

Converting Colors

XYZ(2.1777, 1.1134, 0.5171)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(2.1777, 1.1134, 0.5171)
contains.

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Color

XYZ(2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40000E
RGB	64, 0, 14
RGB Percent	25%, 0%, 5%
CMY	0.7490, 1.0000, 0.9451
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.78, 0.75
HSL	347°, 100%, 13%
HSV	347°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164
YIQ	20.7320, 33.6500, 17.9220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	64, 0, 14
Decimal	4194318
CIELab	9.97, 30.43, 9.80
CIELCh	10, 31.969, 17.847
Yxy	1.1217, 0.5725, 0.2927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282384398 (0xFF40000E)
YUV	20.7320, -3.3189, 37.9460
Hunter-Lab	10.5910, 18.4364, 4.5228

Details

The XYZ color **2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **2.4092, 3.8970, 3.6431**, and the grayscale version is **0.7003, 0.7367, 0.8023**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **9.0393, 6.2050, 4.5922**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **2.3014, 1.2760, 0.7412**.

Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (0%)

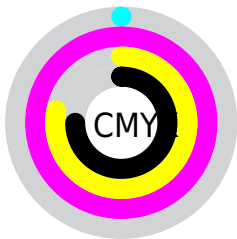
Blue (5%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (5%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164 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 2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 2.1936, 1.1217,
0.5164

■ 2.1936, 1.1217,
0.5164

■ 113.3866, 99.9139,
93.5673

■ 0.7394, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 9.0792, 6.2224,
4.5602

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 15.2453, 11.2309,
8.8690


■ 23.7142, 18.3908,
15.2825


■ 34.8511, 28.0864,
24.2190


■ 49.0215, 40.7021,
36.0972


■ 66.5906, 56.6223,


51.3357


 87.9239, 76.2315,
70.3528


 2.1936, 1.1217,
0.5164


 2.1936, 1.1217,
0.5164

 2.1936, 1.1217,
0.5163

 2.3014, 1.2760,
0.7412

 2.4206, 1.4388,
1.0144

 2.5724, 1.6514,
1.3457

 2.7638, 1.9268,
1.7398

 2.9972, 2.2697,
2.1998

■ 3.2751, 2.6840,
2.7285

■ 3.5997, 3.1736,
3.3288

■ 3.9730, 3.7418,
4.0032

■ 4.3969, 4.3921,
4.7540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



2.2318, 1.1217, 1.8591



2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164



1.8043, 1.1217, 0.0000

Triad

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



2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164



0.4702, 1.1217, 0.0000



0.8851, 1.1217, 5.9800

Complementary

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



2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164



2.4092, 3.8970, 3.6431

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.



0.5250, 1.1217, 4.3690



2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164



0.2858, 1.1217, 0.7309

Square

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



2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164



0.8095, 1.1217, 0.0000



0.3059, 1.1217, 2.2115



1.3713, 1.1217, 5.7881

Rectangle

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



2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164



1.4491, 1.1217, 0.0000



0.3059, 1.1217, 2.2115



0.7544, 1.1217, 5.6005

Sweetspot

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



2.1936, 1.1218, 0.5164



6.1663, 5.3850, 5.6288



2.1953, 1.0249, 4.9325



1.6696, 1.4394, 1.4970



38.6329, 40.6448, 44.2622



2.3302, 2.4515, 2.6697

Same Dimension

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



2.1936, 1.1218, 0.5164



3.7821, 1.9368, 0.7643



2.3159, 1.4930, 0.1663



1.3337, 1.3427, 1.4550



5.0563, 2.5908, 0.9525



31.4207, 16.1337, 4.3727

Inverse Universe

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



2.1936, 1.1218, 0.5164



3.7821, 1.9368, 0.7643



1.9393, 2.3979, 5.2110



1.3337, 1.3427, 1.4550



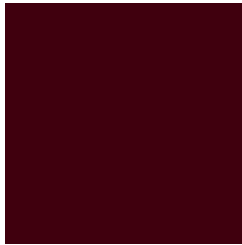
5.0563, 2.5908, 0.9525



31.4207, 16.1337, 4.3727

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

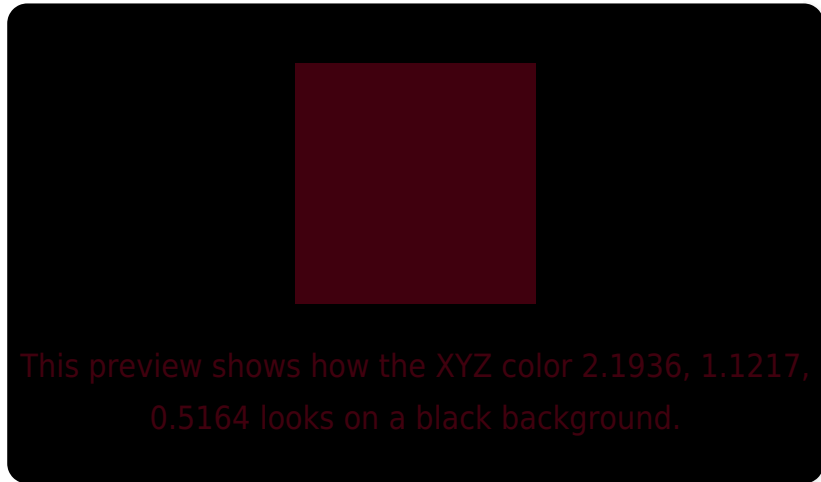
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164.

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

2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164

Protanopia

1.3450, 1.4445, 0.9174

Deuteranopia

1.4592, 1.4733, 0.4946



Tritanopia

2.1904, 1.2246, 0.1784

Trichromacy



Original Color

2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164

Protanomaly

1.4861, 1.1248, 0.7111

Deuteranomaly

1.5772, 1.1774, 0.4608

Tritanomaly

2.1906, 1.1900, 0.2865

Monochromacy



Original Color

2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164

Achromatopsia

0.7128, 0.7499, 0.8166

Achromatomaly

1.0161, 0.7248, 0.6586

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164 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(64, 0, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 0, 14)  
}
```

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(64, 0, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 0, 14) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164 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(64, 0, 14) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 0, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 0, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 0, 14); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 14); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 14) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 2.1936, 1.1217, 0.5164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 0, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 0,  
14) }
```

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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