

Converting Colors

XYZ(19.0500, 27.8566, 37.9294)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(19.0500, 27.8566, 37.9294)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(19.0038, 27.7148,
38.0661)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A0A1
RGB	0, 160, 161
RGB Percent	0%, 63%, 63%
CMY	0.9999, 0.3725, 0.3686
CMYK	1.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	180°, 100%, 32%
HSV	180°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661
YIQ	112.2740, -95.6810, -33.6090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

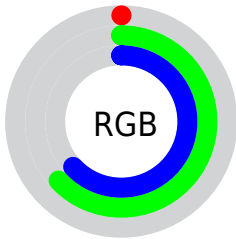
Format	Color
RYB	0, 80, 161
Decimal	41121
CIELab	59.63, -33.62, -10.50
CIELCh	60, 35.220, 197.339
Yxy	27.7148, 0.2241, 0.3269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278231201 (0xFF00A0A1)
YUV	112.2740, 24.0219, -98.4643
Hunter-Lab	52.6448, -27.6933, -6.0196

Details

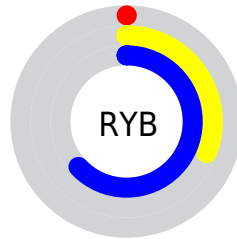
The XYZ color **19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **14.7094, 7.5995, 0.6923**, and the grayscale version is **15.4358, 16.2397, 17.6850**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **41.2093, 55.8859, 73.5808**, and **8.1770, 11.8509, 16.6083** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.0043, 27.7156, 38.0667**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.2375, 27.8616, 38.0826**.

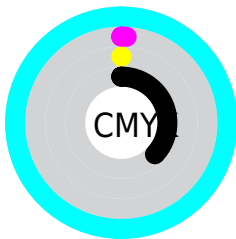
Distribution



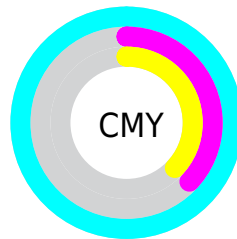
- Red (0%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661 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 19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.0038, 27.7148,
38.0661

■ 19.0038, 27.7148,
38.0661

■ 239.4074,
291.1016, 353.2101

■ 11.7770, 18.1108,
25.7318

■ 41.2573, 56.0288,
73.4140

■ 6.6632, 11.0296,
16.3991

■ 57.0148, 75.5075,
97.2646

■ 3.2968, 6.0867,
9.6496

■ 76.3466, 99.0467,
125.7911

■ 1.3126, 2.8979,
5.0647

■ 99.6181, 127.0305,
159.4120

■ 0.1926, 1.0787,
2.2259

■ 127.1945,
159.8436, 198.5458

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.6892

■ 159.4413,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

197.8702, 243.6110

0.0000

196.7239,
241.4947, 295.0263

■ 19.0038, 27.7148,
38.0661

■ 19.0038, 27.7148,
38.0661

■ 19.0043, 27.7156,
38.0667

■ 19.2375, 27.8616,
38.0826

■ 19.6417, 28.0957,
38.1065

■ 20.2907, 28.4560,
38.1419

■ 21.2159, 28.9588,
38.1901

■ 22.4439, 29.6177,
38.2526

■ 23.9985, 30.4449,
38.3303

■ 25.9008, 31.4514,
38.4243

■ 28.1702, 32.6472,
38.5355

■ 30.8248, 34.0416,
38.6648

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.8591, 27.7148, 25.1282



19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661



20.9696, 27.7148, 51.9657

Triad

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



19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661



33.1326, 27.7148, 49.9647



28.2581, 27.7148, 12.0543

Complementary

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



19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661



14.7094, 7.5995, 0.6923

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.



32.5618, 27.7148, 15.5305



19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661



35.5813, 27.7148, 35.8598

Square

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



19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661



28.9693, 27.7148, 60.0523



35.3613, 27.7148, 23.4604



23.8787, 27.7148, 12.3366

Rectangle

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



19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661



23.1876, 27.7148, 58.8319



35.3613, 27.7148, 23.4604



29.7704, 27.7148, 12.7694

Sweetspot

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



19.0046, 27.7158, 38.0668



46.1705, 56.2125, 68.8032



12.7455, 25.4903, 4.2491



9.8177, 12.1653, 15.0744



76.7382, 80.7346, 87.9200



13.3056, 13.9985, 15.2444

Same Dimension

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



19.0046, 27.7158, 38.0668



34.0288, 49.6240, 68.1714



9.3398, 8.3862, 34.8452



7.2723, 8.0037, 9.0646



15.1791, 22.1377, 30.4028



0.3201, 0.4674, 0.6392

Inverse Universe

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



21.0438, 10.1159, 34.1022



37.6837, 18.1143, 61.0575



17.6047, 13.3900, 1.6574



7.3624, 7.2014, 8.8950



16.8072, 8.0789, 27.2391



0.3537, 0.1700, 0.5753

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661 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 19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

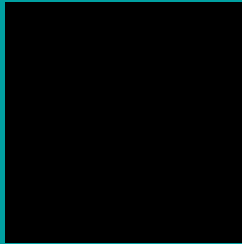
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.0038, 27.7148,

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

19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661

Protanopia

26.5057, 27.3877, 32.7435

Deuteranopia

27.9696, 27.3294, 39.8773



Tritanopia

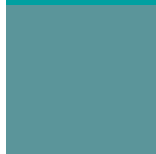
20.0564, 27.6409, 42.8062

Trichromacy



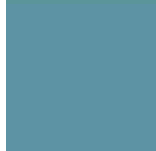
Original Color

19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661



Protanomaly

20.8946, 26.0521, 34.4992



Deuteranomaly

21.6488, 25.8749, 38.9753



Tritanomaly

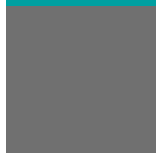
19.6226, 27.7149, 40.8745

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661



Achromatopsia

15.4009, 16.2029, 17.6450



Achromatomaly

14.4781, 18.6518, 23.9562

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661 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(0, 160, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 160, 161)  
}
```

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(0, 160, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 160, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661 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(0, 160, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 160, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 160, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 160, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 160, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 160,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 19.0038, 27.7148, 38.0661 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 160, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 160,  
161) }
```

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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