

# Converting Colors

XYZ(19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(19.0292, 10.1587,  
8.5473)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD1950
RGB	173, 25, 80
RGB Percent	68%, 10%, 31%
CMY	0.3216, 0.9019, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.86, 0.54, 0.32
HSL	338°, 75%, 39%
HSV	338°, 86%, 68%
XYZ	19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473
YIQ	75.5220, 70.5530, 48.4810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

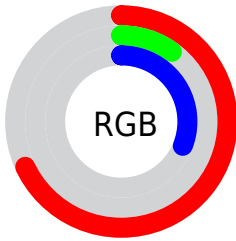
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	173, 25, 80
Decimal	11344208
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.13, 59.20, 7.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 59.699, 7.396
Yxy	10.1587, 0.5043, 0.2692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289534288 (0xFFAD1950)
YUV	75.5220, 2.2077, 85.4882
Hunter-Lab	31.8727, 50.7939, 6.4111

# Details

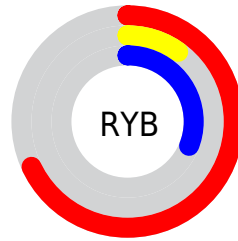
The XYZ color **19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. A complement of this color would be **18.6157, 31.4023, 22.2241**, and the grayscale version is **6.7707, 7.1233, 7.7573**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **41.4665, 26.2222, 23.6447**, and **7.2579, 3.7048, 2.0016** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.3954, 9.4830, 6.5120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.9555, 11.3157, 11.0010**.

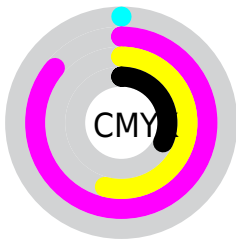
# Distribution



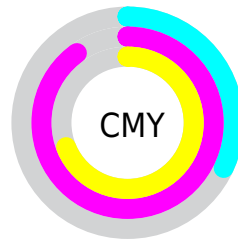
- Red (68%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (32%)




- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (69%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473 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 19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 19.0292, 10.1587,  
8.5473


 19.0292, 10.1587,  
8.5473


239.5449,  
191.8010, 190.0559


 11.7955, 5.5043,  
4.3543


 41.2999, 26.0936,  
23.5882


 6.6758, 2.5461,  
1.8217


 57.0677, 38.1428,  
35.2733


 3.3047, 0.8996,  
0.4422

 76.4108, 53.4259,  
50.2928

 1.3169, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 99.6947, 72.3270,  
69.0653

 0.1958, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 127.2847, 95.2307,  
92.0093

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 159.5462,

122.5214, 119.5434

196.8445,  
154.5833, 152.0861

■ 19.0292, 10.1587,  
8.5473

■ 19.0292, 10.1587,  
8.5473

■ 18.3954, 9.4830,  
6.5120

■ 19.9555, 11.3157,  
11.0010

■ 18.1669, 9.2576,  
5.7218

■ 21.2149, 13.0300,  
13.9009

■ 22.8405, 15.3637,  
17.2714

■ 24.8612, 18.3702,  
21.1350

■ 27.3026, 22.0971,  
25.5124

■ 30.1882, 26.5875,  
30.4228

■ 33.5397, 31.8812,  
35.8847

■ 37.3773, 38.0152,  
41.9153

■ 41.7201, 45.0243,  
48.5312

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.2422, 10.1587, 21.3910



19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473



16.8225, 10.1587, 2.5290

# Triad

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



19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473



5.8173, 10.1587, 1.3155



7.0776, 10.1587, 44.5110

# Complementary

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



19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473



18.6157, 31.4023, 22.2241

# 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.



4.8828, 10.1587, 29.6110



19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473



4.3019, 10.1587, 4.7437

# Square

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



19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473



8.7325, 10.1587, 0.4566



4.0125, 10.1587, 14.0250



10.6415, 10.1587, 48.2919



# Rectangle

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



19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473



14.2255, 10.1587, 1.0843



4.0125, 10.1587, 14.0250



6.1870, 10.1587, 40.3126

# Sweetspot

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



19.0295, 10.1593, 8.5475



53.5595, 46.8235, 53.6419



15.1295, 7.4447, 40.1746



11.2508, 9.5683, 11.0032



82.5889, 86.8899, 94.6231



15.4596, 16.2647, 17.7123



# Same Dimension

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



19.0295, 10.1593, 8.5475



32.4406, 16.5417, 9.7435



18.2471, 10.6303, 2.0107



8.1237, 8.0627, 8.9622



13.3721, 6.8114, 4.3387



0.3989, 0.2003, 0.2625



# Inverse Universe

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



19.0295, 10.1593, 8.5475



32.4406, 16.5417, 9.7435



19.7881, 26.9120, 43.6866



8.1237, 8.0627, 8.9622



13.3721, 6.8114, 4.3387



0.3989, 0.2003, 0.2625



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473 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



## 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 19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.0292, 10.1587,



# 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

19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473

### Protanopia

10.4185, 10.4606, 16.7992

### Deuteranopia

10.6362, 10.5247, 7.7742



## Tritanopia

17.8539, 10.1906, 2.9454

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473

## Protanomaly

11.7197, 8.6681, 13.1120

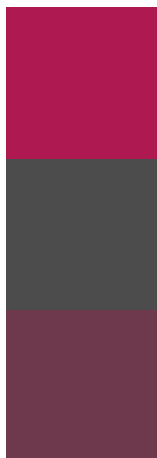
## Deuteranomaly

12.4007, 9.0482, 7.9304

## Tritanomaly

18.2230, 10.1247, 4.4838

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473

## Achromatopsia

6.8694, 7.2272, 7.8704

## Achromatomaly

9.3582, 6.8416, 7.8485

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473 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(173, 25, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 25, 80)  
}
```

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(173, 25, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 25, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473 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(173, 25, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 25, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(173, 25, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 25, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 25, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 25,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 19.0292, 10.1587, 8.5473 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 25, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173, 25,  
80) }
```

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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