

Converting Colors

XYZ(4.1022, 2.1403, 0.3398)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(4.1022, 2.1403, 0.3398)
contains.

XYZ(4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

XYZ(4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	580205
RGB	88, 2, 5
RGB Percent	35%, 1%, 2%
CMY	0.6549, 0.9921, 0.9804
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.94, 0.65
HSL	358°, 96%, 18%
HSV	358°, 98%, 35%
XYZ	4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398
YIQ	28.0560, 50.2930, 19.1650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

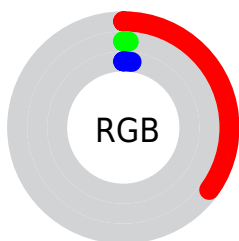
Format	Color
RYB	88, 2, 5
Decimal	5767685
CIELab	16.15, 36.40, 22.99
CIELCh	16, 43.048, 32.273
Yxy	2.1291, 0.6226, 0.3254
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283957765 (0xFF580205)
YUV	28.0560, -11.3666, 52.5709
Hunter-Lab	14.5914, 24.2982, 8.8333

Details

The XYZ color **4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **5.1549, 7.6484, 9.8008**, and the grayscale version is **1.1122, 1.1702, 1.2743**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **13.5405, 9.0858, 4.0577**, and **0.6652, 0.3423, 0.0597** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4.0412, 2.0814, 0.2766**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4.2178, 2.3400, 0.6270**.

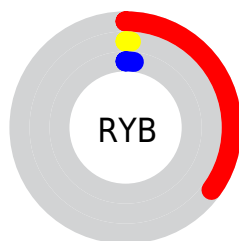
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (1%)

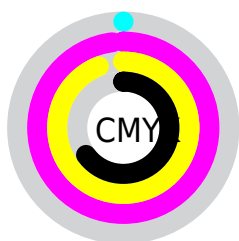
Blue (2%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (1%)

Blue (2%)

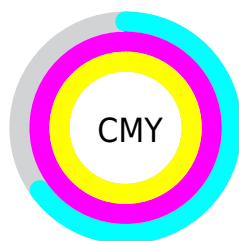


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)


Magenta (99%)


Yellow (98%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398 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 4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 4.0736, 2.1291,
0.3398


 4.0736, 2.1291,
0.3398

 135.6260,
116.7652, 89.8876


 1.7439, 0.6809,
0.0000


 13.5479, 9.0867,
4.0805


 0.4835, 0.0000,
0.0000

 21.4232, 15.3803,
8.1162

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 31.8777, 24.0629,
14.1951


 45.2768, 35.5189,
22.7358


 61.9858, 50.1327,
34.1569


 82.3701, 68.2888,


48.8769


 106.7950, 90.3715,
67.3143

 4.0736, 2.1291,
0.3398

 4.0736, 2.1291,
0.3398


 4.0412, 2.0814,
0.2766

 4.2178, 2.3400,
0.6270

 4.4124, 2.6192,
1.0314

 4.6900, 3.0209,
1.5966

 5.0583, 3.5571,
2.3372

 5.5244, 4.2383,
3.2661

■ 6.0944, 5.0740,
4.3947

■ 6.7743, 6.0728,
5.7340

■ 7.5692, 7.2427,
7.2937

■ 8.4843, 8.5913,
9.0833

Harmonies

Analogous

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



4.5534, 2.1291, 2.1105



4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398



3.0340, 2.1291, 0.0000

Triad

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



4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398



0.7692, 2.1291, 0.5466



2.0994, 2.1291, 12.9857

Complementary

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



4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398



5.1549, 7.6484, 9.8008

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.



1.2669, 2.1291, 11.1384



4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398



0.6494, 2.1291, 2.5391

Square

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



4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398



1.1745, 2.1291, 0.0000



0.8109, 2.1291, 6.5632



3.2069, 2.1291, 10.5395

Rectangle

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



4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398



2.2879, 2.1291, 0.0000



0.8109, 2.1291, 6.5632



1.7805, 2.1291, 12.8450

Sweetspot

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



4.0736, 2.1292, 0.3398



11.5621, 10.2021, 9.4687



5.4126, 2.6192, 9.4527



2.8435, 2.4586, 2.2300



46.7556, 49.1905, 53.5685



4.1094, 4.3234, 4.7081

Same Dimension

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



4.0736, 2.1292, 0.3398



7.0593, 3.6367, 0.4445



4.8182, 3.6446, 0.5072



2.1060, 2.1208, 2.2322



6.0958, 3.1402, 0.3918



34.1737, 17.6120, 1.8326

Inverse Universe

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



4.0736, 2.1292, 0.3398



7.0593, 3.6367, 0.4445



2.8976, 2.9396, 9.6471



2.1060, 2.1208, 2.2322



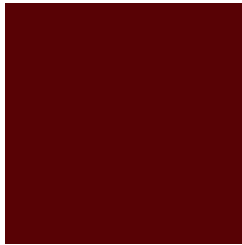
6.0958, 3.1402, 0.3918



34.1737, 17.6120, 1.8326

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398 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 4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398 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 4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398.

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

4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398

Protanopia

2.3264, 2.5839, 0.7569

Deuteranopia

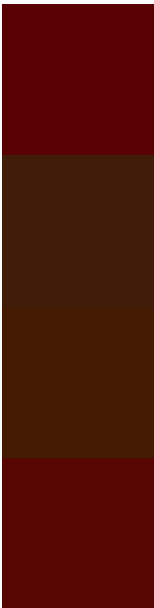
2.4589, 2.4967, 0.3523



Tritanopia

4.0173, 2.1999, 0.2129

Trichromacy



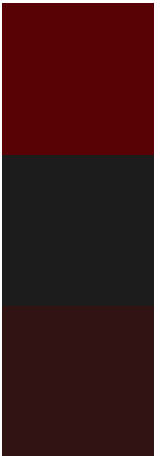
Original Color
4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398

Protanomaly
2.6085, 1.9906, 0.5339

Deuteranomaly
2.7868, 2.0172, 0.2999

Tritanomaly
4.0066, 2.1609, 0.2634

Monochromacy



Original Color
4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398

Achromatopsia
1.1037, 1.1612, 1.2646

Achromatomaly
1.6745, 1.1944, 0.8041

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398 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(88, 2, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 2, 5)  
}
```

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(88, 2, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 2, 5) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398 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(88, 2, 5) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 2, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 2, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 2, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 2, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 2, 5) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 4.0736, 2.1291, 0.3398 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 2, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 2,  
5) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor