

# Converting Colors

XYZ(40.3572, 20.7992, 2.1452)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(40.3572, 20.7992, 2.1452)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(40.1942, 20.7152,  
2.1384)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FC0009
RGB	252, 0, 9
RGB Percent	99%, 0%, 4%
CMY	0.0118, 0.9997, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.96, 0.01
HSL	358°, 100%, 49%
HSV	358°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384
YIQ	76.3740, 147.3030, 56.2230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

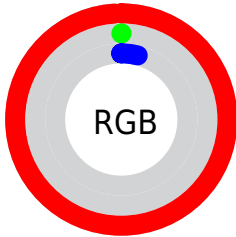
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	252, 0, 9
Decimal	16515081
CIELab	52.64, 79.45, 64.38
CIELCh	53, 102.262, 39.017
Yxy	20.7152, 0.6375, 0.3286
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294705161 (0xFFFC0009)
YUV	76.3740, -33.2154, 154.0240
Hunter-Lab	45.5140, 77.9872, 29.0741

# Details

The XYZ color **40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0000**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **50.9991, 76.0959, 96.8488**, and the grayscale version is **6.9857, 7.3495, 8.0036**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **46.3201, 29.9846, 8.0489**, and **19.7672, 10.1903, 0.9251** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.1935, 20.7148, 2.1364**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.7768, 21.5137, 3.4649**.

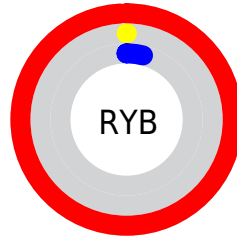
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (0%)

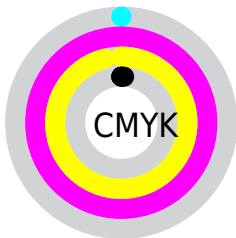
Blue (4%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (4%)

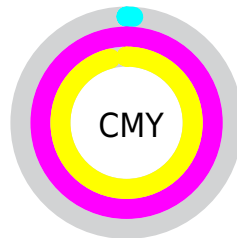


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384 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 40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 40.1942, 20.7152,  
2.1384


 40.1942, 20.7152,  
2.1384


338.0618,  
255.7610, 124.4901

 27.8749, 12.9160,  
0.6385


 74.7416, 44.6131,  
9.4158

 18.3713, 7.3707,  
0.0000


 97.7004, 61.4805,  
16.0658


 11.3182, 3.6950,  
0.0000


 124.9364, 82.1395,  
25.2812

 6.3502, 1.5045,  
0.0000

 156.8149,  
106.9744, 37.4807

 3.1018, 0.2919,  
0.0000

 193.7014,  
136.3696, 53.0828


 1.2078, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 235.9611,


 0.1125, 0.0000,


170.7095, 72.5060


0.0000


 283.9595,  
210.3785, 96.1690


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 40.1942, 20.7152,  
2.1384


 40.1942, 20.7152,  
2.1384

 40.1935, 20.7148,  
2.1364

 40.7768, 21.5137,  
3.4649

 42.0593, 23.3185,  
6.2359

 44.2263, 26.4269,  
10.7368

 47.3991, 31.0229,  
17.1876

 51.6797, 37.2611,  
25.7759

■ 57.1578, 45.2769,  
36.6671

■ 63.9139, 55.1914,  
50.0105

■ 72.0215, 67.1152,  
65.9427

■ 81.5485, 81.1506,  
84.5905

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.5214, 20.7152, 14.5763



40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384



27.9428, 20.7152, 0.0000

# Triad

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



40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384



6.1165, 20.7152, 7.4275



23.0655, 20.7152, 143.6158

# Complementary

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



40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384



50.9991, 76.0959, 96.8488

# 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.



13.2455, 20.7152, 133.0475



40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384



5.6250, 20.7152, 33.0165

# Square

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



40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384



9.4298, 20.7152, 0.7900



7.7048, 20.7152, 83.0247



35.5426, 20.7152, 105.3163



# Rectangle

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



40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384



20.0416, 20.7152, 0.0000



7.7048, 20.7152, 83.0247



19.3409, 20.7152, 146.0825

# Sweetspot

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



40.1946, 20.7165, 2.1387



65.6223, 56.6450, 51.3049



53.3040, 25.4506, 94.1977



13.3844, 11.1530, 9.6769



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.



40.1946, 20.7165, 2.1387



41.2895, 21.2798, 2.1908



46.0991, 32.6038, 3.8655



17.2695, 17.2352, 18.0092



20.9486, 10.7951, 1.1716



1.9487, 1.0032, 0.1532



# Inverse Universe

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



40.1946, 20.7165, 2.1387



41.2895, 21.2798, 2.1908



26.7508, 25.3874, 95.5850



17.2695, 17.2352, 18.0092



20.9486, 10.7951, 1.1716



1.9487, 1.0032, 0.1532



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384 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 40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.1942, 20.7152,



# 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

40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384

### Protanopia

19.2204, 21.1397, 4.6575

### Tritanopia

39.7307, 20.9368, 1.9472

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384

## Protanomaly

22.6573, 16.0267, 2.8766

## Tritanomaly

39.9709, 20.8575, 2.0053

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384

## Achromatopsia

6.8694, 7.2272, 7.8704

## Achromatomaly

12.4920, 7.9373, 4.1225

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384 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(252, 0, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(252, 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(252, 0, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(252, 0, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384 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(252, 0, 9) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(252, 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(252, 0, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(252, 0, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 0, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 0, 9) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 40.1942, 20.7152, 2.1384 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(252, 0, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(252, 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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