

# Converting Colors

XYZ(31.5094, 16.4582, 1.5159)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(31.5094, 16.4582, 1.5159)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(31.5080, 16.4566,  
1.5158)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E20D00
RGB	226, 13, 0
RGB Percent	89%, 5%, 0%
CMY	0.1137, 0.9488, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.94, 1.00, 0.11
HSL	3°, 100%, 44%
HSV	3°, 100%, 89%
XYZ	31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158
YIQ	75.2050, 131.1210, 41.1130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

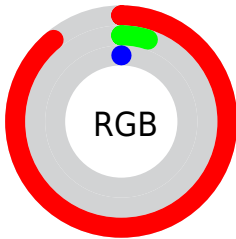
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	226, 14, 0
Decimal	14814464
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.57, 72.04, 61.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 94.716, 40.480
Yxy	16.4566, 0.6368, 0.3326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293004544 (0xFFE20D00)
YUV	75.2050, -37.0761, 132.2472
Hunter-Lab	40.5667, 67.6484, 26.1813

# Details

The XYZ color **31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158** 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 **37.5105, 53.0571, 80.2151**, and the grayscale version is **6.7776, 7.1306, 7.7652**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **45.8682, 29.3742, 6.9937**, and **14.4972, 7.4736, 0.6785** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.5083, 16.4576, 1.5160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.0963, 17.3926, 2.4553**.

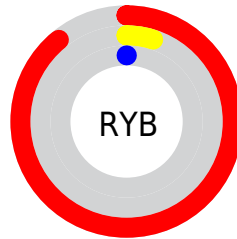
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (5%)

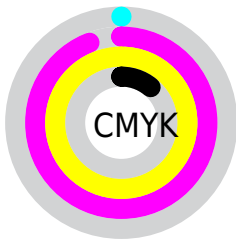
Blue (0%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (0%)

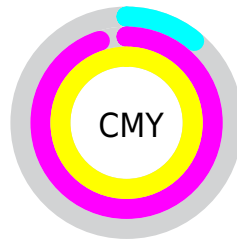


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (95%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158 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 31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 31.5080, 16.4566,  
1.5158


 31.5080, 16.4566,  
1.5158


 300.6572,  
232.0211, 114.3365

 21.1397, 9.8478,  
0.2297


 61.4094, 37.3891,  
7.6689


 13.3392, 5.2982,  
0.0000


 81.6732, 52.4816,  
13.5438


 7.7411, 2.4233,  
0.0000


 105.9663, 71.1708,  
21.8421

 3.9802, 0.8378,  
0.0000

 134.6539, 93.8411,  
32.9827

 1.6909, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 168.1014,  
120.8769, 47.3838


 0.4506, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 206.6742,


 0.0000, 0.0000,


152.6626, 65.4641


0.0000


 250.7377,  
189.5825, 87.6422


 31.5080, 16.4566,  
1.5158


 31.5080, 16.4566,  
1.5158


 31.5083, 16.4576,  
1.5160

 32.0963, 17.3926,  
2.4553

 33.2380, 19.1529,  
4.4481

 35.0503, 21.8818,  
7.8134

 37.6154, 25.6917,  
12.7391

 41.0038, 30.6794,  
19.3838

■ 45.2776, 36.9312,  
27.8863

■ 50.4932, 44.5251,  
38.3716

■ 56.7021, 53.5330,  
50.9535

■ 63.9521, 64.0214,  
65.7376

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.6276, 16.4566, 10.7274



31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158



21.7116, 16.4566, 0.0000

# Triad

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



31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158



4.7932, 16.4566, 6.4468



18.7813, 16.4566, 113.4121

# Complementary

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



31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158



37.5105, 53.0571, 80.2151

# 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.



10.8234, 16.4566, 107.0503



31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158



4.4987, 16.4566, 27.7659

# Square

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



31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158



7.2976, 16.4566, 0.6970



6.2632, 16.4566, 68.1590



28.7115, 16.4566, 81.5702



# Rectangle

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



31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158



15.5061, 16.4566, 0.0000



6.2632, 16.4566, 68.1590



15.7777, 16.4566, 116.0786

# Sweetspot

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



31.5083, 16.4577, 1.5160



66.2422, 58.3265, 50.1500



43.5910, 21.0595, 65.8551



13.5246, 11.5330, 9.4163



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.



31.5083, 16.4577, 1.5160



41.4069, 21.5937, 1.9856



38.6092, 30.6594, 3.8830



13.7704, 13.8268, 14.2498



18.0034, 9.4447, 0.8741



1.2706, 0.7001, 0.0682



# Inverse Universe

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



37.5105, 53.0571, 80.2151



49.2933, 69.7066, 105.4644



18.4494, 14.9350, 73.8614



14.0453, 15.4297, 17.6256



21.4305, 30.3305, 45.7732



1.5064, 2.1442, 3.1797



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158 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 31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 31.5080, 16.4566,



# 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

31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158

### Protanopia

15.2546, 16.9394, 3.6280

### Deuteranopia

16.9702, 16.8666, 2.3611



## Tritanopia

31.3195, 16.5439, 1.5426

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158

## Protanomaly

18.1434, 13.3850, 2.1996

## Deuteranomaly

19.9043, 13.8962, 1.6332

## Tritanomaly

31.2676, 16.4402, 1.5253

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158

## Achromatopsia

6.6877, 7.0360, 7.6622

## Achromatomaly

10.9674, 7.4152, 3.6495

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158 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(226, 13, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 13, 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(226, 13, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 13, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158 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(226, 13, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 13, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(226, 13, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 13, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 13, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 13, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 31.5080, 16.4566, 1.5158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 13, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226, 13,  
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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