

# Converting Colors

XYZ(19.1509, 28.7015, 4.5306)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(19.1509, 28.7015, 4.5306)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(19.1753, 28.8047,  
4.5492)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EA100
RGB	110, 161, 0
RGB Percent	43%, 63%, 0%
CMY	0.5686, 0.3686, 0.9999
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 1.00, 0.37
HSL	79°, 100%, 32%
HSV	79°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492
YIQ	127.3970, 21.2850, -60.8830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

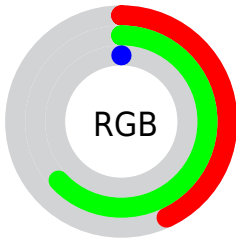
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 161, 51
Decimal	7250176
CIELab	60.61, -36.96, 62.68
CIElCh	61, 72.770, 120.525
Yxy	28.8047, 0.3650, 0.5484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285440256 (0xFF6EA100)
YUV	127.3970, -62.8067, -15.2572
Hunter-Lab	53.6700, -30.1478, 32.5434

# Details

The XYZ color **19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **7.7996, 3.2779, 33.9414**, and the grayscale version is **20.5153, 21.5837, 23.5046**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **41.4843, 57.6998, 15.2540**, and **6.9900, 11.7215, 1.8941** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.1754, 28.8057, 4.5494**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.9233, 29.1804, 5.0770**.

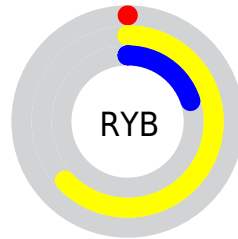
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (63%)

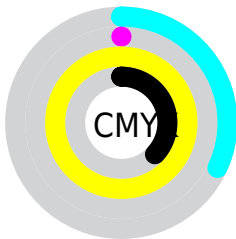
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (20%)

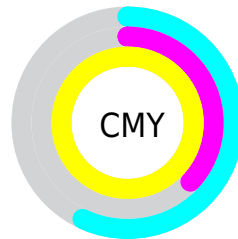


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492 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 19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 19.1753, 28.8047,  
4.5492

■ 19.1753, 28.8047,  
4.5492

240.3344,  
296.2924, 154.1470

■ 11.9018, 18.9331,  
1.9312

■ 41.5447, 57.7666,  
15.2578

■ 6.7485, 11.6220,  
0.5125

■ 57.3713, 77.6258,  
24.1855

■ 3.3503, 6.4868,  
0.0000

■ 76.7796, 101.5830,  
36.0535

■ 1.3416, 3.1433,  
0.0000

■ 100.1349,  
130.0225, 51.2803

■ 0.2140, 1.2070,  
0.0000

■ 127.8028,  
163.3288, 70.2845


■ 0.0000, 0.0674,  
0.0000


■ 160.1484,


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,


201.8863, 93.4847


0.0000


 197.5371,  
246.0794, 121.2994


 19.1753, 28.8047,  
4.5492


 19.1753, 28.8047,  
4.5492

 19.1754, 28.8057,  
4.5494

 19.9233, 29.1804,  
5.0770

 20.7828, 29.6039,  
6.0006

 21.7871, 30.0897,  
7.4901

 22.9506, 30.6436,  
9.6178

 24.2855, 31.2706,  
12.4455

■ 25.8026, 31.9750,  
16.0274

■ 27.5119, 32.7608,  
20.4125

■ 29.4223, 33.6318,  
25.6458

■ 31.5422, 34.5913,  
31.7687

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



27.2126, 28.8047, 2.8406



19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492



14.4502, 28.8047, 12.1464

# Triad

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



19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492



19.4026, 28.8047, 101.5972



49.7590, 28.8047, 30.8911

# Complementary

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



19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492



7.7996, 3.2779, 33.9414

# 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.



46.3520, 28.8047, 64.4095



19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492



27.5441, 28.8047, 117.0004

# Square

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



19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492



14.5588, 28.8047, 65.7472



37.6387, 28.8047, 100.5614



46.1169, 28.8047, 11.7148



# Rectangle

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



19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492



13.1242, 28.8047, 23.5804



37.6387, 28.8047, 100.5614



49.3933, 28.8047, 40.6944

# Sweetspot

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



19.1760, 28.8060, 4.5498



49.0846, 58.5847, 36.0662



15.8823, 9.9446, 1.0828



10.4928, 12.7236, 7.1992



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.



19.1760, 28.8060, 4.5498



34.1276, 51.4767, 8.1373



13.2673, 25.7599, 4.2733



7.4301, 8.1242, 7.5566



15.3576, 23.0276, 3.6353



0.3682, 0.5073, 0.0785



# Inverse Universe

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



7.7996, 3.2779, 33.9414



13.7843, 5.7752, 60.7747



15.8694, 7.4380, 34.3191



6.9019, 6.9638, 8.8834



6.2668, 2.6371, 27.1085



0.1787, 0.0797, 0.5718



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

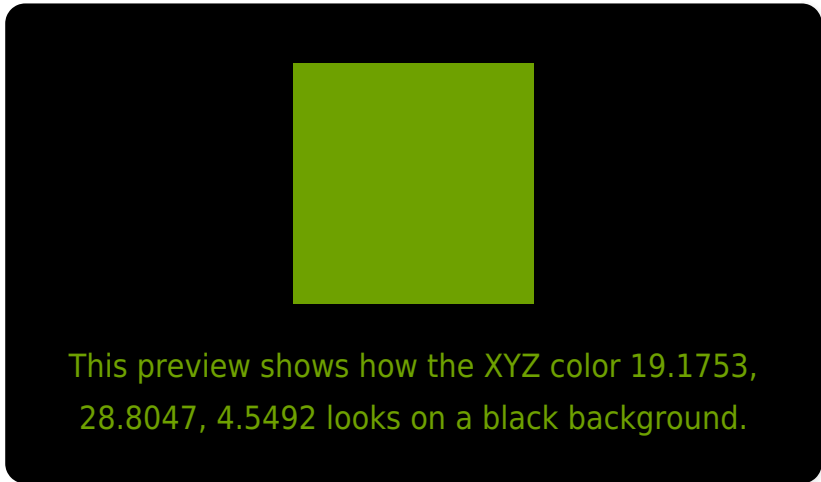
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.1753, 28.8047,



# 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

19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492

### Protanopia

25.5887, 28.4503, 4.1428

### Deuteranopia

28.8642, 28.3432, 5.2458



## Tritanopia

26.0321, 28.8569, 38.3803

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492

## Protanomaly

22.5682, 28.0625, 4.2271

## Deuteranomaly

24.1155, 27.6762, 4.7328

## Tritanomaly

21.7495, 28.0835, 17.1063

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492

## Achromatopsia

20.1725, 21.2231, 23.1119

## Achromatomaly

18.6030, 23.1243, 11.2675

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492 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(110, 161, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 161, 0)  
}
```

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(110, 161, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 161, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492 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(110, 161, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 161, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 161, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 161, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 161, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 161,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 19.1753, 28.8047, 4.5492 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 161, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
161, 0) }
```

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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