

Converting Colors

XYZ(19.6190, 16.8302, 5.1207)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(19.6190, 16.8302, 5.1207)
contains.

XYZ(19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**XYZ(19.6088, 16.8097,
5.1168)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A06431
RGB	160, 100, 49
RGB Percent	63%, 39%, 19%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6078, 0.8078
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.69, 0.37
HSL	28°, 53%, 41%
HSV	28°, 69%, 63%
XYZ	19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168
YIQ	112.1260, 52.1310, -3.1410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

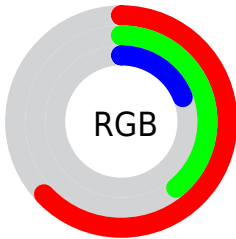
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 143, 49
Decimal	10511409
CIE _{Lab}	48.02, 19.50, 38.20
CIE _{LCh}	48, 42.893, 62.963
Yxy	16.8097, 0.4721, 0.4047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288701489 (0xFFA06431)
YUV	112.1260, -31.1211, 41.9855
Hunter-Lab	40.9996, 13.6214, 21.3003

Details

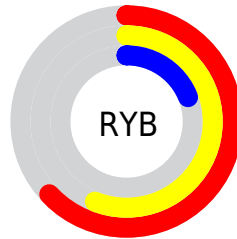
The XYZ color **19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **13.0801, 14.1276, 35.2951**, and the grayscale version is **15.5164, 16.3244, 17.7773**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **42.1377, 37.9017, 16.4041**, and **6.9875, 5.4915, 0.7204** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.5433, 15.1267, 3.3813**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.8830, 18.7186, 7.5136**.

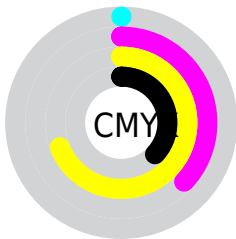
Distribution



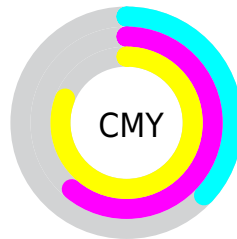
- Red (63%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168 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 19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.6088, 16.8097,
5.1168

■ 19.6088, 16.8097,
5.1168

242.6635,
234.0733, 159.9300

■ 12.2176, 10.0989,
2.2560

■ 42.2693, 37.9983,
16.5130

■ 6.9653, 5.4646,
0.7064

■ 58.2693, 53.2449,
25.8855

■ 3.4866, 2.5223,
0.0000

■ 77.8696, 72.1055,
38.2656

■ 1.4160, 0.8878,
0.0000

■ 101.4356, 94.9646,
54.0720

■ 0.2676, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 129.3327,
122.2065, 73.7230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 161.9261,

154.2157, 97.6374

199.5813,
191.3765, 126.2335

■ 19.6088, 16.8097,
5.1168

■ 19.6088, 16.8097,
5.1168

■ 18.5433, 15.1267,
3.3813

■ 20.8830, 18.7186,
7.5136

■ 17.6694, 13.6560,
2.2350

■ 22.3788, 20.8604,
10.6318

■ 16.9555, 12.3814,
1.5250

■ 24.1092, 23.2453,
14.5256

■ 16.9140, 12.3072,
1.4841

■ 26.0857, 25.8815,
19.2439

■ 28.3190, 28.7771,
24.8312

■ 30.8190, 31.9397,
31.3292

■ 33.5951, 35.3764,
38.7764

■ 36.6563, 39.0943,
47.2095

■ 40.0109, 43.0999,
56.6630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



23.0789, 16.8097, 8.9750



19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168



15.5951, 16.8097, 4.1938

Triad

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



19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168



9.6319, 16.8097, 19.4280



20.3833, 16.8097, 42.6770

Complementary

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



19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168



13.0801, 14.1276, 35.2951

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.



16.3653, 16.8097, 48.9511



19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168



10.5058, 16.8097, 32.5400

Square

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



19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168



10.2173, 16.8097, 10.2160



12.8240, 16.8097, 44.6456



23.5745, 16.8097, 29.8165

Rectangle

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



19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168



13.2432, 16.8097, 4.8475



12.8240, 16.8097, 44.6456



19.0636, 16.8097, 45.8176

Sweetspot

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



19.6092, 16.8106, 5.1171



50.5572, 51.1446, 42.8948



18.4128, 10.7972, 15.8799



10.8549, 10.9159, 8.8204



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.



19.6092, 16.8106, 5.1171



32.7987, 26.0231, 4.9273



26.6816, 30.9553, 7.4746



6.8716, 7.1232, 6.9984



13.2190, 9.6735, 1.1705



0.2782, 0.2567, 0.0349

Inverse Universe

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



13.0801, 14.1276, 35.2951



20.1297, 20.7691, 63.3344



8.9568, 5.8810, 33.9207



6.5668, 6.9993, 8.4116



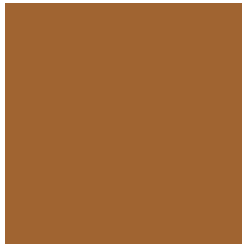
7.6096, 7.3106, 26.9173



0.1781, 0.2149, 0.4953

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168 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 19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

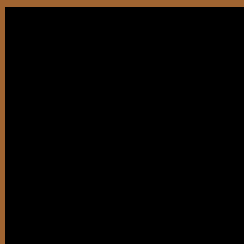
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.6088, 16.8097,

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

19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168

Protanopia

15.5257, 17.0305, 5.8371

Deuteranopia

17.1371, 16.8933, 5.0468



Tritanopia

21.4559, 16.7315, 14.4106

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168

Protanomaly

16.8432, 16.8888, 5.6209

Deuteranomaly

18.0820, 16.9110, 5.1074

Tritanomaly

20.6062, 16.6563, 10.1116

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168

Achromatopsia

15.4009, 16.2029, 17.6450

Achromatomaly

16.2190, 16.1135, 11.7066

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168 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(160, 100, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 100, 49)  
}
```

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(160, 100, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 100, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168 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(160, 100, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 100, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 100, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 100, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 100, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 100,  
49) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 19.6088, 16.8097, 5.1168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 100, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
100, 49) }
```

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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