

# Converting Colors

XYZ(19.1944, 33.7756, 8.6377)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(19.1944, 33.7756, 8.6377)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348)</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(19.1719, 33.7444,  
8.6348)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	45B333
RGB	69, 179, 51
RGB Percent	27%, 70%, 20%
CMY	0.7294, 0.2980, 0.8000
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.72, 0.30
HSL	112°, 56%, 45%
HSV	112°, 72%, 70%
XYZ	19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348
YIQ	131.5180, -24.4720, -63.1280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

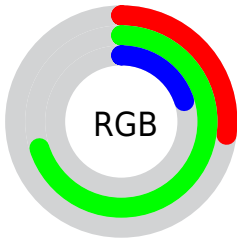
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">51, 179, 161</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4567859</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">64.76, -54.87, 53.31</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">65, 76.503, 135.823</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">33.7444, 0.3115, 0.5482</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282757939</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF45B333</a> )
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">131.5180, -39.6954, -54.8283</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">58.0899, -42.7455, 31.8498</a>

# Details

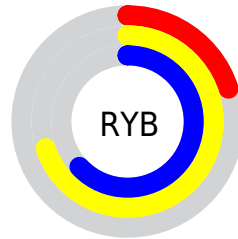
The XYZ color **19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **24.0204, 13.2006, 43.9315**, and the grayscale version is **21.9040, 23.0447, 25.0957**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **41.5985, 65.6780, 23.8492**, and **7.3336, 14.6672, 2.4445** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8976, 33.1256, 6.8971**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.8826, 34.5726, 11.1873**.

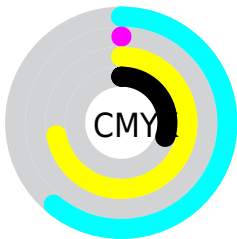
# Distribution



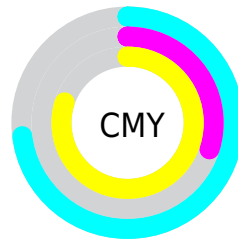
- Red (27%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (30%)




- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348 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 19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 19.1719, 33.7444,  
8.6348


 19.1719, 33.7444,  
8.6348


240.3160,  
318.9908, 190.7463


 11.8993, 22.6973,  
4.4102


 41.5390, 65.5360,  
23.7602

 6.7469, 14.3702,  
1.8530


 57.3642, 87.0493,  
35.4981


 3.3492, 8.3786,  
0.4626


 76.7710, 112.8201,  
50.5775

 1.3410, 4.3381,  
0.0000

 100.1247,  
143.2328, 69.4170

 0.2136, 1.8644,  
0.0000

 127.7907,  
178.6719, 92.4351

 0.0000, 0.5269,  
0.0000

 160.1344,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

219.5216, 120.0503

0.0000

197.5210,  
266.1665, 152.6812

■ 19.1719, 33.7444,  
8.6348

■ 19.1719, 33.7444,  
8.6348

■ 17.8976, 33.1256,  
6.8971

■ 20.8826, 34.5726,  
11.1873

■ 17.0164, 32.6931,  
5.8731

■ 23.0630, 35.6226,  
14.6354

■ 16.5258, 32.4503,  
5.3925

■ 25.7456, 36.9105,  
19.0528

■ 28.9595, 38.4500,  
24.5050

■ 32.7314, 40.2535,  
31.0516

■ 37.0863, 42.3327,  
38.7478

■ 42.0476, 44.6985,  
47.6451

■ 47.6374, 47.3614,  
57.7918

■ 53.8768, 50.3311,  
69.2336

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.6458, 33.7444, 3.8485



19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348



15.6290, 33.7444, 23.8156

# Triad

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



19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348



27.1676, 33.7444, 132.2920



57.0233, 33.7444, 22.5791

# Complementary

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



19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348



24.0204, 13.2006, 43.9315

# 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.



57.2544, 33.7444, 53.6602



19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348



38.1914, 33.7444, 131.2371

# Square

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



19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348



19.4783, 33.7444, 99.5395



49.7551, 33.7444, 97.1680



49.1817, 33.7444, 8.1748



# Rectangle

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



19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348



15.3001, 33.7444, 43.2350



49.7551, 33.7444, 97.1680



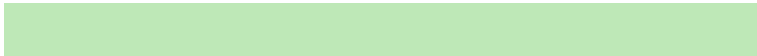
58.0452, 33.7444, 30.9338

# Sweetspot

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



19.1727, 33.7458, 8.6356



58.7292, 72.1428, 55.8039



31.7256, 34.8967, 8.1961



12.5802, 15.7771, 11.6093



86.6293, 91.1408, 99.2523



17.0014, 17.8868, 19.4787



# Same Dimension

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



19.1727, 33.7458, 8.6356



31.0347, 58.8261, 11.1203



19.5885, 33.7864, 16.5081



8.4965, 9.5455, 9.0472



11.7114, 22.9475, 3.8121



0.4033, 0.7400, 0.1216



# Inverse Universe

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



24.0204, 13.2006, 43.9315



40.0019, 19.7247, 78.0801



24.0925, 13.6790, 23.9993



8.7303, 8.5850, 10.7033



15.1857, 7.1643, 30.7195



0.5099, 0.2420, 0.9681



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

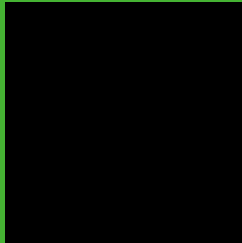
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.1719, 33.7444,



# 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

19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348

### Protanopia

30.0413, 33.0804, 7.2844

### Deuteranopia

33.7075, 32.9969, 9.1499



## **Tritanopia**

27.1962, 33.5703, 48.7624

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348



## Protanomaly

23.9419, 31.9904, 7.6022



## Deuteranomaly

25.5563, 31.4913, 8.7345



## Tritanomaly

22.7965, 32.8733, 27.6979

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348



## Achromatopsia

21.9318, 23.0740, 25.1276



## Achromatomaly

19.5023, 25.7254, 16.7696

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348 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(69, 179, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 179, 51)  
}
```

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(69, 179, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 179, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348 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(69, 179, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 179, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 179, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 179, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 179, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 179,  
51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 19.1719, 33.7444, 8.6348 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 179, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 179,  
51) }
```

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