

# Converting Colors

XYZ(15.1308, 23.0815, 3.6577)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(15.1308, 23.0815, 3.6577)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(15.1028, 23.0446,  
3.6520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	609200
RGB	96, 146, 0
RGB Percent	38%, 57%, 0%
CMY	0.6235, 0.4274, 1.0000
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 1.00, 0.43
HSL	81°, 100%, 29%
HSV	81°, 100%, 57%
XYZ	15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520
YIQ	114.4060, 17.0660, -56.0060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

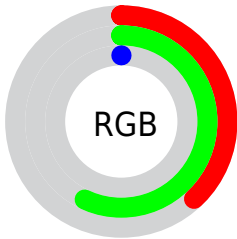
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 146, 50
Decimal	6328832
CIELab	55.12, -35.73, 58.12
CIElCh	55, 68.222, 121.580
Yxy	23.0446, 0.3613, 0.5513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284518912 (0xFF609200)
YUV	114.4060, -56.4022, -16.1421
Hunter-Lab	48.0048, -27.8505, 29.0928

# Details

The XYZ color **15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **6.5047, 2.7541, 27.3842**, and the grayscale version is **16.2782, 17.1260, 18.6502**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.4910, 48.3175, 13.1386**, and **5.0067, 8.6558, 1.4069** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.1029, 23.0454, 3.6522**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.7298, 23.3589, 4.1172**.

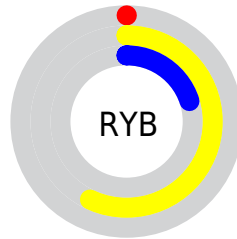
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (57%)

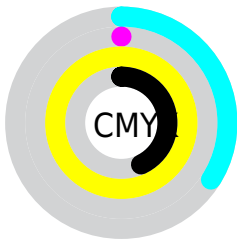
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (20%)

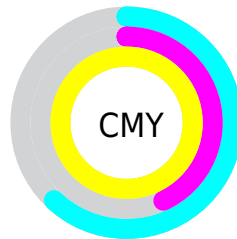


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520 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 15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



15.1028, 23.0446,  
3.6520

15.1028, 23.0446,  
3.6520

217.3637,  
267.9540, 144.2751

8.9784, 14.6264,  
1.4364

34.6036, 48.4666,  
13.1989

4.7841, 8.5576,  
0.1699

48.7107, 66.2391,  
21.3673

2.1546, 4.4538,  
0.0000

66.2093, 87.8986,  
32.3570

0.7186, 1.9305,  
0.0000

87.4649, 113.8295,  
46.5867


0.0000, 0.5666,  
0.0000


112.8427,  
144.4160, 64.4747


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


142.7083,


180.0427, 86.4398


 177.4268,  
221.0939, 112.9004


 15.1028, 23.0446,  
3.6520


 15.1028, 23.0446,  
3.6520


 15.1029, 23.0454,  
3.6522

 15.7298, 23.3589,  
4.1172

 16.4478, 23.7128,  
4.8862

 17.2863, 24.1189,  
6.1086

 18.2564, 24.5817,  
7.8405

 19.3680, 25.1052,  
10.1303

■ 20.6296, 25.6929,  
13.0203

■ 22.0490, 26.3480,  
16.5491

■ 23.6335, 27.0734,  
20.7519

■ 25.3897, 27.8719,  
25.6613

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



21.5024, 23.0446, 2.1938



15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520



11.3950, 23.0446, 9.9713

# Triad

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



15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520



15.6545, 23.0446, 82.8889



40.0145, 23.0446, 23.9545

# Complementary

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



15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520



6.5047, 2.7541, 27.3842

# 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.



37.4461, 23.0446, 50.7681



15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520



22.3089, 23.0446, 94.5575

# Square

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



15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520



11.6578, 23.0446, 54.0356



30.4887, 23.0446, 80.3537



36.8725, 23.0446, 8.9288



# Rectangle

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



15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520



10.3881, 23.0446, 19.4451



30.4887, 23.0446, 80.3537



39.7877, 23.0446, 31.7374

# Sweetspot

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



15.1033, 23.0456, 3.6525



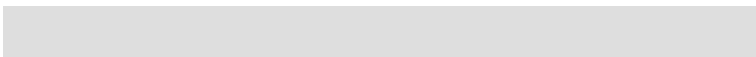
38.7331, 46.4041, 28.7775



12.9394, 8.2808, 0.9166



8.4020, 10.2243, 5.8590



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.



15.1033, 23.0456, 3.6525



26.4554, 40.5565, 6.4339



10.6643, 20.7572, 3.4448



6.0745, 6.6462, 6.2032



13.3144, 20.2917, 3.2149



0.1947, 0.2647, 0.0408



# Inverse Universe

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



6.5047, 2.7541, 27.3842



11.3083, 4.7723, 48.2987



13.1682, 6.1892, 27.6961



5.6756, 5.7238, 7.2754



5.7456, 2.4345, 24.0981



0.0996, 0.0449, 0.2963



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520 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



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520 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 15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.1028, 23.0446,



# 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

15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520

### Protanopia

20.4640, 22.7984, 3.3220

### Deuteranopia

23.2691, 22.8581, 4.2842



## Tritanopia

20.6262, 23.0944, 30.9743

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520

## Protanomaly

17.9989, 22.5584, 3.4056

## Deuteranomaly

19.4812, 22.4815, 3.8849

## Tritanomaly

17.3423, 22.6285, 14.0434

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520

## Achromatopsia

15.9940, 16.8269, 18.3245

## Achromatomaly

14.7269, 18.5285, 9.1035

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520 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(96, 146, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 146, 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(96, 146, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 146, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520 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(96, 146, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 146, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 146, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 146, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 146, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 146, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 15.1028, 23.0446, 3.6520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 146, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 146,  
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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