

Converting Colors

XYZ(11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(11.4383, 16.2712,
17.2896)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	347C6E
RGB	52, 124, 110
RGB Percent	20%, 49%, 43%
CMY	0.7961, 0.5137, 0.5686
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.11, 0.51
HSL	168°, 41%, 35%
HSV	168°, 58%, 49%
XYZ	11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896
YIQ	100.8760, -38.4180, -19.6180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

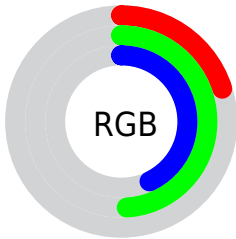
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 92, 124
Decimal	3439726
CIE _{Lab}	47.33, -26.11, 0.88
CIE _{LCh}	47, 26.125, 178.060
Y _{xy}	16.2712, 0.2542, 0.3616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281629806 (0xFF347C6E)
YUV	100.8760, 4.4981, -42.8643
Hunter-Lab	40.3376, -19.9745, 2.8233

Details

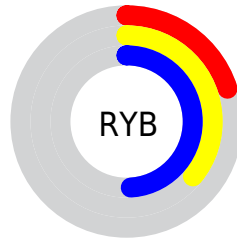
The XYZ color **11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **10.5241, 7.1348, 5.9773**, and the grayscale version is **12.3339, 12.9763, 14.1312**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **28.0990, 37.0817, 39.3947**, and **3.4133, 5.3910, 5.5633** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.7526, 15.9331, 16.5817**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.2962, 16.6985, 18.0249**.

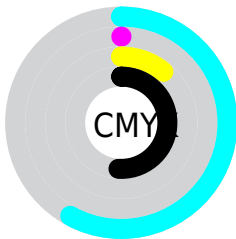
Distribution



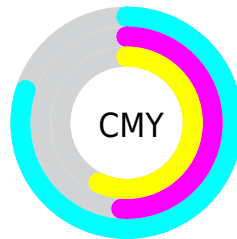
- Red (20%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896 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 11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.4383, 16.2712,
17.2896

■ 11.4383, 16.2712,
17.2896

■ 194.4972,
230.9367, 248.9360

■ 6.4319, 9.7163,
10.2770

■ 28.0937, 37.0684,
39.6205

■ 3.1526, 5.2112,
5.4750

■ 40.4734, 52.0794,
55.7759

■ 1.2350, 2.3717,
2.4650

■ 56.0416, 70.6779,
75.8160

■ 0.1337, 0.8113,
0.8215

■ 75.1636, 93.2484,
100.1594

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 98.2048, 120.1750,
129.2245

■ 125.5306,

151.8424, 163.4299

157.5063,
188.6348, 203.1943

■ 11.4383, 16.2712,
17.2896

■ 11.4383, 16.2712,
17.2896

■ 10.7526, 15.9331,
16.5817

■ 12.2962, 16.6985,
18.0249

■ 10.2243, 15.6753,
15.8994

■ 13.3370, 17.2192,
18.7872

■ 9.8382, 15.4904,
15.2420

■ 14.5720, 17.8397,
19.5776

■ 9.5555, 15.3584,
14.6077

■ 16.0113, 18.5651,
20.3966

■ 9.5028, 15.3338,
14.4871

■ 17.6643, 19.4001,
21.2448

■ 19.5397, 20.3494,
22.1228

■ 21.6457, 21.4172,
23.0311

■ 23.9903, 22.6075,
23.9701

■ 26.5809, 23.9242,
24.9405

Harmonies

Analogous

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



11.9948, 16.2712, 11.8045



11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896



11.8684, 16.2712, 24.3974

Triad

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



11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896



17.6496, 16.2712, 31.4753



17.9354, 16.2712, 8.9676

Complementary

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



11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896



10.5241, 7.1348, 5.9773

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.



19.7241, 16.2712, 12.3824



11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896



19.5479, 16.2712, 25.3319

Square

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



11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896



15.3155, 16.2712, 33.7083



20.3413, 16.2712, 18.1505



15.6161, 16.2712, 7.8037

Rectangle

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



11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896



12.6833, 16.2712, 28.9599



20.3413, 16.2712, 18.1505



18.6270, 16.2712, 9.8406

Sweetspot

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



11.4388, 16.2718, 17.2900



28.3553, 32.7598, 35.9886



10.1018, 15.8361, 5.7733



6.5763, 7.6640, 8.4208



60.6688, 63.8283, 69.5090



7.9400, 8.3535, 9.0970

Same Dimension

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



11.4388, 16.2718, 17.2900



18.5562, 27.8584, 28.7416



9.8456, 11.7675, 20.8220



4.0752, 4.4997, 4.9301



9.6592, 15.5873, 14.7221



45.7740, 74.2326, 68.6390

Inverse Universe

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



10.5241, 7.1348, 5.9773



16.7999, 10.1136, 6.8716



11.3547, 9.3778, 4.4607



4.0272, 4.0266, 4.3411



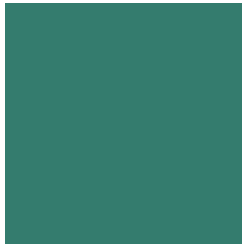
8.6181, 4.4234, 1.2801



40.8644, 21.0021, 4.8160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896 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 11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896 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](#).

XYZ 11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896.

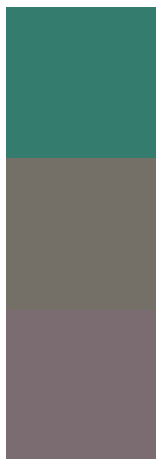


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 11.4383, 16.2712,

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

11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896

Protanopia

15.3351, 16.0612, 15.1238

Deuteranopia

16.3692, 16.0550, 17.8589



Tritanopia

12.7976, 16.2741, 23.9394

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896

Protanomaly

13.3611, 15.8585, 15.9925

Deuteranomaly

13.8717, 15.7459, 17.6374

Tritanomaly

12.2220, 16.2190, 21.2253

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896

Achromatopsia

12.3695, 13.0136, 14.1719

Achromatomaly

11.5346, 13.7758, 15.1478

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896 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(52, 124, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 124, 110)  
}
```

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(52, 124, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 124, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896 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(52, 124, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 124, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 124, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 124, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 124, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 124,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 11.4383, 16.2712, 17.2896 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 124, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 124,  
110) }
```

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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