

# Converting Colors

XYZ(19.3316, 12.4371, 10.5419)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(19.3316, 12.4371, 10.5419)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(19.2648, 12.3666,  
10.6041)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A63F58
RGB	166, 63, 88
RGB Percent	65%, 25%, 35%
CMY	0.3490, 0.7529, 0.6549
CMYK	0.00, 0.62, 0.47, 0.35
HSL	345°, 45%, 45%
HSV	345°, 62%, 65%
XYZ	19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041
YIQ	96.6470, 53.3630, 29.6110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

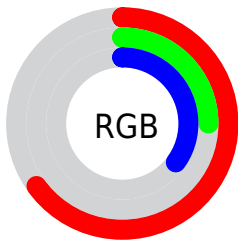
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	166, 63, 88
Decimal	10895192
CIE Lab	41.79, 44.60, 7.63
CIE LCh	42, 45.245, 9.703
Yxy	12.3666, 0.4561, 0.2928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289085272 (0xFFA63F58)
YUV	96.6470, -4.2630, 60.8226
Hunter-Lab	35.1662, 36.2454, 6.7379

# Details

The XYZ color **19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **20.4946, 30.2525, 29.9607**, and the grayscale version is **11.2773, 11.8646, 12.9205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **41.8842, 30.3333, 27.6921**, and **6.7427, 3.4256, 2.5913** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.0035, 10.6067, 7.8322**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.8938, 14.7180, 13.9419**.

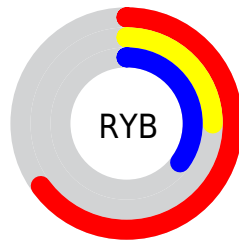
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (25%)

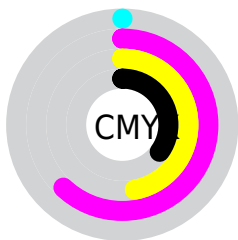
Blue (35%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (35%)

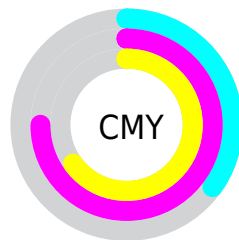


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (75%)


Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041 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 19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 19.2648, 12.3666,  
10.6041


 19.2648, 12.3666,  
10.6041


240.8169,  
206.8174, 205.5699


 11.9669, 6.9939,  
5.6905


 41.6945, 30.1611,  
27.5511


 6.7932, 3.4583,  
2.5921


 57.5570, 43.3516,  
40.4216


 3.3783, 1.3754,  
0.8884

 77.0051, 59.9168,  
56.7814

 1.3568, 0.1985,  
0.0000

 100.4042, 80.2411,  
77.0491

 0.2251, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 128.1195,  
104.7089, 101.6433

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

160.5165,

133.7047, 130.9825

197.9605,  
167.6127, 165.4851

■ 19.2648, 12.3666,  
10.6041

■ 19.2648, 12.3666,  
10.6041

■ 18.0035, 10.6067,  
7.8322

■ 20.8938, 14.7180,  
13.9419

■ 17.0784, 9.3830,  
5.5927

■ 22.9162, 17.7059,  
17.8749

■ 16.4543, 8.6329,  
3.8491

■ 25.3569, 21.3731,  
22.4313

■ 16.1136, 8.2621,  
2.7783

■ 28.2379, 25.7580,  
27.6372

■ 31.5800, 30.8964,  
33.5170

■ 35.4026, 36.8215,  
40.0939

■ 39.7239, 43.5645,  
47.3901

■ 44.5610, 51.1550,  
55.4267

■ 49.9306, 59.6211,  
64.2239

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.8425, 12.3666, 20.8825



19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041



17.4022, 12.3666, 4.8179

# Triad

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



19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041



8.1190, 12.3666, 3.7090



9.6695, 12.3666, 39.0355

# Complementary

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



19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041



20.4946, 30.2525, 29.9607

# 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.



7.4831, 12.3666, 28.9101



19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041



6.7123, 12.3666, 8.0520

# Square

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



19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041



10.7073, 12.3666, 2.2700



6.5038, 12.3666, 16.7994



12.8670, 12.3666, 40.8447



# Rectangle

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



19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041



15.2902, 12.3666, 3.0255



6.5038, 12.3666, 16.7994



8.8101, 12.3666, 36.3232

# Sweetspot

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



19.2651, 12.3673, 10.6043



52.7980, 49.1213, 52.9089



19.5184, 11.9062, 37.3456



11.4598, 10.4479, 11.2088



80.6108, 84.8088, 92.3568



14.7206, 15.4872, 16.8656



# Same Dimension

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



19.2651, 12.3673, 10.6043



32.0507, 18.4076, 12.7568



20.1752, 15.5699, 6.6455



7.6030, 7.5711, 8.2265



12.5114, 6.4133, 2.2388



0.3238, 0.1638, 0.1567



# Inverse Universe

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



19.2651, 12.3673, 10.6043



32.0507, 18.4076, 12.7568



18.3481, 22.6398, 39.4791



7.6030, 7.5711, 8.2265



12.5114, 6.4133, 2.2388

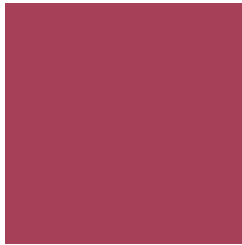


0.3238, 0.1638, 0.1567



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

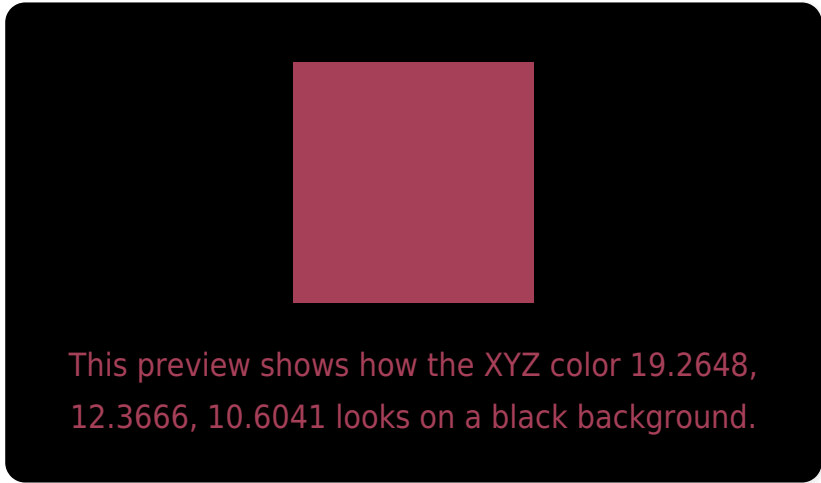
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

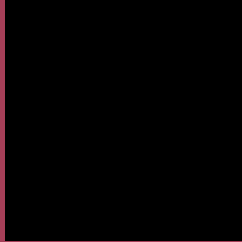
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# XYZ 19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041.



# 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

19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041

### Protanopia

12.2613, 12.6379, 15.7030

### Deuteranopia

12.8144, 12.6351, 9.9470



## Tritanopia

18.6026, 12.3507, 7.3647

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041

## Protanomaly

13.7964, 11.7866, 13.6045

## Deuteranomaly

14.6415, 12.0649, 10.1514

## Tritanomaly

18.7469, 12.3157, 8.4103

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041

## Achromatopsia

11.3621, 11.9538, 13.0177

## Achromatomaly

13.2949, 11.4427, 12.0976

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041 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(166, 63, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 63, 88)  
}
```

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(166, 63, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 63, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041 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(166, 63, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 63, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 63, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 63, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 63, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 63,  
88) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 19.2648, 12.3666, 10.6041 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 63, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 63,  
88) }
```

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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