

Converting Colors

XYZ(19.6743, 14.5158, 4.8205)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(19.6743, 14.5158, 4.8205)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(19.7415, 14.5897,
4.7932)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A85232
RGB	168, 82, 50
RGB Percent	66%, 32%, 20%
CMY	0.3412, 0.6784, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.70, 0.34
HSL	16°, 54%, 43%
HSV	16°, 70%, 66%
XYZ	19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932
YIQ	104.0660, 61.5280, 8.2800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

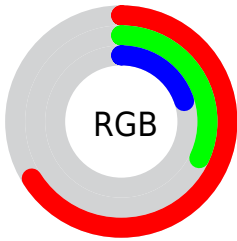
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 94, 50
Decimal	11031090
CIE _{Lab}	45.07, 32.89, 34.67
CIE _{LCh}	45, 47.787, 46.510
Yxy	14.5897, 0.5046, 0.3729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289221170 (0xFFA85232)
YUV	104.0660, -26.6545, 56.0701
Hunter-Lab	38.1965, 25.4123, 19.2973

Details

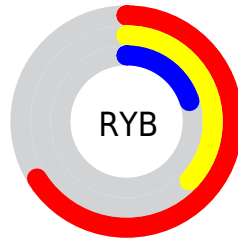
The XYZ color **19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. A complement of this color would be **17.1868, 21.1123, 40.2149**, and the grayscale version is **13.2338, 13.9230, 15.1622**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **42.5870, 34.1509, 15.9025**, and **6.9962, 4.4115, 0.5976** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.6010, 12.7863, 2.9413**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.1804, 16.7774, 7.4010**.

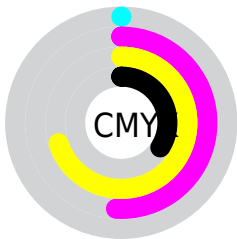
Distribution



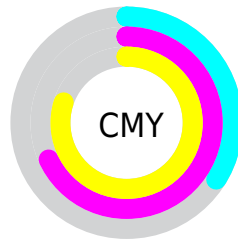
- Red (66%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932 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 19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.7415, 14.5897,
4.7932

■ 19.7415, 14.5897,
4.7932

243.3726,
220.8692, 156.6713

■ 12.3144, 8.5319,
2.0698

■ 42.4906, 34.1318,
15.8013

■ 7.0319, 4.4372,
0.5977

■ 58.5434, 48.3849,
24.9232

■ 3.5286, 1.9210,
0.0000

■ 78.2021, 66.1385,
37.0150

■ 1.4391, 0.5610,
0.0000

■ 101.8322, 87.7771,
52.4952

■ 0.2838, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 129.7989,
113.6851, 71.7824

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.4676,

144.2469, 95.2951

200.2037,
179.8467, 123.4519

■ 19.7415, 14.5897,
4.7932

■ 19.7415, 14.5897,
4.7932

■ 18.6010, 12.7863,
2.9413

■ 21.1804, 16.7774,
7.4010

■ 17.7338, 11.3412,
1.7605

■ 22.9379, 19.3684,
10.8353

■ 17.1085, 10.2451,
1.0758

■ 25.0335, 22.3835,
15.1596

■ 27.4846, 25.8408,
20.4308

■ 30.3074, 29.7578,
26.7010

■ 33.5171, 34.1507,
34.0186

■ 37.1281, 39.0350,
42.4287

■ 41.1539, 44.4256,
51.9739

■ 45.6073, 50.3366,
62.6944

Harmonies

Analogous

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



22.4419, 14.5897, 10.4975



19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932



15.7046, 14.5897, 2.7697

Triad

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



19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932



7.7431, 14.5897, 11.3553



16.1261, 14.5897, 46.9576

Complementary

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



19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932



17.1868, 21.1123, 40.2149

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.



12.1788, 14.5897, 47.5680



19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932



7.8131, 14.5897, 22.8597

Square

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



19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932



9.0777, 14.5897, 5.1651



9.2916, 14.5897, 37.3128



20.0999, 14.5897, 35.9063

Rectangle

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



19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932



13.0283, 14.5897, 2.6294



9.2916, 14.5897, 37.3128



14.7411, 14.5897, 48.5243

Sweetspot

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



19.7418, 14.5905, 4.7935



54.3742, 53.1408, 47.0520



21.7710, 12.3989, 24.7376



11.5476, 11.1626, 9.5761



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.



19.7418, 14.5905, 4.7935



32.8610, 21.7336, 4.0600



26.1706, 27.4480, 6.9364



7.6905, 7.8611, 7.9013



12.9573, 7.8119, 0.8249



0.3568, 0.2731, 0.0339

Inverse Universe

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



17.1868, 21.1123, 40.2149



27.7726, 33.9906, 72.3222



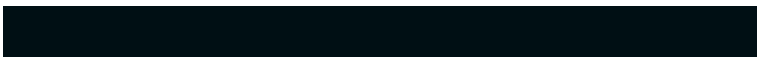
11.0747, 8.8881, 38.1775



7.5729, 8.1828, 9.5986



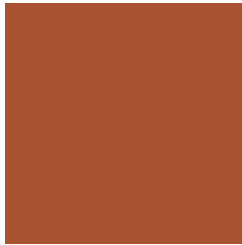
10.6774, 12.8149, 29.8863



0.2988, 0.3898, 0.7401

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932 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 19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932 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 19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.7415, 14.5897,

4.7932.

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

19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932

Protanopia

13.4926, 14.6724, 6.1239

Deuteranopia

14.8979, 14.6787, 4.5307



Tritanopia

20.8633, 14.6194, 9.9058

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932

Protanomaly

15.2106, 14.2454, 5.5624

Deuteranomaly

16.4594, 14.5006, 4.6207

Tritanomaly

20.2955, 14.4819, 7.6868

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932

Achromatopsia

13.1579, 13.8432, 15.0752

Achromatomaly

14.5355, 13.5179, 10.2306

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932 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(168, 82, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 82, 50)  
}
```

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(168, 82, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 82, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932 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(168, 82, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 82, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 82, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 82, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 82, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 82,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 19.7415, 14.5897, 4.7932 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 82, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 82,  
50) }
```

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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