

Converting Colors

XYZ(0.6304, 1.2471, 0.2526)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(0.6304, 1.2471, 0.2526)
contains.

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Color

XYZ(0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002402
RGB	0, 36, 2
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 1%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8588, 0.9922
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.94, 0.86
HSL	123°, 100%, 7%
HSV	123°, 100%, 14%
XYZ	0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680
YIQ	21.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

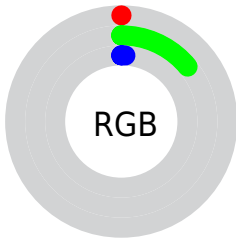
Format	Color
RYB	0, 34, 36
Decimal	9218
CIELab	11.04, -21.28, 15.19
CIELCh	11, 26.148, 144.471
Yxy	1.2661, 0.2950, 0.5819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199298 (0xFF002402)
YUV	21.3600, -9.5445, -18.7327
Hunter-Lab	11.2521, -9.5099, 6.4643

Details

The XYZ color **0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **1.0163, 0.4906, 1.5544**, and the grayscale version is **0.7355, 0.7738, 0.8426**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4.5146, 6.6337, 3.8388**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0.6419, 1.2662, 0.2680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **0.7055, 1.2968, 0.3682**.

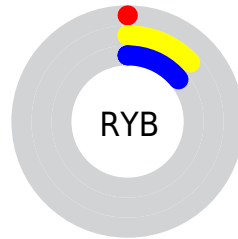
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (14%)

Blue (1%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (14%)

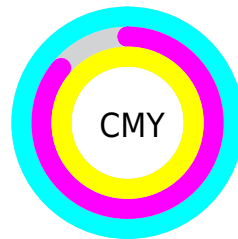


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (86%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680 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 0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

0.6418, 1.2661,
0.2680

0.6418, 1.2661,
0.2680

85.7778, 102.7041,
88.4196

0.0000, 0.1147,
0.0000

4.5435, 6.6669,
3.8956

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

8.6112, 11.8872,
7.8227


14.5823, 19.3000,
13.7682


22.8223, 29.2895,
22.1506


33.6965, 42.2403,
33.3883


47.5702, 58.5368,


47.9001


 64.8089, 78.5632,
66.1043


 0.6418, 1.2661,
0.2680


 0.6418, 1.2661,
0.2680


 0.6419, 1.2662,
0.2680

 0.7055, 1.2968,
0.3682

 0.7692, 1.3275,
0.4684

 0.8339, 1.3586,
0.5726

 0.9088, 1.3946,
0.6960

 0.9979, 1.4374,
0.8410

■ 1.1017, 1.4873,
1.0085

■ 1.2210, 1.5447,
1.1994

■ 1.3562, 1.6098,
1.4147

■ 1.5080, 1.6829,
1.6550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0.8981, 1.2661, 0.0000



0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680



0.5259, 1.2661, 1.1669

Triad

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



0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680



1.1270, 1.2661, 5.2168



2.1015, 1.2661, 0.5731

Complementary

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



0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680



1.0163, 0.4906, 1.5544

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.



2.2031, 1.2661, 1.6144



0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680



1.5711, 1.2661, 4.7515

Square

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



0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680



0.7903, 1.2661, 4.2595



1.9903, 1.2661, 3.2139



1.7382, 1.2661, 0.0000

Rectangle

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



0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680



0.5432, 1.2661, 2.0433



1.9903, 1.2661, 3.2139



2.1705, 1.2661, 0.8735

Sweetspot

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



0.6419, 1.2662, 0.2680



1.8459, 2.3646, 1.7903



1.2972, 1.6053, 0.2415



0.5846, 0.7447, 0.5704



29.1803, 30.6999, 33.4322



0.8118, 0.8540, 0.9300

Same Dimension

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



0.6419, 1.2662, 0.2680



0.9871, 1.9518, 0.3980



0.7554, 1.3116, 0.8659



0.5234, 0.5764, 0.5803



3.0121, 5.9844, 1.1266



22.8891, 45.6756, 7.9458

Inverse Universe

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



1.0163, 0.4906, 1.5544



1.5647, 0.7555, 2.3825



0.8226, 0.4131, 0.5345



0.5401, 0.5425, 0.6379



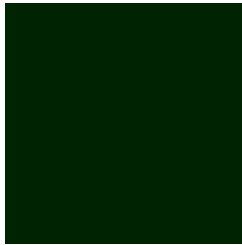
4.7868, 2.3127, 7.2272



36.4556, 17.6230, 54.5904

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

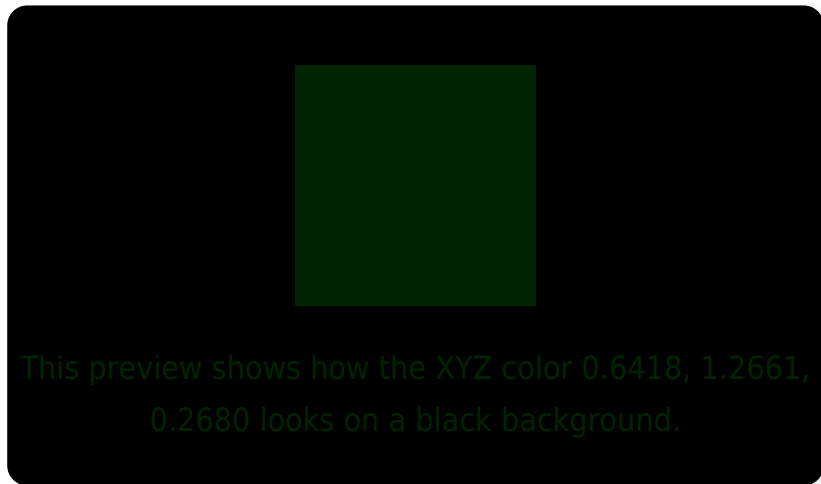
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

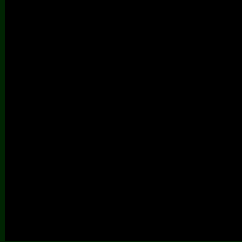
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680.

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

0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680

Protanopia

1.1831, 1.3373, 0.1958

Deuteranopia

1.3199, 1.3276, 0.4164



Tritanopia

1.0593, 1.3166, 1.8674

Trichromacy



Original Color

0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680

Protanomaly

0.8802, 1.2605, 0.2256

Deuteranomaly

0.9503, 1.2528, 0.3640

Tritanomaly

0.8621, 1.2745, 1.0647

Monochromacy



Original Color

0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680

Achromatopsia

0.7128, 0.7499, 0.8166

Achromatomaly

0.6146, 0.8561, 0.5483

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680 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, 36, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 36, 2)  
}
```

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, 36, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 36, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680 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, 36, 2) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 36, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 36, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 36, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 2) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 0.6418, 1.2661, 0.2680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 36, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 36,  
2) }
```

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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