

# Converting Colors

XYZ(26.0487, 15.1310, 1.5477)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(26.0487, 15.1310, 1.5477)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(26.0424, 15.1186,  
1.5456)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CC3200
RGB	204, 50, 0
RGB Percent	80%, 20%, 0%
CMY	0.2000, 0.8039, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.75, 1.00, 0.20
HSL	15°, 100%, 40%
HSV	15°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456
YIQ	90.3460, 107.8340, 17.0980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

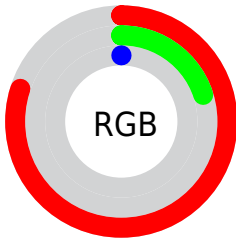
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	204, 66, 0
Decimal	13382144
CIELab	45.80, 58.39, 58.12
CIElCh	46, 82.384, 44.868
Yxy	15.1186, 0.6098, 0.3540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291572224 (0xFFCC3200)
YUV	90.3460, -44.5406, 99.6746
Hunter-Lab	38.8826, 51.5092, 24.8611

# Details

The XYZ color **26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **22.4527, 27.4670, 61.2444**, and the grayscale version is **9.8775, 10.3919, 11.3167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **47.3164, 32.2706, 7.4764**, and **10.8152, 5.5754, 0.5061** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.0426, 15.1194, 1.5457**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.9454, 16.7172, 2.4873**.

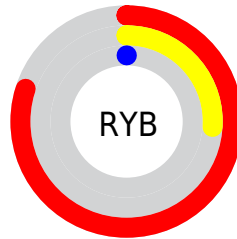
# Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (20%)

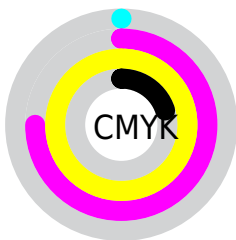
Blue (0%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (0%)

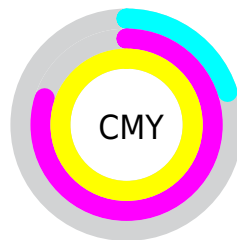


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (80%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456 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 26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 26.0424, 15.1186,  
1.5456


 26.0424, 15.1186,  
1.5456


 275.2430,  
224.0830, 114.8659


 16.9882, 8.9027,  
0.2516


 52.7742, 35.0611,  
7.7565


 10.3213, 4.6777,  
0.0000


 71.1824, 49.5565,  
13.6716


 5.6764, 2.0595,  
0.0000


 93.4394, 67.5804,  
22.0179

 2.6881, 0.6417,  
0.0000

 119.9105, 89.5174,  
33.2139

 0.9911, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 150.9611,  
115.7517, 47.6782


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 186.9565,


146.6678, 65.8293


 228.2620,  
182.6501, 88.0857


 26.0424, 15.1186,  
1.5456


 26.0424, 15.1186,  
1.5456


 26.0426, 15.1194,  
1.5457

 26.9454, 16.7172,  
2.4873

 28.2267, 18.8527,  
4.2310

 29.9513, 21.5803,  
7.0302

 32.1604, 24.9424,  
11.0227

 34.8902, 28.9770,  
16.3250

■ 38.1728, 33.7192,  
23.0396

■ 42.0380, 39.2014,  
31.2588

■ 46.5130, 45.4539,  
41.0670

■ 51.6236, 52.5053,  
52.5423

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.4930, 15.1186, 8.4789



26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456



18.1390, 15.1186, 0.0000

# Triad

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



26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456



4.9592, 15.1186, 8.3700



18.0697, 15.1186, 87.8222

# Complementary

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



26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456



22.4527, 27.4670, 61.2444

# 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.



11.1626, 15.1186, 87.6830



26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456



4.9513, 15.1186, 28.3322

# Square

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



26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456



6.8666, 15.1186, 1.5200



6.8401, 15.1186, 60.7675



25.9778, 15.1186, 61.0656



# Rectangle

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



26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456



13.2678, 15.1186, 0.0000



6.8401, 15.1186, 60.7675



15.5312, 15.1186, 91.3512

# Sweetspot

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



26.0427, 15.1195, 1.5458



69.3502, 64.5426, 51.1860



30.9362, 15.2511, 32.9435



14.2363, 12.9565, 9.6536



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.



26.0427, 15.1195, 1.5458



42.9907, 24.7614, 2.5136



35.7442, 34.5224, 4.7796



11.4320, 11.6530, 11.7262



16.4539, 9.6407, 0.9936



0.9104, 0.6204, 0.0718



# Inverse Universe

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



22.4527, 27.4670, 61.2444



37.0065, 45.1330, 101.3688



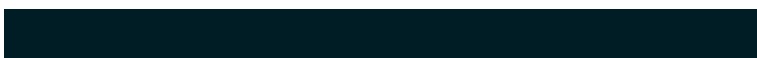
12.2369, 7.0354, 57.8391



11.3013, 12.2429, 14.3379



14.2083, 17.4406, 38.5738



0.7902, 1.0141, 2.0090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456 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 26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 26.0424, 15.1186,



# 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

26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456

### Protanopia

13.8990, 15.4247, 3.0553

### Deuteranopia

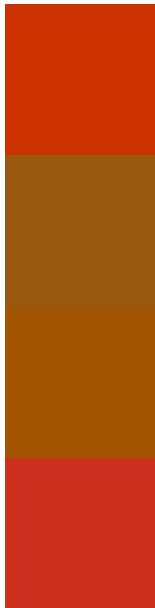
15.4315, 15.3039, 2.1406



## Tritanopia

26.7269, 15.2256, 4.3265

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456

## Protanomaly

16.5248, 13.6893, 2.2233

## Deuteranomaly

18.0706, 14.0220, 1.7541

## Tritanomaly

26.4811, 15.1920, 2.8330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456

## Achromatopsia

9.7181, 10.2242, 11.1341

## Achromatomaly

12.6147, 10.1529, 5.1657

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456 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(204, 50, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 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(204, 50, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 50, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456 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(204, 50, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 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(204, 50, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 50, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 50, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 50, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 26.0424, 15.1186, 1.5456 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 50, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204, 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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