

# Converting Colors

XYZ(15.8119, 18.8735, 2.8788)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(15.8119, 18.8735, 2.8788)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(15.8228, 18.8553,  
2.8629)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E7C02
RGB	126, 124, 2
RGB Percent	49%, 49%, 1%
CMY	0.5059, 0.5137, 0.9921
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.98, 0.51
HSL	59°, 97%, 25%
HSV	59°, 98%, 49%
XYZ	15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629
YIQ	110.6900, 40.3540, -37.5180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

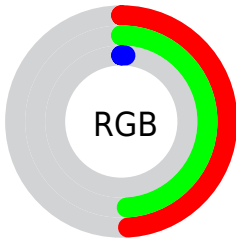
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	4, 126, 2
Decimal	8289282
CIE Lab	50.52, -11.66, 55.21
CIE LCh	51, 56.431, 101.924
Yxy	18.8553, 0.4215, 0.5023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286479362 (0xFF7E7C02)
YUV	110.6900, -53.5842, 13.4269
Hunter-Lab	43.4227, -10.9461, 26.4868

# Details

The XYZ color **15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **3.8345, 1.6062, 19.8465**, and the grayscale version is **15.1623, 15.9519, 17.3716**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.8001, 41.3891, 11.2563**, and **5.3321, 6.5854, 0.9901** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.8082, 18.8437, 2.8040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.9211, 18.9361, 3.2533**.

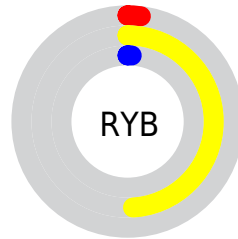
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (49%)

Blue (1%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (1%)

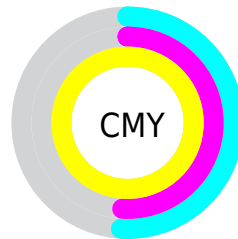


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629 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 15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 15.8228, 18.8553,  
2.8629

■ 15.8228, 18.8553,  
2.8629

221.5848,  
245.6488, 134.5948

■ 9.4889, 11.5658,  
1.0251

■ 35.8502, 41.4894,  
11.2882

■ 5.1211, 6.4487,  
0.0000

■ 50.2745, 57.6029,  
18.7128

■ 2.3540, 3.1198,  
0.0000

■ 68.1262, 77.4263,  
28.8367

■ 0.8221, 1.1946,  
0.0000

■ 89.7708, 101.3443,  
42.0784

■ 0.0000, 0.0573,  
0.0000

■ 115.5736,  
129.7411, 58.8566

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.9000,

163.0012, 79.5897

181.1153,  
201.5090, 104.6962

15.8228, 18.8553,  
2.8629

15.8228, 18.8553,  
2.8629

15.8082, 18.8437,  
2.8040

15.9211, 18.9361,  
3.2533

16.0634, 19.0338,  
3.8768

16.2685, 19.1567,  
4.8305

16.5434, 19.3076,  
6.1519

16.8943, 19.4891,  
7.8735

■ 17.3268, 19.7032,  
10.0240

■ 17.8458, 19.9520,  
12.6297

■ 18.4558, 20.2373,  
15.7148

■ 19.1612, 20.5608,  
19.3015

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



21.4094, 18.8553, 3.0953



15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629



11.7402, 18.8553, 5.2294

# Triad

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



15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629



11.1448, 18.8553, 48.1650



29.9806, 18.8553, 31.4423

# Complementary

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



15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629



3.8345, 1.6062, 19.8465

# 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.



25.9621, 18.8553, 52.3412



15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629



14.8344, 18.8553, 64.9176

# Square

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



15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629



9.4337, 18.8553, 27.4497



20.1978, 18.8553, 66.7483



30.3968, 18.8553, 14.8838



# Rectangle

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



15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629



10.1123, 18.8553, 9.3151



20.1978, 18.8553, 66.7483



28.9732, 18.8553, 38.3517

# Sweetspot

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



15.8232, 18.8562, 2.8633



31.1892, 35.0140, 21.1058



8.6482, 4.4881, 0.5275



7.0218, 7.9297, 4.4358



60.6688, 63.8283, 69.5090



7.9400, 8.3535, 9.0970



# Same Dimension

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



15.8232, 18.8562, 2.8633



27.8156, 33.1483, 4.9322



9.7233, 16.0867, 2.6502



4.6596, 5.0079, 4.6412



16.2174, 19.3313, 2.8766



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



3.8345, 1.6062, 19.8465



6.6573, 2.7086, 34.9163



5.7703, 2.5720, 19.9309



4.1140, 4.2220, 5.4114



3.8857, 1.5899, 20.3520



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629 looks on a black 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 × Fail

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

**XYZ 15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.8228, 18.8553,



# 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

15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629

### Protanopia

16.9907, 18.9090, 2.7543

### Deuteranopia

19.0754, 18.7537, 3.1867



## Tritanopia

19.6003, 18.7850, 21.6616

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629

## Protanomaly

16.4807, 18.8268, 2.7940

## Deuteranomaly

17.8725, 18.8231, 3.0391

## Tritanomaly

17.2865, 18.3613, 10.2224

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629

## Achromatopsia

15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108

## Achromatomaly

14.5852, 16.6587, 8.4080

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629 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(126, 124, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 124, 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(126, 124, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 124, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629 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(126, 124, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 124, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 124, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 124, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 124, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 124,  
2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 15.8228, 18.8553, 2.8629 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 124, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
124, 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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