

# Converting Colors

XYZ(36.3675, 19.5410, 1.8550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(36.3675, 19.5410, 1.8550)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(36.4790, 19.6130,  
1.8630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F02100
RGB	240, 33, 0
RGB Percent	94%, 13%, 0%
CMY	0.0588, 0.8705, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.86, 1.00, 0.06
HSL	8°, 100%, 47%
HSV	8°, 100%, 94%
XYZ	36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630
YIQ	91.1310, 133.9650, 33.6210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

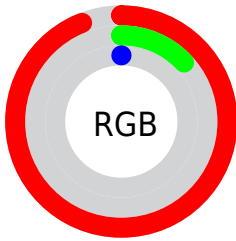
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	240, 38, 0
Decimal	15737088
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.40, 72.86, 64.66
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 97.415, 41.591
Yxy	19.6130, 0.6294, 0.3384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293927168 (0xFFFF02100)
YUV	91.1310, -44.9276, 130.5581
Hunter-Lab	44.2866, 69.5296, 28.5064

# Details

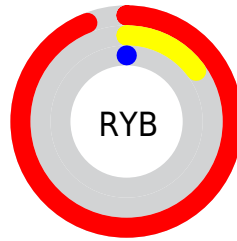
The XYZ color **36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3300**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **38.0344, 50.9040, 90.2581**, and the grayscale version is **10.0544, 10.5780, 11.5194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **46.8540, 31.2660, 7.5684**, and **17.2336, 8.8842, 0.8065** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.4794, 19.6142, 1.8632**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.4060, 21.2037, 2.9854**.

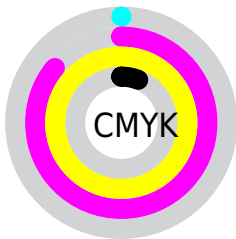
# Distribution



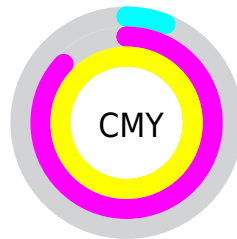
- Red (94%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630 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 36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 36.4790, 19.6130,  
1.8630


 36.4790, 19.6130,  
1.8630


 322.4442,  
249.8123, 120.2118


 24.9762, 12.1140,  
0.4690


 69.0898, 42.7674,  
8.6628

 16.1879, 6.8214,  
0.0000


 90.9285, 59.1916,  
14.9856


 9.7489, 3.3507,  
0.0000


 116.9432, 79.3597,  
23.8151

 5.2938, 1.3174,  
0.0000

 147.4993,  
103.6561, 35.5698

 2.4572, 0.1546,  
0.0000

 182.9620,  
132.4652, 50.6683

 0.8737, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 223.6969,


 0.0000, 0.0000,


166.1713, 69.5291


0.0000


 270.0691,  
205.1589, 92.5708


 36.4790, 19.6130,  
1.8630


 36.4790, 19.6130,  
1.8630


 36.4794, 19.6142,  
1.8632

 37.4060, 21.2037,  
2.9854

 38.9453, 23.6924,  
5.3168

 41.2074, 27.1987,  
9.2089

 44.2703, 31.8179,  
14.8745

 48.2016, 37.6343,  
22.4930

■ 53.0614, 44.7238,  
32.2215

■ 58.9047, 53.1562,  
44.2013

■ 65.7818, 62.9961,  
58.5614

■ 73.7399, 74.3038,  
75.4211

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.7081, 19.6130, 12.2797



36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630



25.2132, 19.6130, 0.0000

# Triad

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



36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630



5.9089, 19.6130, 8.4882



22.6691, 19.6130, 129.0040

# Complementary

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



36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630



38.0344, 50.9040, 90.2581

# 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.



13.3243, 19.6130, 123.5977



36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630



5.6446, 19.6130, 34.0661

# Square

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



36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630



8.7584, 19.6130, 1.1083



7.8394, 19.6130, 80.5274



34.0668, 19.6130, 91.9731



# Rectangle

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



36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630



18.1258, 19.6130, 0.0000



7.8394, 19.6130, 80.5274



19.1671, 19.6130, 132.6011

# Sweetspot

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



36.4794, 19.6142, 1.8633



67.5296, 60.9013, 50.5791



47.3199, 23.0791, 61.6347



13.8177, 12.1193, 9.5141



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.



36.4794, 19.6142, 1.8633



41.8437, 22.4674, 2.1312



47.1630, 40.9814, 5.4245



15.9482, 16.1095, 16.4186



20.0248, 10.8476, 1.0384



1.7203, 1.0112, 0.1045



# Inverse Universe

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



38.0344, 50.9040, 90.2581



43.6196, 58.3593, 103.5732



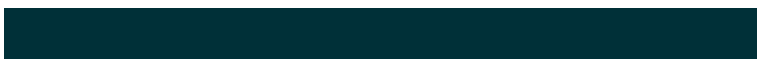
19.2178, 13.2707, 83.9859



16.0511, 17.5363, 20.2605



20.8940, 28.0122, 49.4335



1.7888, 2.4316, 4.1293



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630 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 36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.4790, 19.6130,



# 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

36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630

### Protanopia

18.0895, 19.9980, 4.1349

### Deuteranopia

19.8789, 19.6911, 2.7530



## Tritanopia

36.6495, 19.6374, 2.8957

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630

## Protanomaly

21.7631, 16.7593, 2.7039

## Deuteranomaly

23.5775, 17.0947, 2.0569

## Tritanomaly

36.5529, 19.5988, 2.3867

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630

## Achromatopsia

9.9438, 10.4616, 11.3927

## Achromatomaly

14.6309, 10.7055, 5.2982

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630 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(240, 33, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 33, 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(240, 33, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 33, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630 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(240, 33, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 33, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(240, 33, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 33, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 33, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 33, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 36.4790, 19.6130, 1.8630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 33, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240, 33,  
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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