

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(17.2283, 0.6345, 0.3344)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(17.2283, 0.6345, 0.3344)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E51400
RGB	229, 20, 0
RGB Percent	90%, 8%, 0%
CMY	0.1021, 0.9209, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.91, 1.00, 0.10
HSL	5°, 100%, 45%
HSV	5°, 100%, 90%
XYZ	32.5566, 17.1583, 1.5958
YIQ	80.2110, 130.9840, 38.0880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

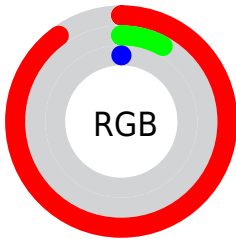
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	229, 22, 0
Decimal	15012864
CIE Lab	48.46, 72.00, 62.19
CIE LCh	48, 95.142, 40.819
Yxy	17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293202944 (0xFFE51400)
YUV	80.2110, -39.5440, 130.4880
Hunter-Lab	41.4226, 67.8050, 26.7117

# Details

The Yxy color **17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344** 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 **51.1623, 0.2169, 0.3008**, and the grayscale version is **8.1429, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **29.9113, 0.5550, 0.3598**, and **7.7865, 0.6401, 0.3300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1594, 0.6345, 0.3344**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.3037, 0.6142, 0.3381**.

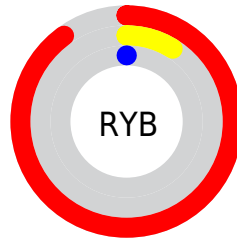
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (8%)

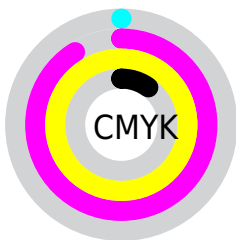
Blue (0%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (9%)

Blue (0%)

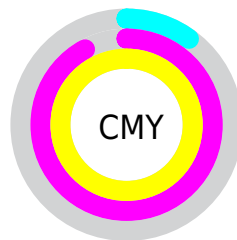


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (92%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344 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 17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.1583, 0.6345,  
0.3344


 17.1583, 0.6345,  
0.3344


 236.0830, 0.4646,  
0.3592

 10.3474, 0.6736,  
0.3176


 38.5977, 0.5755,  
0.3524


 5.6299, 0.7122,  
0.2878

 53.9951, 0.5520,  
0.3563


 2.6214, 0.7568,  
0.2432

 73.0234, 0.5319,  
0.3586

 0.9374, 0.8192,  
0.1808

 96.0671, 0.5145,  
0.3597


 0.0000, 1.0000,  
0.0000


 123.5104, 0.4994,  
0.3601


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 155.7380, 0.4863,

0.3601

 193.1340, 0.4748,  
0.3598

 17.1583, 0.6345,  
0.3344

 17.1583, 0.6345,  
0.3344

 17.1594, 0.6345,  
0.3344

 18.3037, 0.6142,  
0.3381

 20.2861, 0.5804,  
0.3412

 23.2360, 0.5374,  
0.3426

 27.2565, 0.4915,  
0.3423

 32.4373, 0.4482,  
0.3409

■ 38.8585, 0.4100,  
0.3387

■ 46.5934, 0.3779,  
0.3362

■ 55.7093, 0.3515,  
0.3337

■ 66.2691, 0.3301,  
0.3313

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.1583, 0.5798, 0.2556



17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344



17.1583, 0.5669, 0.4331

# Triad

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



17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344



17.1583, 0.1733, 0.5887



17.1583, 0.1282, 0.1119

# Complementary

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



17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344



51.1623, 0.2169, 0.3008

# 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.



17.1583, 0.0820, 0.1234



17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344



17.1583, 0.0932, 0.3355

# Square

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



17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344



17.1583, 0.2980, 0.6705



17.1583, 0.0701, 0.1813



17.1583, 0.2288, 0.1313



# Rectangle

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



17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344



17.1583, 0.4836, 0.5164



17.1583, 0.0701, 0.1813



17.1583, 0.1081, 0.1120

# Sweetspot

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



17.1594, 0.6345, 0.3344



59.2915, 0.3784, 0.3363



21.3010, 0.3434, 0.1665



11.7522, 0.3913, 0.3373



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.



17.1594, 0.6345, 0.3344



21.8514, 0.6350, 0.3340



33.5840, 0.5181, 0.4268



14.5709, 0.3290, 0.3311



9.8865, 0.6331, 0.3355



0.8013, 0.6160, 0.3491



# Inverse Universe

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



51.1623, 0.2169, 0.3008



65.2402, 0.2168, 0.3006



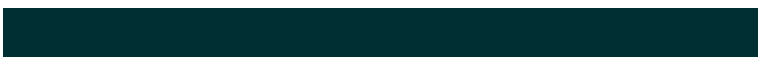
13.9131, 0.1691, 0.1288



16.1079, 0.2982, 0.3269



29.3512, 0.2170, 0.3013



2.2330, 0.2182, 0.3056



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

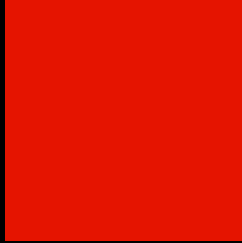
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344 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 17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344.

# 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

17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344

### Protanopia

17.6366, 0.4274, 0.4728

### Deuteranopia

17.3549, 0.4710, 0.4642



## Tritanopia

17.1649, 0.6335, 0.3338

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344

## Protanomaly

14.2937, 0.5342, 0.4006

## Deuteranomaly

14.6549, 0.5591, 0.3942

## Tritanomaly

17.1627, 0.6339, 0.3340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344

## Achromatopsia

8.0220, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

8.3335, 0.4897, 0.3417

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344 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(229, 20, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 20, 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(229, 20, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 20, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344 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(229, 20, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 20, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 20, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 20, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 20, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 20, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 17.1583, 0.6345, 0.3344 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 20, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229, 20,  
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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