

# Converting Colors

XYZ(18.5044, 17.6233, 42.4710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(18.5044, 17.6233, 42.4710)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(18.4812, 17.5774,  
42.4631)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6072AE
RGB	96, 114, 174
RGB Percent	38%, 45%, 68%
CMY	0.6235, 0.5529, 0.3176
CMYK	0.45, 0.34, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	226°, 32%, 53%
HSV	226°, 45%, 68%
XYZ	18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631
YIQ	115.4580, -29.9880, 14.8440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

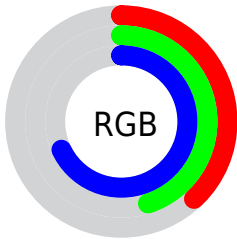
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	96, 111, 174
Decimal	6320814
CIE Lab	48.98, 9.58, -34.09
CIE LCh	49, 35.410, 285.704
Yxy	17.5774, 0.2354, 0.2239
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284510894 (0xFF6072AE)
YUV	115.4580, 28.8612, -17.0647
Hunter-Lab	41.9254, 5.3154, -30.7026

# Details

The XYZ color **18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **31.4562, 33.6213, 15.8989**, and the grayscale version is **16.3569, 17.2087, 18.7403**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **40.4968, 39.4696, 80.3469**, and **6.3542, 5.7691, 18.8678** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.4482, 13.9344, 41.9201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.1416, 21.8724, 43.0995**.

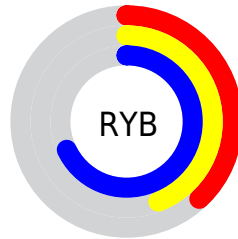
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (45%)

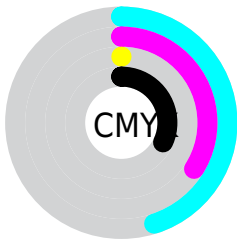
Blue (68%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (68%)

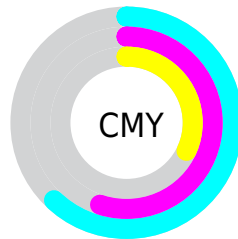


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631 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 18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 18.4812, 17.5774,  
42.4631

■ 18.4812, 17.5774,  
42.4631

236.5630,  
238.4781, 372.2552

■ 11.3978, 10.6470,  
29.1358

■ 40.3793, 39.3159,  
80.1777

■ 6.4043, 5.8300,  
18.9371

■ 55.9246, 54.8928,  
105.4020

■ 3.1354, 2.7420,  
11.4485

■ 75.0214, 74.1207,  
135.4292

■ 1.2258, 0.9986,  
6.2514

■ 98.0348, 97.3839,  
170.6776

■ 0.1266, 0.0000,  
2.9273

125.3304,  
125.0668, 211.5659

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0576

157.2734,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

157.5539, 258.5125

0.0000

194.2291,  
195.2296, 311.9361

■ 18.4812, 17.5774,  
42.4631

■ 18.4812, 17.5774,  
42.4631

■ 15.4482, 13.9344,  
41.9201

■ 22.1416, 21.8724,  
43.0995

■ 13.0041, 10.9086,  
41.4649

■ 26.4611, 26.8482,  
43.8323

■ 11.1089, 8.4643,  
41.0930

■ 31.4712, 32.5340,  
44.6657

■ 9.7166, 6.5613,  
40.7991

■ 37.2013, 38.9567,  
45.6034

■ 8.7723, 5.1533,  
40.5771

■ 43.6785, 46.1418,  
46.6489

■ 8.4039, 4.5838,  
40.4865

■ 50.9289, 54.1136,  
47.8055

■ 58.9771, 62.8953,  
49.0763

■ 67.8466, 72.5091,  
50.4645

■ 77.5601, 82.9763,  
51.9729

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



15.1904, 17.5774, 42.6597



18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631



21.6648, 17.5774, 34.8154

# Triad

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



18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631



21.5342, 17.5774, 8.8669



11.2881, 17.5774, 14.9983

# Complementary

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



18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631



31.4562, 33.6213, 15.8989

# 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.



12.5695, 17.5774, 9.0570



18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631



18.3208, 17.5774, 6.3897

# Square

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



18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631



23.5792, 17.5774, 14.6352



15.0498, 17.5774, 6.4454



11.3191, 17.5774, 24.4828



# Rectangle

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



18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631



23.1731, 17.5774, 27.6186



15.0498, 17.5774, 6.4454



11.5715, 17.5774, 12.6010

# Sweetspot

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



18.4818, 17.5780, 42.4635



58.6547, 60.7807, 81.2773



25.9444, 35.1529, 36.7822



12.5627, 12.9751, 17.9866



84.5950, 89.0005, 96.9216



16.2198, 17.0645, 18.5832



# Same Dimension

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



18.4818, 17.5780, 42.4635



27.9566, 25.1966, 76.0268



19.1330, 15.1908, 41.9684



7.7233, 8.0460, 10.0987



6.1341, 3.4020, 29.3779



0.2116, 0.1766, 0.8309



# Inverse Universe

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



24.6763, 18.5802, 18.2058



40.8644, 27.9880, 25.3216



30.4226, 37.9089, 16.7810



8.0781, 8.0445, 8.7223



12.9598, 6.6465, 2.1679

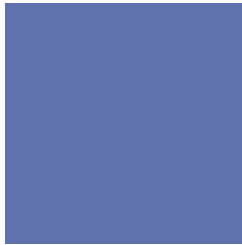


0.3812, 0.1932, 0.1693



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

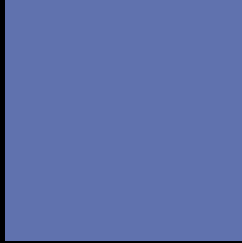
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

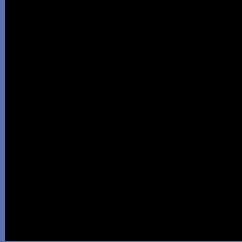
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

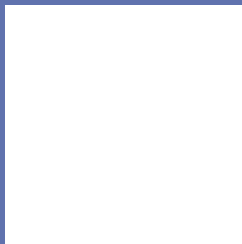
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631.



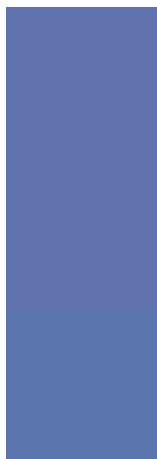
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 18.4812, 17.5774,



# 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

18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631

### Protanopia

18.3766, 17.5235, 42.4582

### Deuteranopia

18.1018, 17.7204, 42.5107



## Tritanopia

14.7805, 17.4698, 24.4228

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631

## Protanomaly

18.3766, 17.5235, 42.4582

## Deuteranomaly

18.1843, 17.5928, 42.4817

## Tritanomaly

15.8878, 17.3749, 30.1201

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631

## Achromatopsia

16.2955, 17.1441, 18.6699

## Achromatomaly

16.7590, 17.2272, 25.7344

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631 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(96, 114, 174) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(96, 114, 174)  
}
```

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(96, 114, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 114, 174) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631 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(96, 114, 174) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 114, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 114, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 114, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 114, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 114,  
174) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 18.4812, 17.5774, 42.4631 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 114, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 114,  
174) }
```

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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