

# Converting Colors

XYZ(20.1905, 12.0752, 1.2666)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(20.1905, 12.0752, 1.2666)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(20.1967, 12.1050,  
1.2720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B53200
RGB	181, 50, 0
RGB Percent	71%, 20%, 0%
CMY	0.2902, 0.8039, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 1.00, 0.29
HSL	17°, 100%, 35%
HSV	17°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720
YIQ	83.4690, 94.1260, 12.2220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

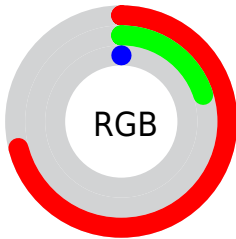
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	181, 69, 0
Decimal	11874816
CIE Lab	41.38, 51.03, 53.55
CIE LCh	41, 73.973, 46.384
Yxy	12.1050, 0.6016, 0.3606
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290064896 (0xFFB53200)
YUV	83.4690, -41.1502, 85.5347
Hunter-Lab	34.7922, 42.7318, 22.1869

# Details

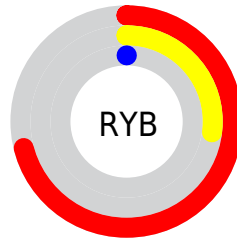
The XYZ color **20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. A complement of this color would be **16.4556, 19.5664, 46.6252**, and the grayscale version is **8.3867, 8.8234, 9.6087**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **43.3736, 29.7820, 6.9525**, and **7.6077, 3.9219, 0.3560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.1969, 12.1056, 1.2721**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.9495, 13.4348, 2.0656**.

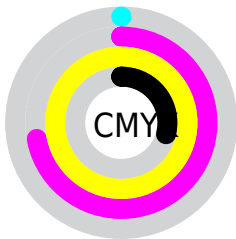
# Distribution



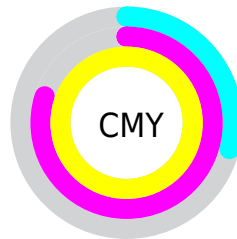
- Red (71%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720 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 20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 20.1967, 12.1050,  
1.2720


 20.1967, 12.1050,  
1.2720


 245.7913,  
205.0992, 109.7891


 12.6472, 6.8152,  
0.0387


 43.2482, 29.6862,  
6.9329

 7.2614, 3.3468,  
0.0000


 59.4808, 42.7464,  
12.4622

 3.6739, 1.3154,  
0.0000

 79.3386, 59.1656,  
20.3487

 1.5193, 0.1531,  
0.0000

 103.1868, 79.3280,  
31.0110


 0.3389, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 131.3908,  
103.6183, 44.8677


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 164.3160,


132.4206, 62.3372


 202.3277,  
166.1194, 83.8382


 20.1967, 12.1050,  
1.2720


 20.1967, 12.1050,  
1.2720


 20.1969, 12.1056,  
1.2721

 20.9495, 13.4348,  
2.0656

 21.9762, 15.1499,  
3.4512

 23.3269, 17.2888,  
5.6348

 25.0301, 19.8796,  
8.7176

 27.1113, 22.9474,  
12.7854

■ 29.5930, 26.5157,  
17.9140

■ 32.4961, 30.6060,  
24.1715

■ 35.8399, 35.2388,  
31.6204

■ 39.6423, 40.4333,  
40.3188

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



24.5228, 12.1050, 6.4762



20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720



14.1108, 12.1050, 0.0000

# Triad

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



20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720



4.1063, 12.1050, 7.3735



14.6698, 12.1050, 66.7553

# Complementary

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



20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720



16.4556, 19.5664, 46.6252

# 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.



9.2423, 12.1050, 67.8510



20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720



4.1715, 12.1050, 23.4018

# Square

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



20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720



5.5333, 12.1050, 1.4965



5.7525, 12.1050, 48.2607



20.7140, 12.1050, 45.9018



# Rectangle

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



20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720



10.3954, 12.1050, 0.0000



5.7525, 12.1050, 48.2607



12.6918, 12.1050, 69.8003

# Sweetspot

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



20.1970, 12.1057, 1.2722



57.9208, 54.4246, 42.6785



23.2712, 11.5098, 23.0889



12.0361, 11.0860, 8.1750



86.6293, 91.1408, 99.2523



17.0014, 17.8868, 19.4787



# Same Dimension

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



20.1970, 12.1057, 1.2722



36.0089, 21.3539, 2.2238



28.2548, 28.2214, 3.9581



8.6811, 8.8748, 8.9080



13.9745, 8.4476, 0.8940



0.4898, 0.3660, 0.0448



# Inverse Universe

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



16.4556, 19.5664, 46.6252



29.2715, 34.6428, 83.4386



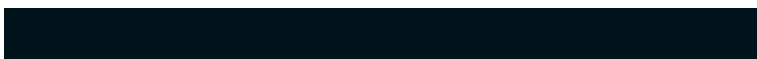
9.1767, 5.0088, 44.1989



8.5402, 9.2266, 10.8371



11.4045, 13.6094, 32.1628



0.4047, 0.5199, 1.0273



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720 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



## 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

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

**XYZ 20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.1967, 12.1050,



# 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

20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720

### Protanopia

11.1437, 12.3537, 2.4590

### Deuteranopia

12.3149, 12.2905, 1.7232



## Tritanopia

20.8414, 12.1915, 4.0510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720

## Protanomaly

13.1684, 11.1482, 1.8385

## Deuteranomaly

14.4014, 11.4685, 1.4546

## Tritanomaly

20.5957, 12.1579, 2.5575

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720

## Achromatopsia

8.2219, 8.6500, 9.4199

## Achromatomaly

10.5036, 8.6855, 4.4910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720 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(181, 50, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 50, 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(181, 50, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 50, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720 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(181, 50, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 50, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 50, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 50, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 50, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 50, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 20.1967, 12.1050, 1.2720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 50, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181, 50,  
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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