

# Converting Colors

XYZ(34.8825, 17.9825, 1.6803)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(34.8825, 17.9825, 1.6803)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(34.9360, 18.0089,  
1.6922)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ED0002
RGB	237, 0, 2
RGB Percent	93%, 0%, 1%
CMY	0.0706, 0.9998, 0.9921
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.99, 0.07
HSL	360°, 100%, 46%
HSV	360°, 100%, 93%
XYZ	34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922
YIQ	71.0910, 140.6100, 50.8660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

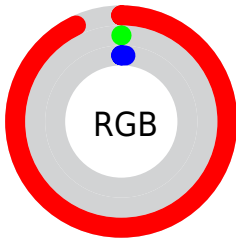
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	237, 0, 2
Decimal	15532034
CIELab	49.51, 75.81, 63.03
CIELCh	50, 98.588, 39.743
Yxy	18.0089, 0.6394, 0.3296
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293722114 (0xFFED0002)
YUV	71.0910, -34.0619, 145.5022
Hunter-Lab	42.4369, 72.6848, 27.3416

# Details

The XYZ color **34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0000**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **45.2883, 66.5697, 89.1028**, and the grayscale version is **6.0494, 6.3644, 6.9309**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **45.8309, 29.2198, 7.2274**, and **16.5776, 8.5460, 0.7758** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.9354, 18.0086, 1.6905**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.4275, 18.7202, 2.6948**.

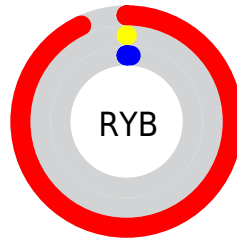
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (0%)

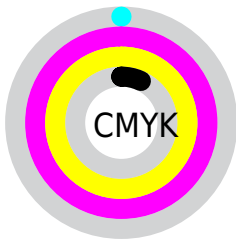
Blue (1%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (1%)

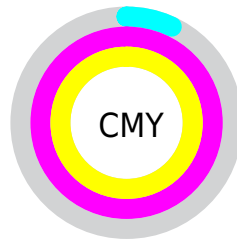


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922 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 34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 34.9360, 18.0089,  
1.6922


 34.9360, 18.0089,  
1.6922


 315.7987,  
240.9212, 117.3978


 23.7799, 10.9564,  
0.3554


 66.7213, 40.0525,  
8.1808


 15.2943, 6.0375,  
0.0000


 88.0811, 55.8123,  
14.2889

 9.1138, 2.8679,  
0.0000


 113.5730, 75.2434,  
22.8642

 4.8732, 1.0632,  
0.0000

 143.5621, 98.7302,  
34.3252

 2.2070, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 178.4138,  
126.6569, 49.0905


 0.7464, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 218.4936,


 0.0000, 0.0000,


159.4081, 67.5787


0.0000


 264.1668,  
197.3680, 90.2083


 34.9360, 18.0089,  
1.6922


 34.9360, 18.0089,  
1.6922


 34.9354, 18.0086,  
1.6905

 35.4275, 18.7202,  
2.6948

 36.5144, 20.2962,  
4.9003

 38.3749, 23.0059,  
8.6381

 41.1168, 27.0086,  
14.1184

 44.8310, 32.4382,  
21.5186

■ 49.5971, 39.4120,  
30.9942

■ 55.4864, 48.0353,  
42.6849

■ 62.5640, 58.4038,  
56.7180

■ 70.8901, 70.6062,  
73.2116

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.5667, 18.0089, 12.1392



34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922



24.1054, 18.0089, 0.0000

# Triad

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



34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922



5.2044, 18.0089, 6.6618



20.3340, 18.0089, 126.2426

# Complementary

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



34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922



45.2883, 66.5697, 89.1028

# 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.



11.6293, 18.0089, 118.0007



34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922



4.8293, 18.0089, 29.6455

# Square

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



34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922



8.0222, 18.0089, 0.6677



6.7005, 18.0089, 74.1693



31.3297, 18.0089, 91.5222



# Rectangle

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



34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922



17.1974, 18.0089, 0.0000



6.7005, 18.0089, 74.1693



17.0367, 18.0089, 128.8214

# Sweetspot

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



34.9364, 18.0101, 1.6924



65.4096, 56.5599, 50.1849



48.9072, 23.4478, 82.0682



13.3364, 11.1338, 9.4240



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.



34.9364, 18.0101, 1.6924



41.2515, 21.2646, 1.9903



41.0081, 30.1706, 3.6639



15.0705, 15.0561, 15.6566



19.0759, 9.8331, 0.9352



1.4997, 0.7728, 0.0827



# Inverse Universe

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



34.9364, 18.0101, 1.6924



41.2515, 21.2646, 1.9903



22.3051, 20.1517, 82.8341



15.0705, 15.0561, 15.6566



19.0759, 9.8331, 0.9352



1.4997, 0.7728, 0.0827



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922 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



This preview shows how the XYZ color 34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922 looks on a black 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

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 34.9360, 18.0089,



# 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

34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922

### Protanopia

16.7953, 18.6002, 4.0013

### Tritanopia

34.5479, 18.2360, 1.6990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922

## Protanomaly

19.5053, 13.8773, 2.3124

## Tritanomaly

34.7546, 18.1491, 1.7001

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922

## Achromatopsia

5.9891, 6.3010, 6.8618

## Achromatomaly

10.7916, 6.8993, 3.3477

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922 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(237, 0, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 0, 2)  
}
```

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(237, 0, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 0, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922 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(237, 0, 2) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 0, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(237, 0, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 0, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 0, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 0, 2) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 34.9360, 18.0089, 1.6922 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 0, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237, 0,  
2) }
```

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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