13.9240, 19.4178, 3.4296

## Deuteranomaly

14.7510, 19.0378, 4.0596

## Tritanomaly

13.1721, 20.2359, 15.0161

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858

## Achromatopsia

11.6093, 12.2139, 13.3009

## Achromatomaly

10.1854, 14.2276, 7.8396

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858 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(37, 145, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 145, 18)  
}
```

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(37, 145, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 145, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858 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(37, 145, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 145, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 145, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 145, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 145, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 145,  
18) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 10.9975, 20.6878, 3.9858 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 145, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 145,  
18) }
```

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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