

Converting Colors

XYZ(0.1587, 0.2907, 0.0478)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(0.1587, 0.2907, 0.0478)
contains.

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Color

XYZ(0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	010D00
RGB	1, 13, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 5%, 0%
CMY	0.9961, 0.9490, 1.0000
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 1.00, 0.95
HSL	115°, 100%, 3%
HSV	115°, 100%, 5%
XYZ	0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486
YIQ	7.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 13, 12
Decimal	68864
CIELab	2.66, -5.05, 3.89
CIElCh	3, 6.375, 142.415
Yxy	0.2943, 0.3132, 0.5894
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278258944 (0xFF010D00)
YUV	7.9300, -3.9095, -6.0776
Hunter-Lab	5.4249, -4.3475, 3.2663

Details

The XYZ color **0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **0.2244, 0.1073, 0.3897**, and the grayscale version is **0.2299, 0.2419, 0.2634**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **3.2143, 3.6947, 3.3400**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **0.1786, 0.3049, 0.0868**.

Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (5%)

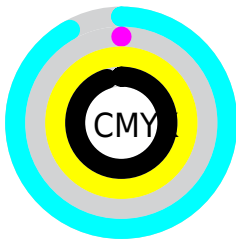
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (5%)



Cyan (92%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (95%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (95%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486 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 0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 0.1564, 0.2943,
0.0486

■ 0.1564, 0.2943,
0.0486

■ 75.6179, 82.1894,
84.0330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 3.2076, 3.7013,
3.3651

■ 6.5204, 7.3807,
6.9699

■ 11.5680, 12.9305,
12.5169

■ 18.7160, 20.7351,
20.4246

■ 28.3296, 31.1789,
31.1115

■ 40.7742, 44.6463,

44.9962

■ 56.4152, 61.5217,
62.4972

■ 0.1564, 0.2943,
0.0486

■ 0.1786, 0.3049,
0.0868

■ 0.2007, 0.3155,
0.1250

■ 0.2229, 0.3261,
0.1632

■ 0.2450, 0.3367,
0.2015

■ 0.2672, 0.3473,
0.2397

■ 0.2893, 0.3579,
0.2779

■ 0.3115, 0.3685,
0.3161

■ 0.3337, 0.3791,
0.3544

■ 0.3574, 0.3905,
0.3949

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0.2204, 0.2943, 0.0000



0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486



0.1255, 0.2943, 0.2616

Triad

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



0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486



0.2592, 0.2943, 0.7622



0.4236, 0.2943, 0.1505

Complementary

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



0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486



0.2244, 0.1073, 0.3897

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.



0.4340, 0.2943, 0.3793



0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486



0.3391, 0.2943, 0.7325

Square

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



0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486



0.1848, 0.2943, 0.6736



0.4030, 0.2943, 0.5923



0.3746, 0.2943, 0.0000

Rectangle

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



0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486



0.1277, 0.2943, 0.4163



0.4030, 0.2943, 0.5923



0.4317, 0.2943, 0.2246

Sweetspot

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



0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486



0.4479, 0.5404, 0.4446



0.2965, 0.3465, 0.0513



0.2317, 0.2797, 0.2292



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.



0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486



0.2310, 0.4366, 0.0721



0.1736, 0.2998, 0.2043



0.2077, 0.2260, 0.2304



2.3471, 4.5927, 0.7628



20.6007, 40.9041, 6.8095

Inverse Universe

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



0.2244, 0.1073, 0.3897



0.3300, 0.1577, 0.5789



0.2076, 0.1022, 0.2266



0.2117, 0.2152, 0.2501



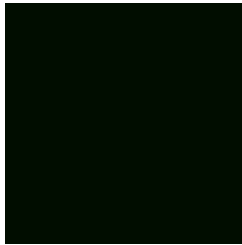
3.3932, 1.6164, 6.1619



29.9925, 14.2722, 55.1460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

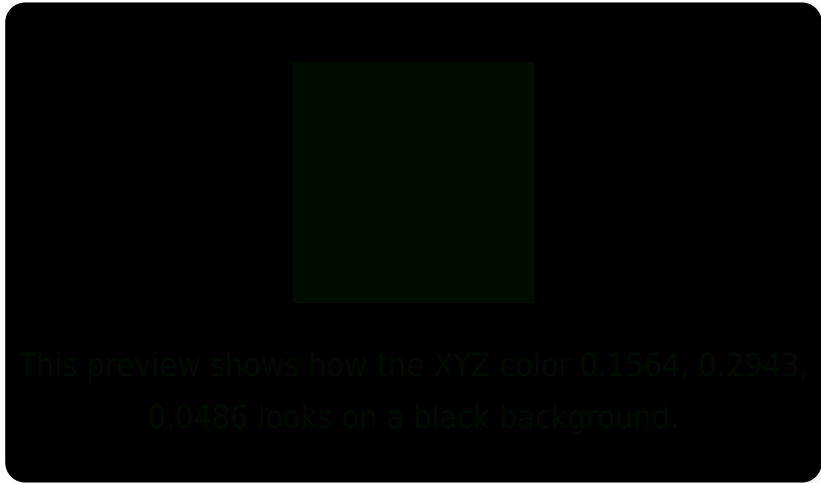
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486.

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

0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486

Protanopia

0.2857, 0.3249, 0.0477

Deuteranopia

0.3172, 0.3393, 0.1349



Tritanopia

0.2792, 0.3307, 0.4299

Trichromacy



Original Color

0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486

Protanomaly

0.2441, 0.3210, 0.0491

Deuteranomaly

0.2551, 0.3254, 0.1068

Tritanomaly

0.2254, 0.3063, 0.2770

Monochromacy



Original Color

0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486

Achromatopsia

0.2308, 0.2428, 0.2644

Achromatomaly

0.1985, 0.2603, 0.1834

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486 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(1, 13, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 13, 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(1, 13, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 13, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486 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(1, 13, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 13, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 13, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 13, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 13, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 13, 0) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 0.1564, 0.2943, 0.0486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 13, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 13,  
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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