

# Converting Colors

XYZ(19.9466, 21.8736, 45.1026)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(19.9466, 21.8736, 45.1026)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(19.9031, 21.7832,  
45.2751)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5285B2
RGB	82, 133, 178
RGB Percent	32%, 52%, 70%
CMY	0.6784, 0.4784, 0.3020
CMYK	0.54, 0.25, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	208°, 38%, 51%
HSV	208°, 54%, 70%
XYZ	19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751
YIQ	122.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

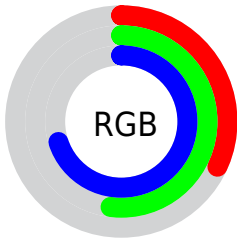
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	82, 115, 178
Decimal	5408178
CIE Lab	53.80, -3.93, -28.94
CIE LCh	54, 29.206, 262.263
Yxy	21.7832, 0.2289, 0.2505
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283598258 (0xFF5285B2)
YUV	122.8810, 27.1737, -35.8526
Hunter-Lab	46.6725, -5.5570, -24.8441

# Details

The XYZ color **19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **27.4734, 25.2542, 11.4102**, and the grayscale version is **18.7122, 19.6866, 21.4388**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **42.7267, 46.3767, 84.5416**, and **7.1214, 7.9499, 20.5612** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.4540, 18.8920, 44.8465**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.8459, 25.0645, 45.7538**.

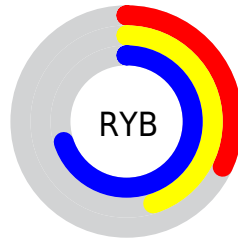
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (52%)

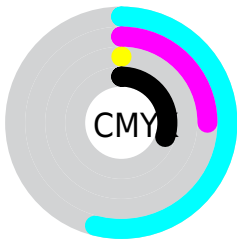
Blue (70%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (70%)

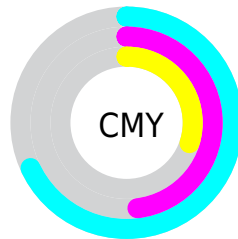


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751 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 19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 19.9031, 21.7832,  
45.2751

■ 19.9031, 21.7832,  
45.2751

244.2336,  
261.4120, 384.0791

■ 12.4325, 13.6977,  
31.3296

■ 42.7598, 46.3874,  
84.4559

■ 7.1132, 7.9107,  
20.5894

■ 58.8767, 63.6749,  
110.5283

■ 3.5800, 4.0379,  
12.6359

■ 78.6063, 84.7985,  
141.4801

■ 1.4674, 1.6948,  
7.0505

■ 102.3141,  
110.1426, 177.7299

■ 0.3035, 0.4203,  
3.4148

■ 130.3653,  
140.0916, 219.6961

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.3101

163.1254,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

175.0299, 267.7974

0.0701

200.9598,  
215.3419, 322.4522

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 19.9031, 21.7832,  
45.2751

■ 19.9031, 21.7832,  
45.2751

■ 17.4540, 18.8920,  
44.8465

■ 22.8459, 25.0645,  
45.7538

■ 15.4626, 16.3679,  
44.4643

■ 26.3106, 28.7522,  
46.2830

■ 13.8909, 14.1886,  
44.1265

■ 30.3256, 32.8642,  
46.8650

■ 12.6928, 12.3269,  
43.8303

■ 34.9166, 37.4167,  
47.5018

■ 12.0887, 11.3199,  
43.6678

■ 40.1076, 42.4247,  
48.1948

■ 45.9211, 47.9024,  
48.9457

■ 52.3783, 53.8636,  
49.7560

■ 59.4996, 60.3211,  
50.6271

■ 67.3043, 67.2875,  
51.5604

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.2287, 21.7832, 40.1640



19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751



23.0738, 21.7832, 43.5582

# Triad

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



19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751



26.8010, 21.7832, 17.7587



16.2924, 21.7832, 14.6412

# Complementary

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



19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751



27.4734, 25.2542, 11.4102

# 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.



18.5028, 21.7832, 11.0574



19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751



24.6184, 21.7832, 12.5148

# Square

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



19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751



27.2724, 21.7832, 26.1197



21.5267, 21.7832, 10.3917



15.2857, 21.7832, 21.4686



# Rectangle

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



19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751



25.0301, 21.7832, 38.9312



21.5267, 21.7832, 10.3917



16.9080, 21.7832, 13.0961

# Sweetspot

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



19.9039, 21.7840, 45.2756



61.2685, 65.8414, 85.8606



23.2186, 35.1624, 25.5747



13.1916, 14.2097, 18.9697



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.



19.9039, 21.7840, 45.2756



30.7899, 33.1987, 81.1664



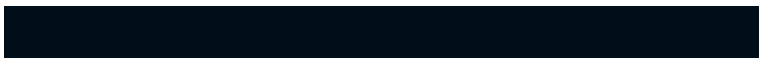
14.7807, 11.5378, 43.5679



8.4032, 8.9526, 10.7915



8.7130, 8.2264, 31.2656



0.3319, 0.3744, 1.0030



# Inverse Universe

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



25.6117, 17.1939, 24.1598



42.7171, 25.6668, 36.5810



35.1748, 40.6569, 13.9773



8.6787, 8.5782, 9.8065



14.6326, 7.3706, 8.4911



0.4896, 0.2436, 0.4207



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

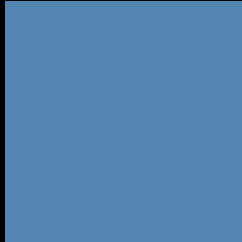
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

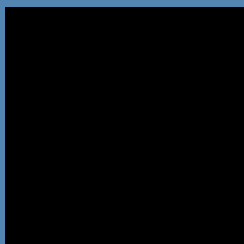
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

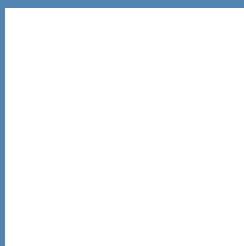
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 19.9031, 21.7832,



# 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

19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751

### Protanopia

22.0739, 21.5837, 42.5378

### Deuteranopia

22.1565, 21.7484, 45.6779



## **Tritanopia**

17.1858, 21.7246, 31.7213

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751

## Protanomaly

21.1816, 21.6792, 43.6256

## Deuteranomaly

21.2425, 21.6645, 45.7099

## Tritanomaly

18.1298, 21.6829, 36.4874

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751

## Achromatopsia

18.8265, 19.8069, 21.5697

## Achromatomaly

18.7316, 20.3501, 28.9273

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751 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(82, 133, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 133, 178)  
}
```

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(82, 133, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 133, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751 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(82, 133, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 133, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 133, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 133, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 133, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 133,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 19.9031, 21.7832, 45.2751 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 133, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 133,  
178) }
```

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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