

# Converting Colors

XYZ(21.2079, 10.8989, 2.5371)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(21.2079, 10.8989, 2.5371)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(21.2750, 10.9343,  
2.5026)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD0022
RGB	189, 0, 34
RGB Percent	74%, 0%, 13%
CMY	0.2588, 0.9999, 0.8667
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.82, 0.26
HSL	349°, 100%, 37%
HSV	349°, 100%, 74%
XYZ	21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026
YIQ	60.3870, 101.7300, 50.6420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

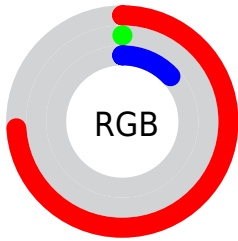
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">189, 0, 34</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12386338</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">39.47, 64.49, 38.77</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">39, 75.250, 31.014</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">10.9343, 0.6129, 0.3150</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290576418</a> (0xFFBD0022)
YUV	<a href="#">60.3870, -13.0088, 112.7936</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">33.0671, 56.9777, 18.6597</a>

# Details

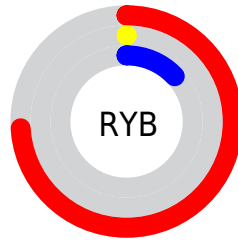
The XYZ color **21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0033**. A complement of this color would be **24.1172, 38.7629, 37.2363**, and the grayscale version is **4.3594, 4.5864, 4.9946**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **44.9366, 27.4817, 10.3332**, and **8.6042, 4.4356, 0.4027** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.2744, 10.9341, 2.5004**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.7830, 11.5083, 4.0350**.

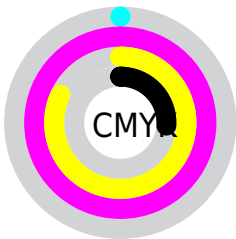
# Distribution



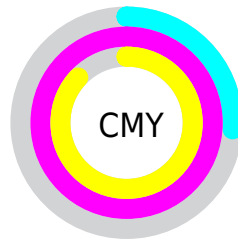
- Red (74%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (87%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026 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 21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 21.2750, 10.9343,  
2.5026


 21.2750, 10.9343,  
2.5026


251.4405,  
197.2163, 129.7490


 13.4388, 6.0227,  
0.8415


 45.0326, 27.5386,  
10.3742


 7.8105, 2.8589,  
0.0000


 61.6847, 40.0001,  
17.4270


 4.0247, 1.0585,  
0.0000


 82.0061, 55.7470,  
27.1158

 1.7161, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 106.3622, 75.1636,  
39.8591


 0.4663, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 135.1183, 98.6345,  
56.0756


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 168.6399,


126.5440, 76.1837


 207.2921,  
159.2764, 100.6020


 21.2750, 10.9343,  
2.5026


 21.2750, 10.9343,  
2.5026


 21.2744, 10.9341,  
2.5004

 21.7830, 11.5083,  
4.0350

 22.6283, 12.5762,  
6.2367

 23.9030, 14.3056,  
9.1898

 25.6573, 16.7822,  
12.9561

 27.9342, 20.0787,  
17.5911

■ 30.7718, 24.2590,  
23.1452

■ 34.2045, 29.3809,  
29.6647

■ 38.2641, 35.4970,  
37.1929

■ 42.9799, 42.6562,  
45.7705

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.6152, 10.9343, 11.4149



21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026



15.9100, 10.9343, 0.1557

# Triad

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



21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026



3.9554, 10.9343, 2.8198



10.5674, 10.9343, 67.9060

# Complementary

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



21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026



24.1172, 38.7629, 37.2363

# 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.



6.3259, 10.9343, 57.2897



21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026



3.3451, 10.9343, 12.4101

# Square

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



21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026



6.1123, 10.9343, 0.2488



4.0473, 10.9343, 33.0495



16.3130, 10.9343, 55.8833



# Rectangle

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



21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026



12.0019, 10.9343, 0.0000



4.0473, 10.9343, 33.0495



8.9342, 10.9343, 66.8249

# Sweetspot

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



21.2752, 10.9350, 2.5027



60.9281, 52.1228, 52.5055



22.5799, 10.5799, 48.9958



12.5212, 10.3395, 10.1941



90.7827, 95.5105, 104.0109



18.6292, 19.5994, 21.3438



# Same Dimension

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



21.2752, 10.9350, 2.5027



38.0411, 19.5584, 4.1532



22.5956, 14.0373, 1.5196



9.5983, 9.5636, 10.2738



14.3349, 7.3651, 1.7911



0.5832, 0.2972, 0.1846



# Inverse Universe

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



21.2752, 10.9350, 2.5027



38.0411, 19.5584, 4.1532



17.0571, 19.4172, 50.9927



9.5983, 9.5636, 10.2738



14.3349, 7.3651, 1.7911



0.5832, 0.2972, 0.1846



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026 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 21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 21.2750, 10.9343,



# 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

21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026

### Protanopia

10.6744, 11.6353, 5.1733

### Deuteranopia

11.7274, 11.5876, 2.1488



## Tritanopia

20.9395, 11.0923, 1.0374

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026

## Protanomaly

12.3352, 8.7770, 3.7333

## Deuteranomaly

13.5218, 9.1990, 1.8735

## Tritanomaly

20.9251, 10.9573, 1.3599

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026

## Achromatopsia

4.2949, 4.5186, 4.9208

## Achromatomaly

7.3541, 4.7510, 3.6614

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026 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(189, 0, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 0, 34)  
}
```

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(189, 0, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 0, 34) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026 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(189, 0, 34) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 0, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(189, 0, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 0, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 0, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 0, 34)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 21.2750, 10.9343, 2.5026 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 0, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189, 0,  
34) }
```

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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