

Converting Colors

XYZ(0.3383, 0.1566, 0.8204)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(0.3383, 0.1566, 0.8204)
contains.

XYZ(0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

XYZ(0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E0017
RGB	14, 0, 23
RGB Percent	5%, 0%, 9%
CMY	0.9451, 1.0000, 0.9098
CMYK	0.39, 1.00, 0.00, 0.91
HSL	277°, 100%, 5%
HSV	277°, 100%, 9%
XYZ	0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229
YIQ	6.8080, 0.9610, 10.1210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

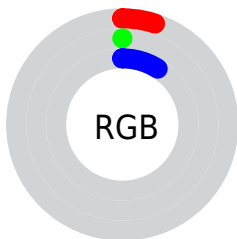
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 0, 23
Decimal	917527
CIE _{Lab}	1.40, 7.71, -9.35
CIE _{LCh}	1, 12.123, 309.510
Yxy	0.1552, 0.2556, 0.1181
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279107607 (0xFF0E0017)
YUV	6.8080, 7.9827, 6.3074
Hunter-Lab	3.9395, 8.3208, -9.6269

Details

The XYZ color **0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **0.4190, 0.6709, 0.1074**, and the grayscale version is **0.1942, 0.2043, 0.2225**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **3.6420, 3.3363, 5.4530**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0.3358, 0.1553, 0.8229**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **0.3751, 0.2126, 0.8319**.

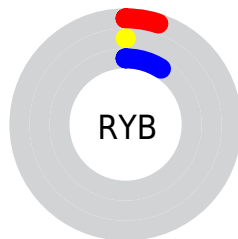
Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (0%)

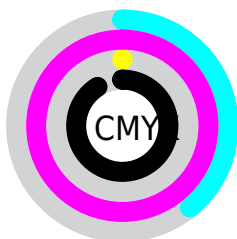
Blue (9%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (9%)

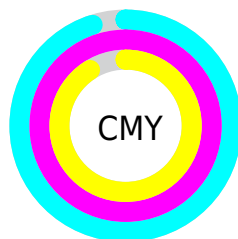


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229 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 0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 0.3358, 0.1552,
0.8229

■ 0.3358, 0.1552,
0.8229

■ 79.2736, 79.3710,
100.1896

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 3.6655, 3.3520,
5.4794

■ 7.2482, 6.8236,
10.2837


■ 12.6281, 12.1173,
17.2990


■ 20.1706, 19.6175,
26.9438


■ 30.2411, 29.7085,
39.6368


■ 43.2048, 42.7749,


55.7964


 59.4272, 59.2009,
75.8411


 0.3358, 0.1552,
0.8229


 0.3358, 0.1552,
0.8229


 0.3358, 0.1553,
0.8229

 0.3751, 0.2126,
0.8319

 0.4149, 0.2702,
0.8409

 0.4555, 0.3281,
0.8500

 0.4966, 0.3864,
0.8591

 0.5391, 0.4464,
0.8684

■ 0.5855, 0.5131,
0.8788

■ 0.6361, 0.5873,
0.8905

■ 0.6911, 0.6692,
0.9034

■ 0.7505, 0.7590,
0.9176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0.1964, 0.1552, 1.0055



0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229



0.4247, 0.1552, 0.4657

Triad

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



0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229



0.2511, 0.1552, 0.0000



0.0000, 0.1552, 0.3090

Complementary

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



0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229



0.4190, 0.6709, 0.1074

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.



0.0000, 0.1552, 0.0000



0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229



0.0986, 0.1552, 0.0000

Square

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



0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229



0.3758, 0.1552, 0.0000



0.0000, 0.1552, 0.0000



0.0000, 0.1552, 0.7082

Rectangle

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



0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229



0.4435, 0.1552, 0.1762



0.0000, 0.1552, 0.0000



0.0000, 0.1552, 0.1617

Sweetspot

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



0.3358, 0.1553, 0.8229



0.9703, 0.8819, 1.3879



0.2545, 0.2616, 0.8477



0.3628, 0.3346, 0.5087



26.0283, 27.3838, 29.8210



0.4654, 0.4896, 0.5332

Same Dimension

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



0.3358, 0.1553, 0.8229



0.5035, 0.2316, 1.2870



0.4860, 0.2352, 0.7148



0.3514, 0.3588, 0.4231



2.4750, 1.1232, 7.0153



19.2420, 8.6606, 57.7842

Inverse Universe

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



0.4026, 0.2019, 0.2761



0.6193, 0.3116, 0.3743



0.3190, 0.6179, 0.1685



0.3537, 0.3606, 0.3979



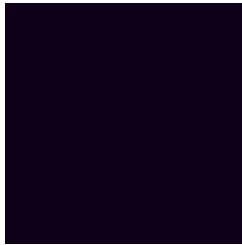
3.2537, 1.6504, 1.3700



26.3420, 13.4134, 8.7490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

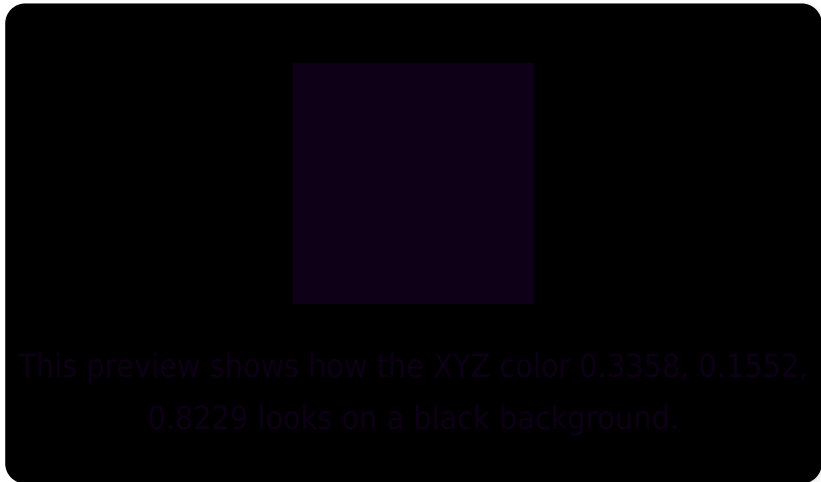
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229.

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

0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229

Protanopia

0.2240, 0.2459, 0.6975

Deuteranopia

0.2097, 0.2576, 0.5690



Tritanopia

0.2905, 0.2884, 0.3275

Trichromacy



Original Color

0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229

Protanomaly

0.2631, 0.2167, 0.7374

Deuteranomaly

0.2453, 0.2095, 0.6436

Tritanomaly

0.3030, 0.2429, 0.4829

Monochromacy



Original Color

0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229

Achromatopsia

0.2020, 0.2125, 0.2314

Achromatomaly

0.2412, 0.1804, 0.4029

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229 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(14, 0, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 0, 23)  
}
```

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(14, 0, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 0, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229 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(14, 0, 23) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 0, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 0, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 0, 23); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 0, 23); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 0, 23) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 0.3358, 0.1552, 0.8229 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 0, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 0,  
23) }
```

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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