

Converting Colors

XYZ(18.6062, 7.6462, 88.7743)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(18.6062, 7.6462, 88.7743)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(18.5334, 7.6149,
88.4887)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A00F7
RGB	58, 0, 247
RGB Percent	23%, 0%, 97%
CMY	0.7725, 1.0000, 0.0314
CMYK	0.77, 1.00, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	254°, 100%, 48%
HSV	254°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887
YIQ	45.5000, -44.7190, 89.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

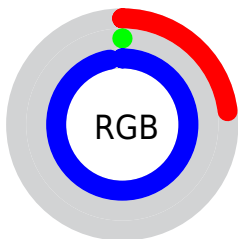
Format	Color
R _Y B	58, 0, 247
Decimal	3801335
CIE Lab	33.17, 78.01, -101.87
CIE LCh	33, 128.308, 307.445
Yxy	7.6149, 0.1617, 0.0664
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281991415 (0xFF3A00F7)
YUV	45.5000, 99.3395, 10.9625
Hunter-Lab	27.5951, 71.5926, -170.8075

Details

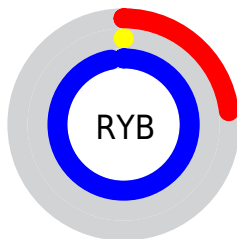
The XYZ color **18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated blue. A complement of this color would be **54.2435, 77.3387, 12.0689**, and the grayscale version is **2.4513, 2.5790, 2.8085**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.7491, 17.3035, 96.3270**, and **9.1853, 3.6741, 48.3692** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.5344, 7.6154, 88.4891**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.1834, 8.9721, 88.6640**.

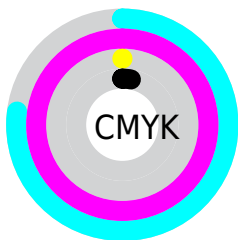
Distribution



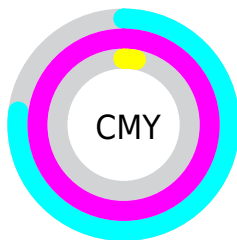
- Red (23%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887 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 18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.5334, 7.6149,
88.4887

■ 18.5334, 7.6149,
88.4887

236.8485,
172.6795, 543.5450

■ 11.4356, 3.8495,
66.1612

■ 40.4671, 21.2000,
147.1545

■ 6.4301, 1.5898,
47.9460

■ 56.0338, 31.7884,
184.3298

■ 3.1514, 0.3507,
33.4244

■ 75.1542, 45.4201,
227.2916

■ 1.2343, 0.0000,
22.1780

■ 98.1936, 62.4793,
276.4583

■ 0.1332, 0.0000,
13.7882

■ 125.5173, 83.3504,
332.2484

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
7.8364


■ 157.4908,


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,


108.4179, 395.0806

3.9042


 194.4794,
138.0662, 465.3732


 0.0000, 0.0000,
1.5729


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.2714


 18.5334, 7.6149,
88.4887

 18.5334, 7.6149,
88.4887

 18.5344, 7.6154,
88.4891

 20.1834, 8.9721,
88.6640

 22.7078, 11.4223,
89.0039

 26.2763, 15.2516,
89.5550

 31.0008, 20.6376,
90.3455

■ 36.9779, 27.7303,
91.3995

■ 44.2931, 36.6617,
92.7379

■ 53.0244, 47.5508,
94.3795

■ 63.2435, 60.5061,
96.3416

■ 75.0169, 75.6283,
98.6399

Harmonies

Analogous

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



9.0782, 7.6149, 129.6781



18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887



27.4309, 7.6149, 32.7386

Triad

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



18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887



13.5417, 7.6149, 0.0000



0.3842, 7.6149, 14.1888

Complementary

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



18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887



54.2435, 77.3387, 12.0689

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.



0.5974, 7.6149, 0.5572



18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887



5.6645, 7.6149, 0.0000

Square

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



18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887



23.4952, 7.6149, 0.0000



1.8262, 7.6149, 0.0000



1.0137, 7.6149, 58.7078

Rectangle

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



18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887



29.9148, 7.6149, 10.0855



1.8262, 7.6149, 0.0000



0.3609, 7.6149, 6.7236

Sweetspot

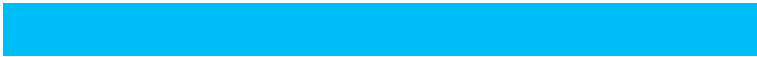
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



18.5344, 7.6154, 88.4891



56.9570, 51.0588, 101.4611



35.0652, 43.2687, 94.4996



11.3024, 9.8148, 21.5487



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

Same Dimension

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



18.5344, 7.6154, 88.4891



19.9071, 8.1774, 95.1369



35.8760, 16.5553, 89.3006



15.9454, 16.1145, 20.8126



9.9057, 4.0809, 46.8036



0.9580, 0.4037, 4.1177

Inverse Universe

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



47.5416, 23.4477, 50.1560



51.1023, 25.2049, 53.8643



35.4987, 67.6754, 11.1917



17.0374, 16.6978, 19.9436



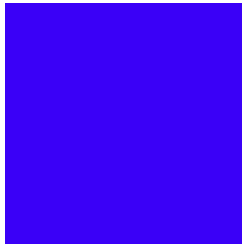
25.2008, 12.4238, 26.8296



2.2542, 1.1076, 2.5650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

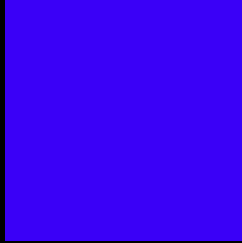
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887 looks on a 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 18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 18.5334, 7.6149,

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

18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887

Protanopia

8.9296, 7.7069, 34.2747

Deuteranopia

7.3156, 7.6341, 24.0096



Tritanopia

5.4215, 7.7522, 11.3358

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887

Protanomaly

10.8806, 6.0791, 50.4691

Deuteranomaly

9.3737, 5.7500, 41.6901

Tritanomaly

7.0687, 5.1259, 28.6338

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887

Achromatopsia

2.5969, 2.7321, 2.9752

Achromatomaly

5.0845, 2.8887, 17.7424

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887 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(58, 0, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 0, 247)  
}
```

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(58, 0, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 0, 247) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887 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(58, 0, 247) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 0, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 0, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 0, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 0, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 0, 247)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 18.5334, 7.6149, 88.4887 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 0, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 0,  
247) }
```

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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