

# Converting Colors

XYZ(30.1302, 15.5267, 1.6809)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(30.1302, 15.5267, 1.6809)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(30.1735, 15.5493,  
1.6694)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DE0009
RGB	222, 0, 9
RGB Percent	87%, 0%, 4%
CMY	0.1294, 0.9998, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.96, 0.13
HSL	358°, 100%, 44%
HSV	358°, 100%, 87%
XYZ	30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694
YIQ	67.4040, 129.4230, 49.8630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

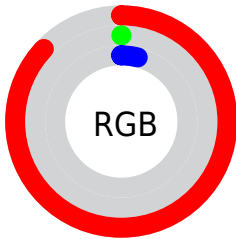
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	222, 0, 9
Decimal	14549001
CIE Lab	46.38, 72.22, 57.86
CIE LCh	46, 92.539, 38.702
Yxy	15.5493, 0.6367, 0.3281
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292739081 (0xFFDE0009)
YUV	67.4040, -28.7932, 135.5807
Hunter-Lab	39.4326, 67.5797, 25.0927

# Details

The XYZ color **30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0000**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **38.1384, 57.0491, 71.9861**, and the grayscale version is **5.4335, 5.7165, 6.2252**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **45.6280, 28.7310, 7.4157**, and **13.7103, 7.0679, 0.6416** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.1730, 15.5491, 1.6680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.6539, 16.2082, 2.7616**.

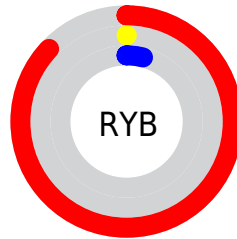
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (0%)

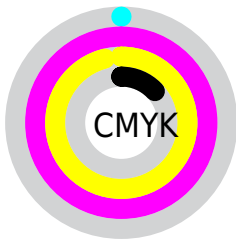
Blue (4%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (4%)

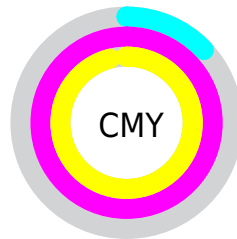


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694 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 30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 30.1735, 15.5493,  
1.6694


 30.1735, 15.5493,  
1.6694


 294.6077,  
226.6673, 117.0115


 20.1190, 9.2058,  
0.3396


 59.3212, 35.8140,  
8.1155


 12.5904, 4.8757,  
0.0000


 79.1451, 50.5039,  
14.1941


 7.2221, 2.1745,  
0.0000


 102.9563, 68.7448,  
22.7345

 3.6490, 0.7060,  
0.0000

 131.1200, 90.9211,  
34.1551

 1.5055, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 164.0017,  
117.4171, 48.8746

 0.3296, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 201.9666,


 0.0000, 0.0000,


148.6172, 67.3115


0.0000


 245.3801,  
184.9058, 89.8843


 30.1735, 15.5493,  
1.6694


 30.1735, 15.5493,  
1.6694


 30.1730, 15.5491,  
1.6680

 30.6539, 16.2082,  
2.7616

 31.6526, 17.6091,  
4.9335

 33.3102, 19.9823,  
8.3898

 35.7142, 23.4615,  
13.2875

 38.9387, 28.1593,  
19.7612

■ 43.0489, 34.1745,  
27.9300

■ 48.1035, 41.5957,  
37.9016

■ 54.1560, 50.5038,  
49.7746

■ 61.2561, 60.9738,  
63.6408

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.5776, 15.5493, 11.1419



30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694



21.0437, 15.5493, 0.0000

# Triad

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



30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694



4.6332, 15.5493, 5.5008



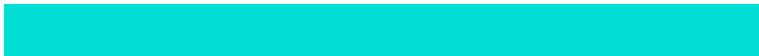
17.2102, 15.5493, 107.2930

# Complementary

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



30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694



38.1384, 57.0491, 71.9861

# 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.



9.9004, 15.5493, 99.0166



30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694



4.2447, 15.5493, 24.4407

# Square

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



30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694



7.1436, 15.5493, 0.5413



5.7824, 15.5493, 61.5958



26.5215, 15.5493, 79.0669



# Rectangle

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



30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694



15.1276, 15.5493, 0.0000



5.7824, 15.5493, 61.5958



14.4361, 15.5493, 108.9862

# Sweetspot

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



30.1738, 15.5503, 1.6696



65.6607, 56.6604, 51.5069



40.0211, 19.1094, 70.6858



13.3931, 11.1565, 9.7226



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.



30.1738, 15.5503, 1.6696



41.2963, 21.2825, 2.2266



34.6745, 24.6301, 2.9280



13.7295, 13.7094, 14.3458



17.9321, 9.2398, 1.0420



1.2510, 0.6437, 0.1144



# Inverse Universe

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



30.1738, 15.5503, 1.6696



41.2963, 21.2825, 2.2266



20.1599, 19.2234, 71.7546



13.7295, 13.7094, 14.3458



17.9321, 9.2398, 1.0420



1.2510, 0.6437, 0.1144



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694 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 30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 30.1735, 15.5493,



# 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

30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694

### Protanopia

14.6457, 16.1229, 3.6364

### Deuteranopia

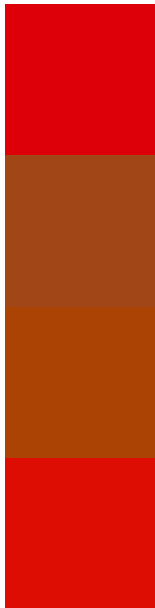
16.1385, 15.9708, 2.2321



## Tritanopia

29.7834, 15.7520, 1.4707

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694

## Protanomaly

17.1058, 12.1454, 2.2533

## Deuteranomaly

18.6012, 12.5669, 1.5314

## Tritanomaly

29.9792, 15.6666, 1.5300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694

## Achromatopsia

5.3350, 5.6128, 6.1124

## Achromatomaly

9.5254, 6.1360, 3.2671

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694 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(222, 0, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 0, 9)  
}
```

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(222, 0, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 0, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694 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(222, 0, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 0, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 0, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 0, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 0, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 0, 9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 30.1735, 15.5493, 1.6694 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 0, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222, 0,  
9) }
```

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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