

# Converting Colors

XYZ(20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(20.4320, 12.2263,  
1.2830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B63200
RGB	182, 50, 0
RGB Percent	71%, 20%, 0%
CMY	0.2863, 0.8039, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 1.00, 0.29
HSL	16°, 100%, 36%
HSV	16°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830
YIQ	83.7680, 94.7220, 12.4340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

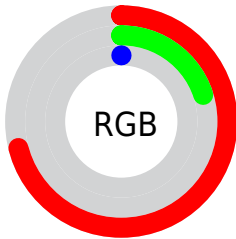
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	182, 69, 0
Decimal	11940352
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.57, 51.36, 53.75
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 74.345, 46.305
Yxy	12.2263, 0.6020, 0.3602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290130432 (0xFFB63200)
YUV	83.7680, -41.2976, 86.1495
Hunter-Lab	34.9661, 43.1134, 22.3008

# Details

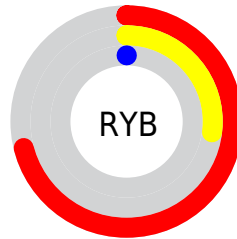
The XYZ color **20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. A complement of this color would be **16.6934, 19.8773, 47.2124**, and the grayscale version is **8.4485, 8.8885, 9.6796**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **43.7235, 29.9623, 6.9689**, and **7.7457, 3.9931, 0.3625** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.4322, 12.2270, 1.2831**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.1912, 13.5675, 2.0828**.

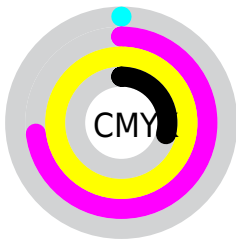
# Distribution



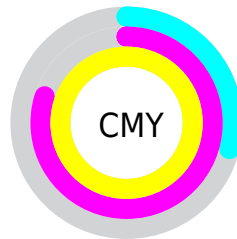
- Red (71%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (0%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (29%)




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


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830 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 20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 20.4320, 12.2263,  
1.2830


 20.4320, 12.2263,  
1.2830


 247.0335,  
205.8978, 110.0034


 12.8195, 6.8980,  
0.0478


 43.6387, 29.9066,  
6.9669


 7.3805, 3.3984,  
0.0000


 59.9637, 43.0274,  
12.5125


 3.7496, 1.3431,  
0.0000

 79.9236, 59.5144,  
20.4184

 1.5615, 0.1742,  
0.0000

 103.8837, 79.7522,  
31.1033

 0.3671, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 132.2093,  
104.1250, 44.9858


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 165.2660,


133.0172, 62.4842


 203.4189,  
166.8134, 84.0173


 20.4320, 12.2263,  
1.2830


 20.4320, 12.2263,  
1.2830


 20.4322, 12.2270,  
1.2831

 21.1912, 13.5675,  
2.0828

 22.2285, 15.3001,  
3.4830

 23.5944, 17.4632,  
5.6916

 25.3182, 20.0853,  
8.8112

 27.4255, 23.1922,  
12.9287

■ 29.9395, 26.8077,  
18.1211

■ 32.8812, 30.9539,  
24.4574

■ 36.2703, 35.6514,  
32.0012

■ 40.1250, 40.9200,  
40.8110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



24.8034, 12.2263, 6.5568



20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830



14.2730, 12.2263, 0.0000

# Triad

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



20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830



4.1405, 12.2263, 7.4122



14.8064, 12.2263, 67.6020

# Complementary

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



20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830



16.6934, 19.8773, 47.2124

# 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.



9.3193, 12.2263, 68.6490



20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830



4.2027, 12.2263, 23.5994

# Square

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



20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830



5.5869, 12.2263, 1.4963



5.7959, 12.2263, 48.7640



20.9259, 12.2263, 46.5107



# Rectangle

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



20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830



10.5111, 12.2263, 0.0000



5.7959, 12.2263, 48.7640



12.8058, 12.2263, 70.6668

# Sweetspot

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



20.4323, 12.2270, 1.2832



59.3236, 55.7139, 43.7060



23.5572, 11.6514, 23.3670



12.5899, 11.5857, 8.5392



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988



# Same Dimension

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



20.4323, 12.2270, 1.2832



36.8748, 21.8297, 2.2700



28.6012, 28.5650, 4.0062



9.2001, 9.4032, 9.4370



14.4779, 8.7321, 0.9224



0.5639, 0.4149, 0.0504



# Inverse Universe

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



16.6934, 19.8773, 47.2124



30.0580, 35.6232, 85.5275



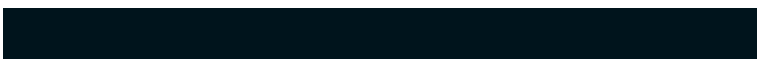
9.2881, 5.0666, 44.7440



9.0524, 9.7820, 11.4904



11.8465, 14.1527, 33.3604



0.4664, 0.5966, 1.1923



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830 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 20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.4320, 12.2263,



# 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

20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830

### Protanopia

11.2702, 12.4189, 2.4649

### Deuteranopia

12.4602, 12.3654, 1.7300



## Tritanopia

21.0785, 12.3137, 4.0621

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830

## Protanomaly

13.3316, 11.2323, 1.8462

## Deuteranomaly

14.5784, 11.5598, 1.4629

## Tritanomaly

20.8327, 12.2801, 2.5686

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830

## Achromatopsia

8.4267, 8.8656, 9.6546

## Achromatomaly

10.7057, 8.8848, 4.5189

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830 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(182, 50, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(182, 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(182, 50, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 50, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830 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(182, 50, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 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(182, 50, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 50, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 50, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 50, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 20.4320, 12.2263, 1.2830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 50, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182, 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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