

Converting Colors

XYZ(0.0000, 1.1386, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(0.0000, 1.1386, 0.0000)
contains.

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Color

XYZ(0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002800
RGB	0, 40, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 16%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8431, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.84
HSL	120°, 100%, 8%
HSV	120°, 100%, 16%
XYZ	0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529
YIQ	23.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 40, 40
Decimal	10240
CIELab	12.72, -23.74, 18.31
CIELCh	13, 29.984, 142.356
Yxy	1.5176, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278200320 (0xFF002800)
YUV	23.4800, -11.5756, -20.5920
Hunter-Lab	12.3191, -10.5636, 7.4062

Details

The XYZ color **0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **1.2581, 0.6043, 2.0579**, and the grayscale version is **0.8465, 0.8906, 0.9698**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4.9231, 7.4187, 3.8618**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0.7588, 1.5177, 0.2529**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **0.8308, 1.5522, 0.3707**.

Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (16%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (16%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529 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 0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

0.7588, 1.5176,
0.2529

0.7588, 1.5176,
0.2529

88.3557, 107.1994,
88.1130

0.0000, 0.3011,
0.0000

4.9131, 7.4086,
3.8574

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

9.1744, 12.9710,
7.7619


15.3798, 20.7906,
13.6795


23.8946, 31.2517,
22.0288


35.0843, 44.7387,
33.2282


49.3141, 61.6361,


47.6963


 66.9494, 82.3282,
65.8517


 0.7588, 1.5176,
0.2529


 0.7588, 1.5176,
0.2529


 0.7588, 1.5177,
0.2529

 0.8308, 1.5522,
0.3707

 0.9028, 1.5868,
0.4884

 0.9768, 1.6224,
0.6095

 1.0661, 1.6652,
0.7555

 1.1736, 1.7169,
0.9314

■ 1.3004, 1.7778,
1.1388

■ 1.4474, 1.8484,
1.3792

■ 1.6152, 1.9290,
1.6538

■ 1.8049, 2.0201,
1.9639

Harmonies

Analogous

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



1.0794, 1.5176, 0.0000



0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529



0.6129, 1.5176, 1.2844

Triad

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



0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529



1.3075, 1.5176, 6.7703



2.6452, 1.5176, 0.7359

Complementary

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



0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529



1.2581, 0.6043, 2.0579

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.



2.7506, 1.5176, 2.0847



0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529



1.8790, 1.5176, 6.2735

Square

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



0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529



0.8923, 1.5176, 5.3511



2.4417, 1.5176, 4.2474



2.1820, 1.5176, 0.0000

Rectangle

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



0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529



0.6234, 1.5176, 2.3816



2.4417, 1.5176, 4.2474



2.7277, 1.5176, 1.0897

Sweetspot

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



0.7588, 1.5177, 0.2529



2.2148, 2.8629, 2.0810



1.6117, 1.9242, 0.2865



0.6735, 0.8682, 0.6349



30.2779, 31.8547, 34.6897



0.9527, 1.0023, 1.0915

Same Dimension

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



0.7588, 1.5177, 0.2529



1.1838, 2.3677, 0.3946



0.8792, 1.5658, 0.8870



0.6257, 0.6915, 0.6883



3.1820, 6.3640, 1.0607



23.4561, 46.9122, 7.8187

Inverse Universe

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



1.2581, 0.6043, 2.0579



1.9627, 0.9428, 3.2105



1.0074, 0.5041, 0.7376



0.6487, 0.6493, 0.7718



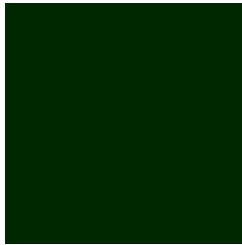
5.2756, 2.5341, 8.6294



38.8893, 18.6805, 63.6121

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

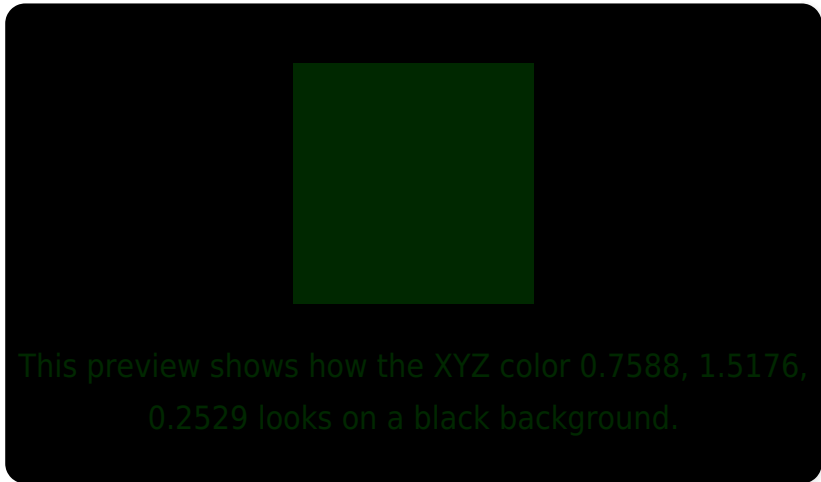
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

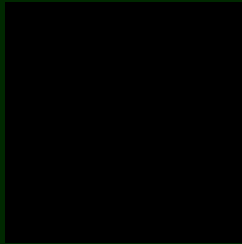
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529.

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

0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529

Protanopia

1.4087, 1.5754, 0.2298

Deuteranopia

1.5621, 1.5663, 0.4784



Tritanopia

1.2757, 1.5955, 2.2482

Trichromacy



Original Color

0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529

Protanomaly

1.0318, 1.4684, 0.2291

Deuteranomaly

1.0859, 1.4482, 0.3946

Tritanomaly

1.0066, 1.5276, 1.1615

Monochromacy



Original Color

0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529

Achromatopsia

0.8144, 0.8568, 0.9331

Achromatomaly

0.7226, 1.0148, 0.6097

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529 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, 40, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 40, 0)  
}
```

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, 40, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 40, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529 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, 40, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 40, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 40, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 40, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 40, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 40, 0) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 0.7588, 1.5176, 0.2529 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 40, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 40,  
0) }
```

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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