

Converting Colors

XYZ(12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(12.1930, 17.6703,
23.8872)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E8282
RGB	14, 130, 130
RGB Percent	5%, 51%, 51%
CMY	0.9450, 0.4902, 0.4902
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	180°, 81%, 28%
HSV	180°, 89%, 51%
XYZ	12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872
YIQ	95.3160, -69.1360, -24.5920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

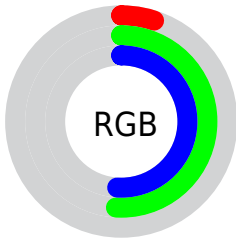
Format	Color
RYB	14, 72, 130
Decimal	950914
CIELab	49.09, -28.41, -8.39
CIELCh	49, 29.620, 196.460
Yxy	17.6703, 0.2268, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279140994 (0xFF0E8282)
YUV	95.3160, 17.0992, -71.3141
Hunter-Lab	42.0361, -21.7873, -4.2666

Details

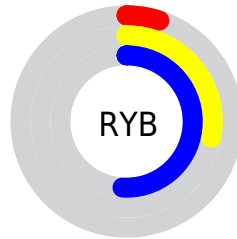
The XYZ color **12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **9.4428, 5.0922, 0.9012**, and the grayscale version is **10.9264, 11.4954, 12.5185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **29.4112, 39.3121, 50.8376**, and **4.3539, 6.3314, 8.7772** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.0249, 17.5840, 23.8797**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.4646, 17.8107, 23.9003**.

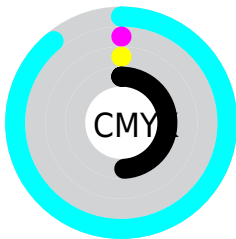
Distribution



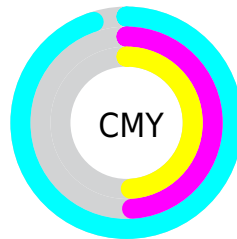
- Red (5%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872 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 12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.1930, 17.6703,
23.8872

■ 12.1930, 17.6703,
23.8872

■ 199.4228,
239.0061, 285.5179

■ 6.9484, 10.7135,
15.0385

■ 29.4599, 39.4747,
50.7876

■ 3.4759, 5.8746,
8.6995

■ 42.2130, 55.0912,
69.6764

■ 1.4101, 2.7690,
4.4516

■ 58.1996, 74.3630,
92.7490

■ 0.2634, 1.0123,
1.8762

■ 77.7850, 97.6745,
120.4239

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.4775

■ 101.3347,
125.4102, 153.1198

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 129.2140,

157.9544, 191.2550

161.7882,
195.6916, 235.2482

■ 12.1930, 17.6703,
23.8872

■ 12.1930, 17.6703,
23.8872

■ 12.0249, 17.5840,
23.8797

■ 12.4646, 17.8107,
23.9003

■ 12.0122, 17.5775,
23.8791

■ 12.8879, 18.0289,
23.9202

■ 13.4812, 18.3348,
23.9480

■ 14.2600, 18.7363,
23.9845

■ 15.2380, 19.2404,
24.0303

■ 16.4274, 19.8536,
24.0860

■ 17.8398, 20.5817,
24.1521

■ 19.4856, 21.4302,
24.2291

■ 21.3748, 22.4041,
24.3176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.1364, 17.6703, 15.8893



12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872



13.3910, 17.6703, 32.5300

Triad

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



12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872



20.9535, 17.6703, 31.7571



18.0714, 17.6703, 7.9049

Complementary

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



12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872



9.4428, 5.0922, 0.9012

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.



20.7321, 17.6703, 10.1752



12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872



22.5153, 17.6703, 23.0313

Square

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



12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872



18.3478, 17.6703, 37.8588



22.4301, 17.6703, 15.2383



15.3326, 17.6703, 8.0165

Rectangle

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



12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872



14.7590, 17.6703, 36.8575



22.4301, 17.6703, 15.2383



19.0103, 17.6703, 8.3807

Sweetspot

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



12.1935, 17.6710, 23.8876



29.3021, 35.1551, 42.4336



8.2750, 16.1072, 3.0888



6.4881, 7.8828, 9.5979



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.



12.1935, 17.6710, 23.8876



21.1538, 30.9545, 42.0518



6.6556, 6.5950, 22.0419



4.4464, 4.8869, 5.5222



11.5175, 16.8536, 22.8957



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



9.4428, 5.0922, 0.9012



16.2124, 8.3578, 0.7588



11.4804, 9.1674, 1.5804



4.3278, 4.3443, 4.5306



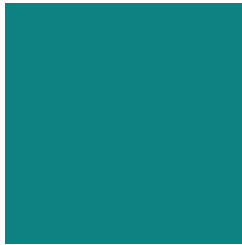
8.8271, 4.5505, 0.4131



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872 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 12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

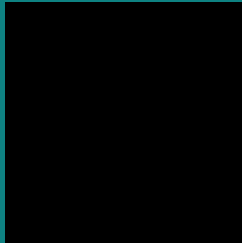
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 12.1930, 17.6703,

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

12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872

Protanopia

16.9180, 17.4239, 20.5606

Deuteranopia

17.8160, 17.4534, 24.9841



Tritanopia

12.9625, 17.7976, 27.1782

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872

Protanomaly

13.6628, 16.5937, 21.5516

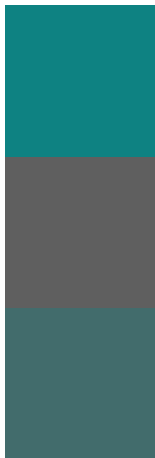
Deuteranomaly

14.2238, 16.6364, 24.6518

Tritanomaly

12.6251, 17.6487, 26.0337

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872

Achromatopsia

10.8771, 11.4435, 12.4620

Achromatomaly

10.3161, 12.9661, 16.1463

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872 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(14, 130, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 130, 130)  
}
```

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(14, 130, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 130, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872 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(14, 130, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 130, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 130, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 130, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 130, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 130,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 12.1930, 17.6703, 23.8872 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 130, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 130,  
130) }
```

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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