

Converting Colors

XYZ(15.2130, 12.1902, 2.9159)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(15.2130, 12.1902, 2.9159)
contains.

XYZ(15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**XYZ(15.2358, 12.1922,
2.9168)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	935120
RGB	147, 81, 32
RGB Percent	58%, 32%, 13%
CMY	0.4235, 0.6823, 0.8745
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.78, 0.42
HSL	26°, 64%, 35%
HSV	26°, 78%, 58%
XYZ	15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168
YIQ	95.1480, 55.0650, -1.2470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

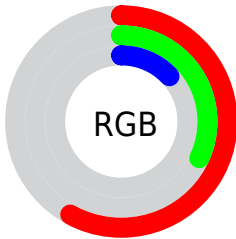
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 117, 32
Decimal	9654560
CIE Lab	41.52, 23.68, 39.33
CIE LCh	42, 45.908, 58.949
Yxy	12.1922, 0.5021, 0.4018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287844640 (0xFF935120)
YUV	95.1480, -31.1320, 45.4742
Hunter-Lab	34.9173, 16.7812, 19.4894

Details

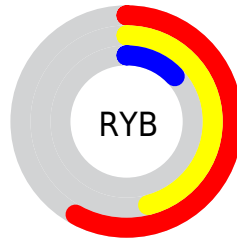
The XYZ color **15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **10.2295, 11.1484, 29.2164**, and the grayscale version is **10.9762, 11.5478, 12.5755**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.7411, 29.7909, 11.5086**, and **4.9154, 3.4262, 0.4023** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.4904, 10.9530, 1.8932**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.1488, 13.6242, 4.4364**.

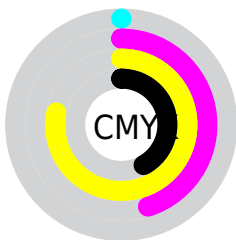
Distribution



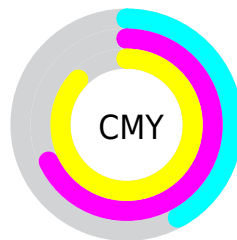
- Red (58%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168 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 15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.2358, 12.1922,
2.9168

■ 15.2358, 12.1922,
2.9168

218.1492,
205.6736, 135.2938

■ 9.0724, 6.8747,
1.0523

■ 34.8346, 29.8447,
11.4224

■ 4.8459, 3.3839,
0.0000

■ 49.0007, 42.9485,
18.9007

■ 2.1910, 1.3353,
0.0000

■ 66.5651, 59.4165,
29.0872

■ 0.7380, 0.1683,
0.0000

■ 87.8932, 79.6331,
42.4006

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 113.3503,
103.9827, 59.2595

■ 143.3018,

132.8497, 80.0822

178.1130,
166.6186, 105.2875

15.2358, 12.1922,
2.9168

15.2358, 12.1922,
2.9168

14.4904, 10.9530,
1.8932

16.1488, 13.6242,
4.4364

13.8877, 9.8905,
1.2518

17.2419, 15.2566,
6.5078

13.7902, 9.7182,
1.1490

18.5269, 17.0988,
9.1799

20.0144, 19.1591,
12.4958

21.7141, 21.4450,
16.4949

■ 23.6349, 23.9638,
21.2132

■ 25.7852, 26.7222,
26.6841

■ 28.1729, 29.7269,
32.9390

■ 30.8056, 32.9841,
40.0076

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.1831, 12.1922, 6.2018



15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168



11.7068, 12.1922, 2.0577

Triad

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



15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168



6.2702, 12.1922, 12.9400



14.9917, 12.1922, 36.8241

Complementary

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



15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168



10.2295, 11.1484, 29.2164

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.



11.4707, 12.1922, 41.5550



15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168



6.8189, 12.1922, 24.3475

Square

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



15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168



6.9021, 12.1922, 5.8559



8.5751, 12.1922, 36.1607



18.0242, 12.1922, 25.2354

Rectangle

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



15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168



9.6211, 12.1922, 2.3587



8.5751, 12.1922, 36.1607



13.8069, 12.1922, 39.4599

Sweetspot

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



15.2361, 12.1928, 2.9170



40.4733, 40.4984, 33.3957



14.8053, 8.1386, 12.6160



8.9843, 8.9091, 7.0021



71.1368, 74.8414, 81.5023



11.3376, 11.9280, 12.9896

Same Dimension

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



15.2361, 12.1928, 2.9170



25.1083, 18.1268, 2.5067



21.2983, 24.3173, 4.9378



5.9918, 6.1974, 6.1209



11.9791, 8.4725, 1.0040



0.1749, 0.1602, 0.0217

Inverse Universe

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



10.2295, 11.1484, 29.2164



15.6661, 16.0275, 51.7025



6.6755, 4.0403, 28.0317



5.7592, 6.1523, 7.3537



7.3634, 7.4216, 24.9755



0.1194, 0.1494, 0.3155

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

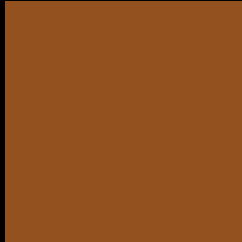
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168 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 15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.2358, 12.1922,

2.9168.

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

15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168

Protanopia

11.2262, 12.3722, 3.5467

Deuteranopia

12.5245, 12.3743, 2.8270



Tritanopia

16.4641, 12.1525, 9.2625

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168

Protanomaly

12.2989, 11.9866, 3.2555

Deuteranomaly

13.3099, 12.1390, 2.8040

Tritanomaly

15.8343, 12.1036, 6.2043

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168

Achromatopsia

10.8771, 11.4435, 12.4620

Achromatomaly

11.7653, 11.3576, 7.7030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168 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(147, 81, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 81, 32)  
}
```

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(147, 81, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 81, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168 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(147, 81, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 81, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 81, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 81, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 81, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 81,  
32) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 15.2358, 12.1922, 2.9168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 81, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 81,  
32) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor