

Converting Colors

XYZ(1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361)
contains.

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Color

XYZ(1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	332000
RGB	51, 32, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 13%, 0%
CMY	0.8000, 0.8745, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 1.00, 0.80
HSL	38°, 100%, 10%
HSV	38°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361
YIQ	34.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

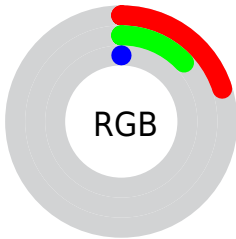
Format	Color
R_YB	30, 51, 0
Decimal	3350528
CIE Lab	14.04, 5.78, 20.83
CIE LCh	14, 21.617, 74.495
Yxy	1.7368, 0.4882, 0.4506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281540608 (0xFF332000)
YUV	34.0330, -16.7783, 14.8801
Hunter-Lab	13.1788, 2.4252, 8.1629

Details

The XYZ color **1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **0.8305, 0.7049, 3.2244**, and the grayscale version is **1.5342, 1.6141, 1.7578**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **8.2431, 8.0268, 3.8042**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **1.9624, 1.8534, 0.4008**.

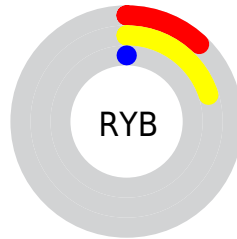
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (13%)

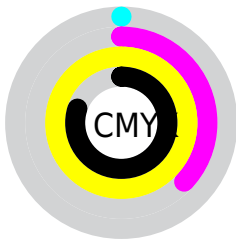
Blue (0%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (0%)

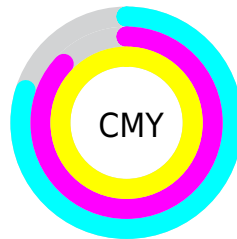


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361 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 1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 1.8818, 1.7368,
0.2361

■ 1.8818, 1.7368,
0.2361

■ 108.8977,
110.8179, 87.7726

■ 0.5662, 0.4473,
0.0000

■ 8.2599, 8.0277,
3.8152

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 14.0822, 13.8663,
7.6946


■ 22.1471, 22.0128,
13.5813


■ 32.8199, 32.8516,
21.8938


■ 46.4660, 46.7671,
33.0506


■ 63.4508, 64.1437,


47.4703


 84.1396, 85.3659,
65.5715


 1.8818, 1.7368,
0.2361

 1.9624, 1.8534,
0.4008

 2.0461, 1.9759,
0.5665

 2.1373, 2.1064,
0.7573

 2.2406, 2.2466,
0.9963

 2.3566, 2.3970,
1.2869

■ 2.4860, 2.5578,
1.6317

■ 2.6292, 2.7293,
2.0336

■ 2.7867, 2.9118,
2.4950

■ 2.9591, 3.1055,
3.0182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



2.3135, 1.7368, 0.6332



1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361



1.4524, 1.7368, 0.2292

Triad

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



1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361



0.9727, 1.7368, 2.5478



2.3007, 1.7368, 4.1328

Complementary

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



1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361



0.8305, 0.7049, 3.2244

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.



1.8665, 1.7368, 5.2347



1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361



1.1285, 1.7368, 4.0834

Square

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



1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361



0.9754, 1.7368, 1.3261



1.4395, 1.7368, 5.2135



2.5825, 1.7368, 2.5973

Rectangle

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



1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361



1.2254, 1.7368, 0.4468



1.4395, 1.7368, 5.2135



2.1647, 1.7368, 4.5909

Sweetspot

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



1.8818, 1.7369, 0.2361



4.3266, 4.4858, 3.2652



1.4876, 0.7528, 0.7080



1.2015, 1.2450, 0.8970



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.



1.8818, 1.7369, 0.2361



3.0808, 2.7963, 0.3774



2.2683, 2.9268, 0.4454



0.9056, 0.9509, 0.9438



5.5579, 4.9644, 0.6653



37.3444, 32.3202, 4.2702

Inverse Universe

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



0.8305, 0.7049, 3.2244



1.3335, 1.0795, 5.3388



0.6721, 0.2775, 3.1503



0.8577, 0.9031, 1.0773



2.3646, 1.8272, 9.7344



15.4162, 10.8453, 66.7561

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

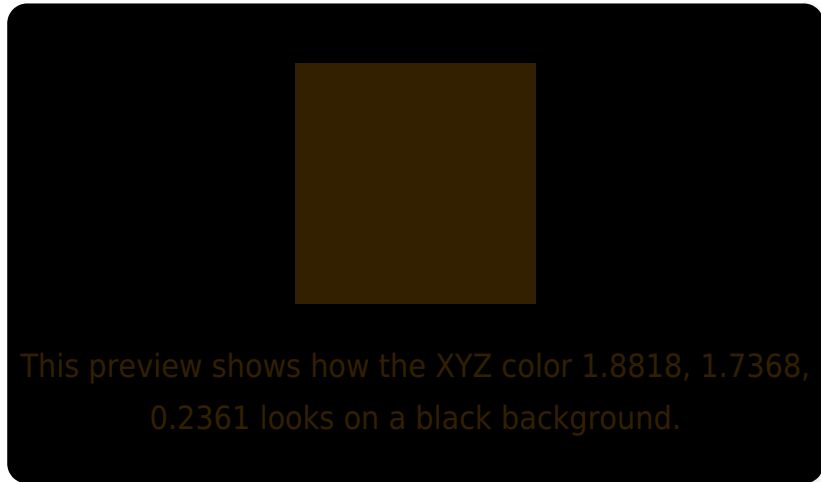
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

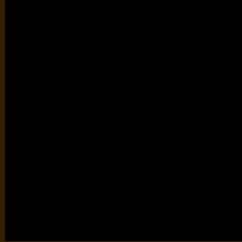
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361.

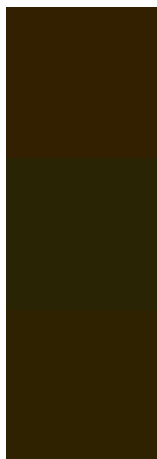


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361.

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

1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361

Protanopia

1.5672, 1.7419, 0.3685

Deuteranopia

1.6987, 1.7249, 0.2434



Tritanopia

2.1412, 1.7629, 1.5939

Trichromacy



Original Color

1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361

Protanomaly

1.6997, 1.7665, 0.3375

Deuteranomaly

1.7628, 1.7161, 0.2383

Tritanomaly

2.0324, 1.7605, 0.8945

Monochromacy



Original Color

1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361

Achromatopsia

1.5204, 1.5996, 1.7420

Achromatomaly

1.5637, 1.5968, 0.9848

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361 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(51, 32, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 32, 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(51, 32, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 32, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361 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(51, 32, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 32, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 32, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 32, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 32, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 32, 0) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 1.8818, 1.7368, 0.2361 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 32, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 32,  
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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