

# Converting Colors

XYZ(11.5997, 22.8899, 3.8068)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(11.5997, 22.8899, 3.8068)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(11.6049, 22.8926,  
3.8071)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	109900
RGB	16, 153, 0
RGB Percent	6%, 60%, 0%
CMY	0.9373, 0.4000, 0.9999
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	114°, 100%, 30%
HSV	114°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071
YIQ	94.5950, -32.5390, -76.6270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

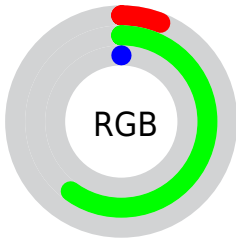
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 153, 137
Decimal	1087744
CIELab	54.96, -57.82, 56.95
CIELCh	55, 81.155, 135.435
Yxy	22.8926, 0.3030, 0.5976
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279277824 (0xFF109900)
YUV	94.5950, -46.6353, -68.9278
Hunter-Lab	47.8462, -40.4364, 28.7747

# Details

The XYZ color **11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **16.0695, 7.6201, 30.7621**, and the grayscale version is **10.8945, 11.4619, 12.4820**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **28.5220, 48.4228, 13.6376**, and **4.5572, 9.1143, 1.5191** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.6052, 22.8934, 3.8072**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.0069, 23.0903, 4.2878**.

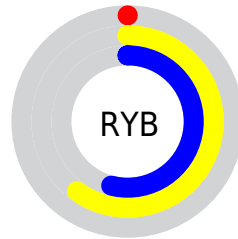
# Distribution



Red (6%)

Green (60%)

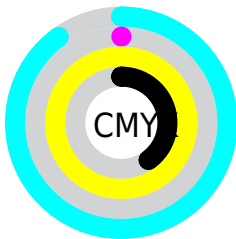
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (54%)

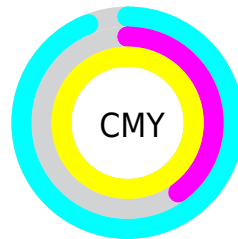


Cyan (90%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (94%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071 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 11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 11.6049, 22.8926,  
3.8071

■ 11.6049, 22.8926,  
3.8071

195.5956,  
267.1729, 146.0565

■ 6.5455, 14.5142,  
1.5201

■ 28.3966, 48.2169,  
13.5624

■ 3.2233, 8.4792,  
0.2329

■ 40.8596, 65.9316,  
21.8678

■ 1.2729, 4.4031,  
0.0000

■ 56.5212, 87.5273,  
33.0164

■ 0.1628, 1.9015,  
0.0000

■ 75.7468, 113.3882,  
47.4267


■ 0.0000, 0.5493,  
0.0000


■ 98.9016, 143.8989,  
65.5174


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 126.3512,


179.4436, 87.7069


 158.4607,  
220.4068, 114.4137


 11.6049, 22.8926,  
3.8071


 11.6049, 22.8926,  
3.8071


 11.6052, 22.8934,  
3.8072

 12.0069, 23.0903,  
4.2878

 12.6472, 23.4026,  
5.1204

 13.5764, 23.8529,  
6.4644

 14.8241, 24.4549,  
8.3842

 16.4159, 25.2207,  
10.9346

■ 18.3749, 26.1611,  
14.1640

■ 20.7223, 27.2862,  
18.1163

■ 23.4774, 28.6050,  
22.8316

■ 26.6584, 30.1261,  
28.3469

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.4670, 22.8926, 1.1688



11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071



8.9320, 22.8926, 14.4175

# Triad

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



11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071



17.6874, 22.8926, 110.3508



43.0874, 22.8926, 13.9182

# Complementary

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



11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071



16.0695, 7.6201, 30.7621

# 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.



43.1949, 22.8926, 39.5962



11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071



26.7015, 22.8926, 109.8259

# Square

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



11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071



11.7277, 22.8926, 79.5969



36.5777, 22.8926, 78.4472



36.3153, 22.8926, 3.6569



# Rectangle

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



11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071



8.6702, 22.8926, 29.9258



36.5777, 22.8926, 78.4472



43.9555, 22.8926, 20.5169

# Sweetspot

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



11.6054, 22.8936, 3.8076



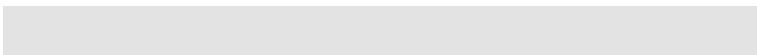
36.8366, 48.7337, 31.9794



21.8229, 24.1436, 3.5104



7.7615, 10.5824, 6.4317



72.9764, 76.7769, 83.6100



11.9732, 12.5967, 13.7178



# Same Dimension

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



11.6054, 22.8936, 3.8076



20.7051, 40.9579, 6.8144



12.1725, 23.0957, 7.9079



6.1891, 6.9549, 6.6221



9.6061, 18.9280, 3.1472



0.1574, 0.2901, 0.0477



# Inverse Universe

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



16.0695, 7.6201, 30.7621



28.6842, 13.5977, 55.0848



15.1740, 7.5874, 11.3386



6.3976, 6.2909, 7.8060



13.2967, 6.3058, 25.4240

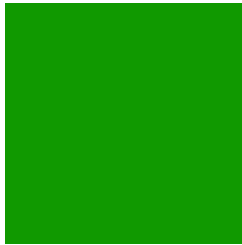


0.2146, 0.1024, 0.3808



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071 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

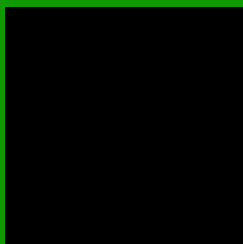
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 11.6049, 22.8926,



# 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

11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071

### Protanopia

20.3290, 22.5285, 3.2770

### Deuteranopia

22.7920, 22.4176, 4.5646



## Tritanopia

17.7525, 22.8373, 34.0442

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071



## Protanomaly

14.4881, 21.1746, 3.3235



## Deuteranomaly

15.2297, 20.6971, 3.9017



## Tritanomaly

13.7024, 22.0680, 15.0926

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071



## Achromatopsia

10.8771, 11.4435, 12.4620



## Achromatomaly

9.3078, 13.9753, 6.4819

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071 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(16, 153, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 153, 0)  
}
```

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(16, 153, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 153, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071 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(16, 153, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 153, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 153, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 153, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 153, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 153, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 11.6049, 22.8926, 3.8071 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 153, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 153,  
0) }
```

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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