

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(17.2008, 0.6397, 0.3303)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(17.2008, 0.6397, 0.3303)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E80200
RGB	232, 2, 0
RGB Percent	91%, 1%, 0%
CMY	0.0901, 0.9925, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 1.00, 0.09
HSL	0°, 100%, 46%
HSV	0°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	33.3049, 17.1992, 1.5674
YIQ	70.5420, 137.7220, 48.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

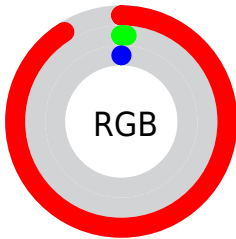
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 2, 0
Decimal	15204864
CIE Lab	48.51, 74.44, 62.57
CIE LCh	49, 97.245, 40.050
Yxy	17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293394944 (0xFFE80200)
YUV	70.5420, -34.7772, 141.5987
Hunter-Lab	41.4719, 70.7723, 26.7896

# Details

The Yxy color **17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303** 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 **62.5340, 0.2240, 0.3263**, and the grayscale version is **6.2561, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **29.1998, 0.5587, 0.3563**, and **7.9993, 0.6401, 0.3300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1979, 0.6396, 0.3303**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.9141, 0.6233, 0.3305**.

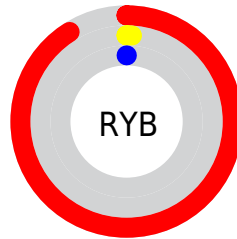
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (1%)

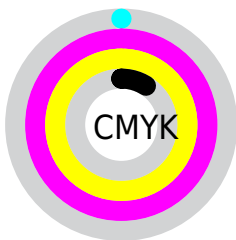
Blue (0%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (1%)

Blue (0%)

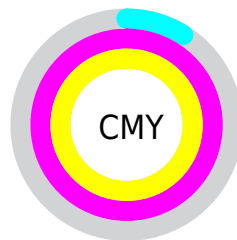


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (99%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (99%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303 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 Yxy color 17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.1992, 0.6396,  
0.3303


 17.1992, 0.6396,  
0.3303


 236.3177, 0.4675,  
0.3579


 10.3766, 0.6791,  
0.3129


 38.6680, 0.5800,  
0.3493


 5.6494, 0.7176,  
0.2824

 54.0829, 0.5562,  
0.3537


 2.6331, 0.7625,  
0.2375

 73.1308, 0.5358,  
0.3563

 0.9433, 0.8248,  
0.1752

 96.1960, 0.5182,  
0.3577


 0.0000, 1.0000,  
0.0000


 123.6629, 0.5029,  
0.3583


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 155.9159, 0.4895,


0.3585


 193.3393, 0.4778,  
0.3583


 17.1992, 0.6396,  
0.3303


 17.1992, 0.6396,  
0.3303

 17.1979, 0.6396,  
0.3303

 17.9141, 0.6233,  
0.3305

 19.4702, 0.5918,  
0.3307

 22.1006, 0.5483,  
0.3308

 25.9522, 0.5002,  
0.3307

 31.1487, 0.4541,  
0.3304

■ 37.7989, 0.4136,  
0.3301

■ 46.0004, 0.3797,  
0.3298

■ 55.8423, 0.3522,  
0.3295

■ 67.4070, 0.3302,  
0.3292

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.1992, 0.5814, 0.2518



17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303



17.1992, 0.5714, 0.4286

# Triad

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



17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303



17.1992, 0.1728, 0.6011



17.1992, 0.1241, 0.1093

# Complementary

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



17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303



62.5340, 0.2240, 0.3263

# 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.



17.1992, 0.0789, 0.1215



17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303



17.1992, 0.0913, 0.3407

# Square

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



17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303



17.1992, 0.2989, 0.6758



17.1992, 0.0675, 0.1809



17.1992, 0.2237, 0.1280



# Rectangle

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



17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303



17.1992, 0.4871, 0.5129



17.1992, 0.0675, 0.1809



17.1992, 0.1043, 0.1096

# Sweetspot

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



17.2003, 0.6396, 0.3303



56.7741, 0.3803, 0.3298



22.9878, 0.3209, 0.1542



11.1820, 0.3939, 0.3300



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



17.2003, 0.6396, 0.3303



21.3033, 0.6397, 0.3303



29.6632, 0.5428, 0.4072



14.3859, 0.3292, 0.3292



9.5545, 0.6395, 0.3304



0.7125, 0.6378, 0.3318



# Inverse Universe

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



62.5340, 0.2240, 0.3263



77.4742, 0.2240, 0.3263



18.3323, 0.1765, 0.1554



16.3160, 0.2982, 0.3288



34.7199, 0.2240, 0.3264



2.5720, 0.2241, 0.3267



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303 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 Yxy color 17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303 looks on a 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](#).

**Yxy 17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303.

# 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

17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303

### Protanopia

17.6416, 0.4267, 0.4718

### Deuteranopia

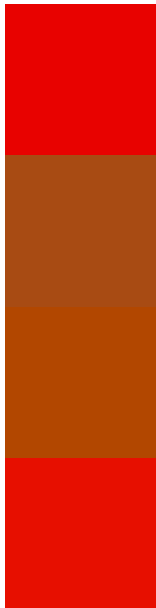
17.5719, 0.4694, 0.4655



**Tritanopia**

17.3968, 0.6338, 0.3349

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303

## Protanomaly

13.4040, 0.5460, 0.3897

## Deuteranomaly

13.9715, 0.5695, 0.3860

## Tritanomaly

17.3306, 0.6364, 0.3329

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303

## Achromatopsia

6.3010, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

6.8893, 0.5124, 0.3313

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303 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(232, 2, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 2, 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(232, 2, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 2, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303 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(232, 2, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 2, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(232, 2, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 2, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 2, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 2, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 17.1992, 0.6396, 0.3303 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 2, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232, 2,  
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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