

# Converting Colors

XYZ(19.0996, 21.0896, 31.0395)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(19.0996, 21.0896, 31.0395)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(19.1536, 21.1066,  
31.0815)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	698294
RGB	105, 130, 148
RGB Percent	41%, 51%, 58%
CMY	0.5882, 0.4902, 0.4196
CMYK	0.29, 0.12, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	205°, 17%, 50%
HSV	205°, 29%, 58%
XYZ	19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815
YIQ	124.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

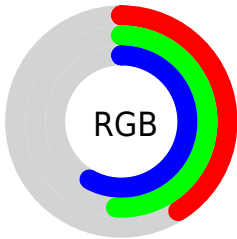
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	105, 121, 148
Decimal	6914708
CIE Lab	53.07, -4.56, -12.61
CIE LCh	53, 13.407, 250.121
Yxy	21.1066, 0.2685, 0.2959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285104788 (0xFF698294)
YUV	124.5770, 11.5475, -17.1690
Hunter-Lab	45.9419, -5.9801, -7.9527

# Details

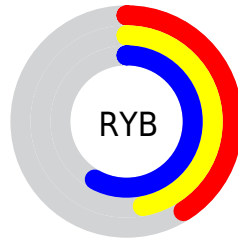
The XYZ color **19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **21.8458, 21.4820, 16.3601**, and the grayscale version is **19.3189, 20.3250, 22.1339**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **41.4988, 45.2993, 62.4335**, and **6.7310, 7.5887, 12.4193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.7650, 18.6890, 30.7411**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.8957, 23.7811, 31.4536**.

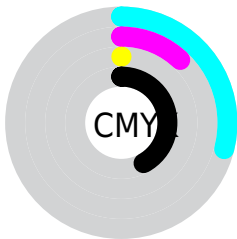
# Distribution



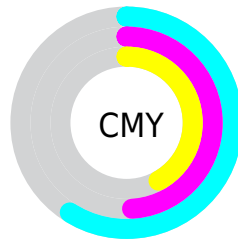
- Red (41%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815 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 19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 19.1536, 21.1066,  
31.0815

■ 19.1536, 21.1066,  
31.0815

240.2173,  
257.8445, 321.2764

■ 11.8860, 13.2019,  
20.4019

■ 41.5084, 45.2649,  
62.4494

■ 6.7377, 7.5678,  
12.5006

■ 57.3262, 62.2873,  
83.9749

■ 3.3435, 3.8196,  
6.9589

■ 76.7248, 83.1177,  
109.9527

■ 1.3379, 1.5732,  
3.3583

■ 100.0696,  
108.1406, 140.8015

■ 0.2113, 0.3394,  
1.2804

127.7259,  
137.7404, 176.9397

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0456

160.0590,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

172.3013, 218.7859

0.0000

197.4344,  
212.2079, 266.7586

■ 19.1536, 21.1066,  
31.0815

■ 19.1536, 21.1066,  
31.0815

■ 16.7650, 18.6890,  
30.7411

■ 21.8957, 23.7811,  
31.4536

■ 14.7114, 16.5160,  
30.4299

■ 25.0046, 26.7191,  
31.8568

■ 12.9755, 14.5779,  
30.1473

■ 28.4956, 29.9302,  
32.2926

■ 11.5374, 12.8629,  
29.8921

■ 32.3822, 33.4225,  
32.7619

■ 10.3749, 11.3584,  
29.6629

■ 36.6772, 37.2040,  
33.2654

■ 9.4622, 10.0494,  
29.4584

■ 41.3932, 41.2820,  
33.8040

■ 8.7418, 8.9050,  
29.2755

■ 46.5417, 45.6638,  
34.3784

■ 8.6772, 8.8019,  
29.2590

■ 52.1341, 50.3563,  
34.9893

■ 58.1812, 55.3661,  
35.6376

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.0591, 21.1066, 28.3553



19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815



20.5413, 21.1066, 31.5013

# Triad

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



19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815



22.8494, 21.1066, 21.6443



18.3648, 21.1066, 17.5421

# Complementary

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



19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815



21.8458, 21.4820, 16.3601

# 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.



19.5887, 21.1066, 16.1556



19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815



22.2060, 21.1066, 18.3335

# Square

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



19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815



22.7196, 21.1066, 25.7233



20.9970, 21.1066, 16.4273



17.6187, 21.1066, 20.4418



# Rectangle

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



19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815



21.4523, 21.1066, 30.3708



20.9970, 21.1066, 16.4273



18.7316, 21.1066, 16.8999

# Sweetspot

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



19.1542, 21.1074, 31.0820



44.0453, 47.0754, 56.1996



19.9860, 25.6115, 22.6022



9.8782, 10.5816, 12.8066



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.



19.1542, 21.1074, 31.0820



30.9273, 34.3577, 54.4362



16.5958, 15.9905, 30.2292



5.7627, 6.1594, 7.3549



7.4389, 7.5727, 25.0006



0.1203, 0.1511, 0.3157



# Inverse Universe

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



21.2941, 18.0113, 23.4742



35.4273, 28.2552, 38.3457



24.7995, 27.3892, 17.3447



5.9337, 5.8685, 6.7568



11.8819, 5.9578, 8.1251



0.1602, 0.0788, 0.1771



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815 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 19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

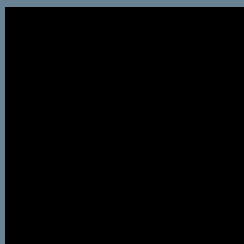
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

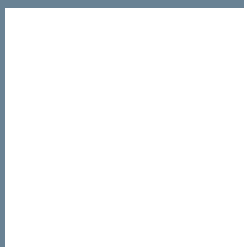
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.1536, 21.1066,



# 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

19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815

### Protanopia

20.6128, 20.9225, 29.7401

### Deuteranopia

21.4099, 20.9250, 31.3443



## Tritanopia

18.7077, 21.1286, 28.6834

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815

## Protanomaly

19.9801, 20.9671, 30.1881

## Deuteranomaly

20.6314, 21.0847, 31.4161

## Tritanomaly

18.8593, 21.1893, 29.4815

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815

## Achromatopsia

19.4927, 20.5079, 22.3331

## Achromatomaly

19.2942, 20.7238, 25.1735

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815 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(105, 130, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 130, 148)  
}
```

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(105, 130, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 130, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815 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(105, 130, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 130, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 130, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 130, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 130, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 130, 148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 19.1536, 21.1066, 31.0815 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 130, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
130, 148) }
```

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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