

# Converting Colors

XYZ(19.0622, 16.7705, 16.6335)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(19.0622, 16.7705, 16.6335)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(19.1122, 16.7339,  
16.6906)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	90676D
RGB	144, 103, 109
RGB Percent	56%, 40%, 43%
CMY	0.4353, 0.5961, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.24, 0.44
HSL	351°, 17%, 48%
HSV	351°, 28%, 56%
XYZ	19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906
YIQ	115.9430, 22.5100, 10.5580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

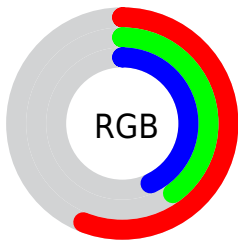
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 103, 109
Decimal	9463661
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.92, 17.40, 3.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 17.685, 10.342
Yxy	16.7339, 0.3638, 0.3185
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287653741 (0xFF90676D)
YUV	115.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060
Hunter-Lab	40.9071, 11.8096, 4.4439

# Details

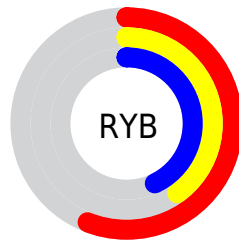
The XYZ color **19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **20.1550, 24.6656, 27.7447**, and the grayscale version is **16.5887, 17.4526, 19.0059**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **41.4540, 37.7914, 38.3673**, and **6.7979, 5.5033, 5.2614** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1852, 13.8659, 13.0084**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.3794, 20.1339, 20.9433**.

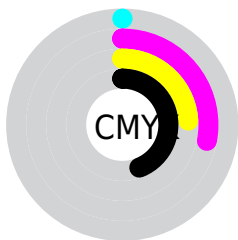
# Distribution



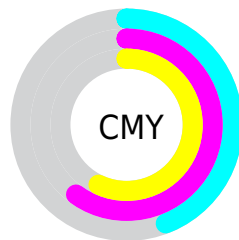
- Red (56%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (44%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (57%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906 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 19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 19.1122, 16.7339,  
16.6906


 19.1122, 16.7339,  
16.6906


239.9937,  
233.6342, 245.3663


 11.8559, 10.0450,  
9.8545


 41.4390, 37.8677,  
38.5764


 6.7171, 5.4288,  
5.1983


 57.2402, 53.0813,  
54.4631

 3.3306, 2.5010,  
2.3033


 76.6204, 71.9053,  
74.2039

 1.3309, 0.8771,  
0.7331

 99.9449, 94.7240,  
98.2172

 0.2062, 0.0000,  
0.0000

127.5792,  
121.9219, 126.9215

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

159.8885,

153.8833, 160.7355

197.2382,  
190.9926, 200.0776

■ 19.1122, 16.7339,  
16.6906

■ 19.1122, 16.7339,  
16.6906

■ 17.1852, 13.8659,  
13.0084

■ 21.3794, 20.1339,  
20.9433

■ 15.5806, 11.5007,  
9.8713

■ 24.0007, 24.0884,  
25.7884

■ 14.2809, 9.6099,  
7.2536

■ 26.9911, 28.6216,  
31.2477

■ 13.2666, 8.1615,  
5.1270

■ 30.3641, 33.7555,  
37.3419

■ 12.5157, 7.1191,  
3.4605

■ 34.1326, 39.5108,  
44.0904

■ 12.0030, 6.4408,  
2.2194

■ 38.3088, 45.9076,  
51.5120

■ 11.6797, 6.0388,  
1.3578

■ 42.9047, 52.9646,  
59.6247

■ 11.6377, 5.9837,  
1.2542

■ 47.9313, 60.7001,  
68.4458

■ 53.3997, 69.1317,  
77.9918

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.9671, 16.7339, 21.3331



19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906



18.3554, 16.7339, 13.1117

# Triad

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



19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906



14.0037, 16.7339, 12.3194



14.8969, 16.7339, 27.7914

# Complementary

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



19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906



20.1550, 24.6656, 27.7447

# 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.



13.6831, 16.7339, 24.5087



19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906



13.1917, 16.7339, 15.4262

# Square

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



19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906



15.3615, 16.7339, 10.8821



13.0784, 16.7339, 19.8409



16.4613, 16.7339, 28.2828



# Rectangle

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



19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906



17.4692, 16.7339, 11.6117



13.0784, 16.7339, 19.8409



14.4372, 16.7339, 26.9548

# Sweetspot

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



19.1127, 16.7347, 16.6909



41.9797, 41.9543, 44.8383



20.3413, 17.1054, 28.6154



9.4794, 9.3981, 10.0111



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.



19.1127, 16.7347, 16.6909



31.5245, 26.2580, 25.2787



20.3525, 19.7136, 15.5653



5.4390, 5.4361, 5.8100



10.1401, 5.2130, 1.1229



0.1019, 0.0518, 0.0368



# Inverse Universe

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



19.1127, 16.7347, 16.6909



31.5245, 26.2580, 25.2787



18.5644, 20.7702, 29.4164



5.4390, 5.4361, 5.8100



10.1401, 5.2130, 1.1229

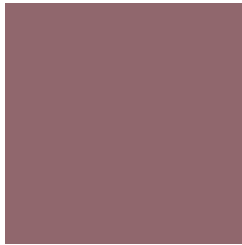


0.1019, 0.0518, 0.0368



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

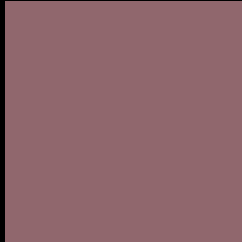
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906 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 19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.1122, 16.7339,



# 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

19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906

### Protanopia

16.2021, 16.7611, 18.6009

### Deuteranopia

17.0351, 16.7466, 16.5219



## Tritanopia

19.2211, 16.7775, 17.2642

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906

## Protanomaly

17.0535, 16.5652, 17.9214

## Deuteranomaly

17.6373, 16.5846, 16.4589

## Tritanomaly

19.1663, 16.7556, 16.9758

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906

## Achromatopsia

16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191

## Achromatomaly

17.2693, 16.9968, 17.9933

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906 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(144, 103, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 103, 109)  
}
```

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(144, 103, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 103, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906 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(144, 103, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 103, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 103, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 103, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 103, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 103,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 19.1122, 16.7339, 16.6906 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 103, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
103, 109) }
```

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