

Converting Colors

XYZ(0.0000, 0.2357, 0.4003)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(0.0000, 0.2357, 0.4003)
contains.

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Color

XYZ(0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	000F0C
RGB	0, 15, 12
RGB Percent	0%, 6%, 5%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9412, 0.9529
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.94
HSL	168°, 100%, 3%
HSV	168°, 100%, 6%
XYZ	0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064
YIQ	10.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 8, 15
Decimal	3852
CIELab	3.33, -4.62, -0.08
CIELCh	3, 4.620, 180.974
Yxy	0.3682, 0.2344, 0.3639
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278193932 (0xFF00F0C)
YUV	10.1730, 0.9007, -8.9217
Hunter-Lab	6.0679, -3.6412, 0.2766

Details

The XYZ color **0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **0.2135, 0.1082, 0.0958**, and the grayscale version is **0.2934, 0.3087, 0.3362**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **3.4458, 3.9400, 4.3203**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **0.2578, 0.3786, 0.4170**.

Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (6%)

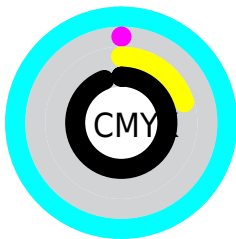
Blue (5%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Blue (6%)

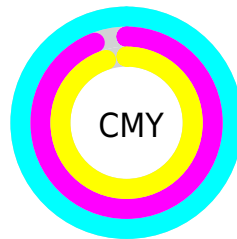


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (94%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064 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 0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 0.2372, 0.3682,
0.4064

■ 0.2372, 0.3682,
0.4064

■ 77.2502, 83.7135,
91.2638

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 3.4088, 3.8964,
4.2573

■ 6.8418, 7.6887,
8.3949

■ 12.0378, 13.3770,
14.5989

■ 19.3622, 21.3458,
23.2878

■ 29.1802, 31.9795,
34.8803

■ 41.8573, 45.6624,

49.7947

■ 57.7589, 62.7789,
68.4497

■ 0.2372, 0.3682,
0.4064

■ 0.2578, 0.3786,
0.4170

■ 0.2785, 0.3891,
0.4278

■ 0.2992, 0.3995,
0.4388

■ 0.3199, 0.4100,
0.4499

■ 0.3406, 0.4204,
0.4611

■ 0.3614, 0.4309,
0.4725

■ 0.3823, 0.4414,
0.4841

■ 0.4045, 0.4526,
0.4959

■ 0.4284, 0.4647,
0.5080

Harmonies

Analogous

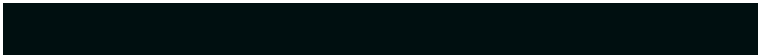
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



0.2513, 0.3682, 0.2442



0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064



0.2533, 0.3682, 0.5671

Triad

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



0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064



0.4080, 0.3682, 0.6778



0.4047, 0.3682, 0.1185

Complementary

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



0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064



0.2135, 0.1082, 0.0958

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.



0.4467, 0.3682, 0.2347



0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064



0.4486, 0.3682, 0.5576

Square

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



0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064



0.3519, 0.3682, 0.7239



0.4627, 0.3682, 0.3954



0.3480, 0.3682, 0.0780

Rectangle

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



0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064



0.2789, 0.3682, 0.6518



0.4627, 0.3682, 0.3954



0.4210, 0.3682, 0.1500

Sweetspot

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



0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064



0.5618, 0.6578, 0.7214



0.2115, 0.3626, 0.0589



0.2443, 0.2843, 0.3138



24.0429, 25.2950, 27.5463



0.2943, 0.3096, 0.3372

Same Dimension

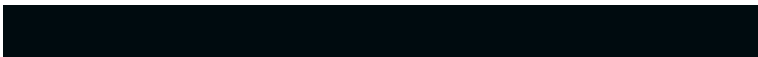
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064



0.3532, 0.5529, 0.5909



0.2031, 0.2682, 0.4930



0.2103, 0.2269, 0.2480



3.0203, 4.8541, 4.6642



26.6686, 43.3081, 39.8079

Inverse Universe

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



0.2135, 0.1082, 0.0958



0.3191, 0.1619, 0.1316



0.2432, 0.1938, 0.0246



0.2090, 0.2143, 0.2324



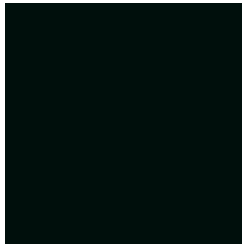
2.7092, 1.3872, 0.5505



23.9060, 12.2802, 3.0985

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

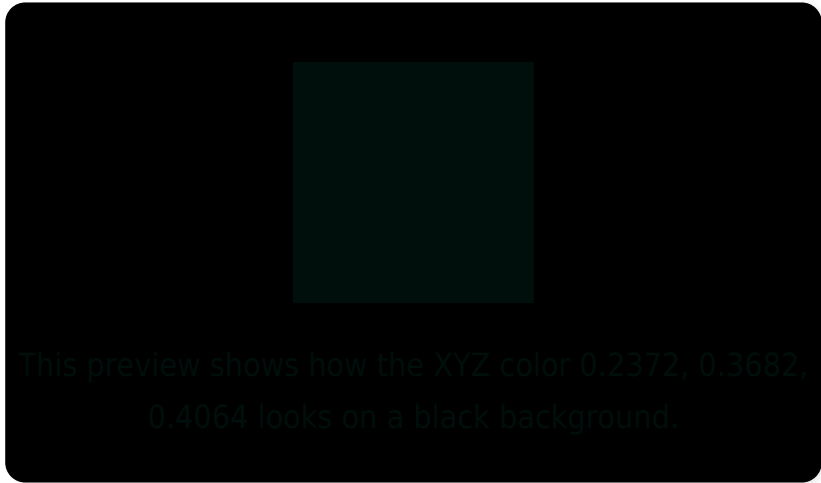
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

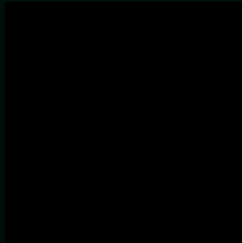
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

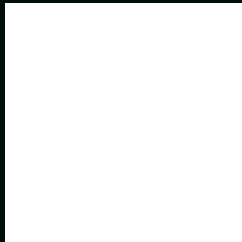
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064.

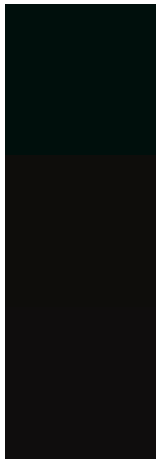


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064.

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

0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064

Protanopia

0.3854, 0.4054, 0.3745

Deuteranopia

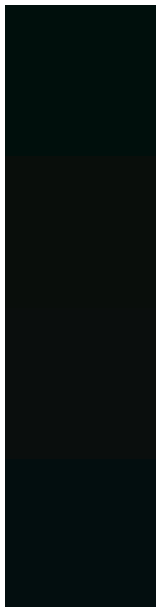
0.4136, 0.4185, 0.4397



Tritanopia

0.3132, 0.3838, 0.5478

Trichromacy



Original Color

0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064

Protanomaly

0.3301, 0.3963, 0.3757

Deuteranomaly

0.3549, 0.4077, 0.4408

Tritanomaly

0.2808, 0.3679, 0.5082

Monochromacy



Original Color

0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064

Achromatopsia

0.2885, 0.3035, 0.3305

Achromatomaly

0.2670, 0.3258, 0.3654

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064 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(0, 15, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 15, 12)  
}
```

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(0, 15, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 15, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064 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(0, 15, 12) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 15, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 15, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 15, 12); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 15, 12); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 15, 12) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 0.2372, 0.3682, 0.4064 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 15, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 15,  
12) }
```

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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