

# Converting Colors

$Y_{xy}(18.4728, 0.6401, 0.3300)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(18.4728, 0.6401, 0.3300)  
contains.

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**Color**

**Yxy(18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F00000
RGB	240, 0, 0
RGB Percent	94%, 0%, 0%
CMY	0.0588, 0.9996, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 1.00, 0.06
HSL	0°, 100%, 47%
HSV	0°, 100%, 94%
XYZ	35.9335, 18.5253, 1.6785
YIQ	71.7600, 143.0400, 50.8800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

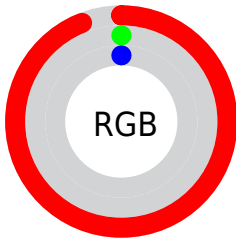
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	240, 0, 0
Decimal	15728640
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.13, 76.51, 64.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 99.900, 40.016
Yxy	18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293918720 (0xFFFF0000)
YUV	71.7600, -35.3777, 147.5465
Hunter-Lab	43.0410, 73.7017, 27.8165

# Details

The Yxy color **18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300** 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 **68.5403, 0.2246, 0.3286**, and the grayscale version is **6.4922, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **29.3841, 0.5569, 0.3566**, and **8.8842, 0.6401, 0.3300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.5268, 0.6400, 0.3300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.2477, 0.6245, 0.3300**.

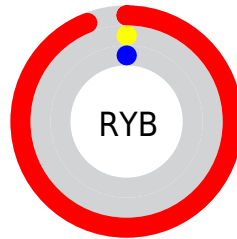
# Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (0%)

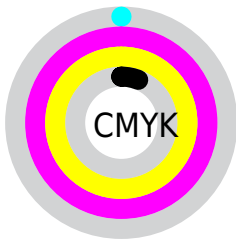
Blue (0%)



Red (94%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (0%)

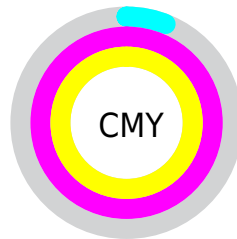


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the Yxy color 18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300 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 18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 18.5253, 0.6401,  
0.3300


 18.5253, 0.6401,  
0.3300


 243.8155, 0.4700,  
0.3580

 11.3278, 0.6778,  
0.3127


 40.9304, 0.5817,  
0.3489

 6.2878, 0.7162,  
0.2838


 56.9068, 0.5583,  
0.3533

 3.0208, 0.7592,  
0.2408

 76.5782, 0.5381,  
0.3560

 1.1426, 0.8182,  
0.1818

 100.3292, 0.5206,  
0.3575

 0.0141, 0.9941,  
0.0059

 128.5440, 0.5054,  
0.3582

 0.0000, 1.0000,  
0.0000


 161.6070, 0.4921,


 0.0000, 0.0000,


0.3584

0.0000


 199.9027, 0.4804,  
0.3583


 18.5253, 0.6401,  
0.3300

 18.5253, 0.6401,  
0.3300

 18.5268, 0.6400,  
0.3300

 19.2477, 0.6245,  
0.3300

 20.8590, 0.5935,  
0.3299

 23.6370, 0.5500,  
0.3298

 27.7466, 0.5017,  
0.3296

 33.3263, 0.4552,  
0.3295

■ 40.4971, 0.4143,  
0.3294

■ 49.3677, 0.3802,  
0.3292

■ 60.0372, 0.3525,  
0.3291

■ 72.5968, 0.3304,  
0.3291

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.5253, 0.5818, 0.2515



18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300



18.5253, 0.5717, 0.4283

# Triad

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



18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300



18.5253, 0.1726, 0.6020



18.5253, 0.1237, 0.1090

# Complementary

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



18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300



68.5403, 0.2246, 0.3286

# 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.



18.5253, 0.0786, 0.1212



18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300



18.5253, 0.0910, 0.3409

# Square

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



18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300



18.5253, 0.2987, 0.6760



18.5253, 0.0673, 0.1807



18.5253, 0.2234, 0.1277



# Rectangle

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



18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300



18.5253, 0.4872, 0.5128



18.5253, 0.0673, 0.1807



18.5253, 0.1040, 0.1094

# Sweetspot

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



18.5268, 0.6400, 0.3300



56.5492, 0.3805, 0.3292



24.8152, 0.3209, 0.1542



11.1314, 0.3941, 0.3293



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.



18.5268, 0.6400, 0.3300



21.2626, 0.6401, 0.3300



31.9565, 0.5431, 0.4070



15.7601, 0.3293, 0.3291



10.1429, 0.6400, 0.3300



0.8442, 0.6399, 0.3301



# Inverse Universe

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



68.5403, 0.2246, 0.3286



78.6623, 0.2246, 0.3286



19.7232, 0.1764, 0.1550



17.9276, 0.2981, 0.3289



37.5227, 0.2246, 0.3286



3.1220, 0.2246, 0.3286



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

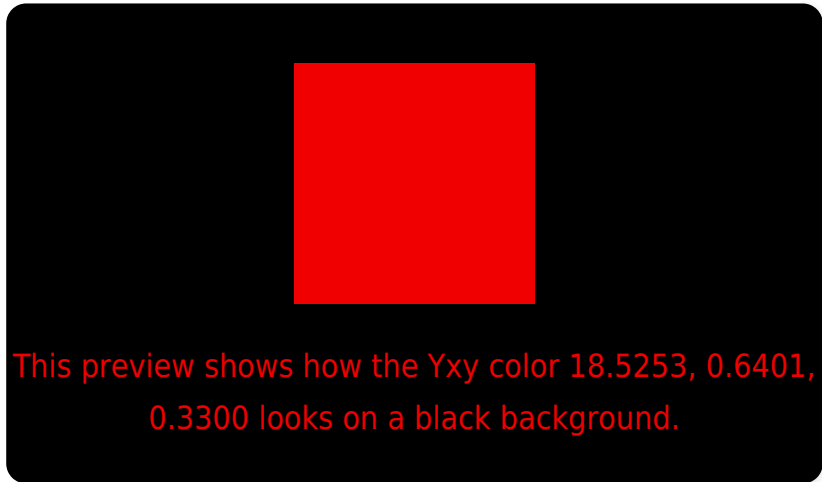
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



## 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](#).

**Yxy 18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300.

# 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

18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300

### Protanopia

19.0079, 0.4277, 0.4716

### Deuteranopia

19.0338, 0.4704, 0.4647



## Tritanopia

18.7510, 0.6343, 0.3346

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300

## Protanomaly

14.3569, 0.5475, 0.3885

## Deuteranomaly

15.0794, 0.5712, 0.3847

## Tritanomaly

18.6648, 0.6369, 0.3325

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300

## Achromatopsia

6.4803, 0.3127, 0.3290

## Achromatomaly

7.1378, 0.5145, 0.3296

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300 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(240, 0, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 0, 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(240, 0, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 0, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300 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(240, 0, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 0, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 0, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 0, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 0, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 0, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 18.5253, 0.6401, 0.3300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 0, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240, 0,  
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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