

Converting Colors

XYZ(0.4397, 0.6487, 3.0790)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(0.4397, 0.6487, 3.0790)
contains.

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Color

XYZ(0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001832
RGB	0, 24, 50
RGB Percent	0%, 9%, 20%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9059, 0.8039
CMYK	1.00, 0.52, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	211°, 100%, 10%
HSV	211°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406
YIQ	19.7880, -22.6500, 2.9980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 16, 50
Decimal	6194
CIELab	7.98, 2.51, -19.99
CIELCh	8, 20.145, 277.145
Yxy	0.8836, 0.1832, 0.1794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278196274 (0xFF001832)
YUV	19.7880, 14.8945, -17.3541
Hunter-Lab	9.4000, 0.6860, -13.2292

Details

The XYZ color **0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **1.6849, 1.4171, 0.1849**, and the grayscale version is **0.6492, 0.6830, 0.7438**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **5.3725, 5.4125, 12.0708**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0.9023, 0.8835, 3.1406**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **1.0212, 1.0283, 3.1623**.

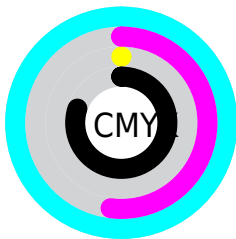
Distribution



- Red (0%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406 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 0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

0.9024, 0.8836,
3.1406

0.9024, 0.8836,
3.1406

91.5578, 94.8700,
138.1317

0.0000, 0.0000,
1.1669

5.3887, 5.4505,
11.9734

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

9.8913, 10.0777,
19.6696

16.3875, 16.7799,
30.1104

25.2424, 25.9415,
43.7143

36.8216, 37.9469,
60.8998

51.4903, 53.1806,

82.0855

■ 69.6140, 72.0268,
107.6900

■ 0.9024, 0.8836,
3.1406

■ 0.9024, 0.8836,
3.1406

■ 0.9023, 0.8835,
3.1406

■ 1.0212, 1.0283,
3.1623

■ 1.1453, 1.1835,
3.1857

■ 1.2840, 1.3542,
3.2114

■ 1.4479, 1.5462,
3.2398

■ 1.6384, 1.7603,
3.2710

■ 1.8567, 1.9973,
3.3053

■ 2.1042, 2.2580,
3.3426

■ 2.3818, 2.5432,
3.3830

■ 2.6908, 2.8536,
3.4266

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0.6488, 0.8836, 2.9267



0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406



1.1726, 0.8836, 2.5747

Triad

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



0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406



1.2952, 0.8836, 0.1116



0.3867, 0.8836, 0.4151

Complementary

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



0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406



1.6849, 1.4171, 0.1849

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.



0.5429, 0.8836, 0.0000



0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406



1.0453, 0.8836, 0.0000

Square

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



0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406



1.4273, 0.8836, 0.7869



0.7787, 0.8836, 0.0000



0.3519, 0.8836, 1.1478

Rectangle

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



0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406



1.3235, 0.8836, 1.9444



0.7787, 0.8836, 0.0000



0.4267, 0.8836, 0.1980

Sweetspot

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



0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406



3.2942, 3.5369, 5.3223



1.3253, 2.3551, 1.3524



0.9811, 1.0537, 1.6016



33.7135, 35.4692, 38.6260



1.4567, 1.5325, 1.6689

Same Dimension

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



0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406



1.3979, 1.3264, 4.9956



0.5863, 0.2358, 3.0322



0.8633, 0.9144, 1.0792



2.6717, 2.4414, 9.8368



17.4455, 14.9040, 67.4326

Inverse Universe

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



1.4803, 0.7442, 0.9298



2.3402, 1.1784, 1.3728



2.4153, 2.9384, 0.4400



0.8854, 0.8906, 0.9989



4.5769, 2.3095, 2.4744



31.0414, 15.7136, 14.5024

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

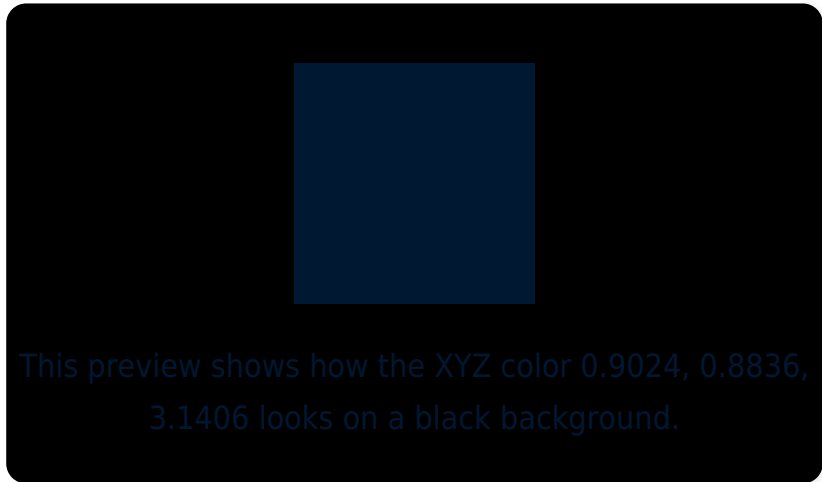
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

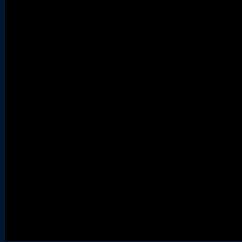
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406.

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

0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406

Protanopia

0.9775, 0.9223, 3.1441

Deuteranopia

0.8023, 0.8771, 2.5099



Tritanopia

0.6370, 0.9192, 1.3062

Trichromacy



Original Color

0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406

Protanomaly

0.9524, 0.9094, 3.1429

Deuteranomaly

0.8408, 0.8925, 2.7127

Tritanomaly

0.7259, 0.9174, 1.8891

Monochromacy



Original Color

0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406

Achromatopsia

0.6649, 0.6995, 0.7618

Achromatomaly

0.6815, 0.7208, 1.3995

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406 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, 24, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 24, 50)  
}
```

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, 24, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 24, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406 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, 24, 50) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 24, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 24, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 24, 50); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 24, 50); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 24, 50) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 0.9024, 0.8836, 3.1406 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 24, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 24,  
50) }
```

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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