

# Converting Colors

XYZ(12.9999, 17.7621, 1.7108)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(12.9999, 17.7621, 1.7108)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(13.1698, 17.8648,  
2.7541)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	687E00
RGB	104, 126, 0
RGB Percent	41%, 49%, 0%
CMY	0.5922, 0.5059, 1.0000
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 1.00, 0.51
HSL	70°, 100%, 25%
HSV	70°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541
YIQ	105.0580, 27.3340, -43.8500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

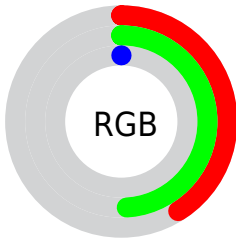
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 126, 22
Decimal	6848000
CIELab	49.33, -22.87, 53.93
CIELCh	49, 58.581, 112.980
Yxy	17.8648, 0.3898, 0.5287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285038080 (0xFF687E00)
YUV	105.0580, -51.7936, -0.9279
Hunter-Lab	42.2668, -18.3485, 25.7234

# Details

The XYZ color **13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **4.0973, 1.6773, 19.8476**, and the grayscale version is **13.5745, 14.2814, 15.5524**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.3723, 39.9928, 11.0669**, and **4.0701, 6.0378, 0.9509** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.1700, 17.8655, 2.7543**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.4991, 18.0271, 3.1357**.

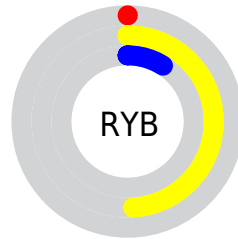
# Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (49%)

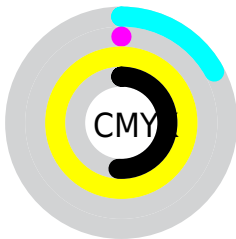
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (9%)

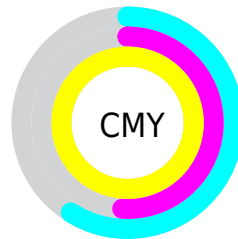


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541 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 13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 13.1698, 17.8648,  
2.7541

■ 13.1698, 17.8648,  
2.7541

205.6187,  
240.1079, 133.1644

■ 7.6234, 10.8530,  
0.9705

■ 31.2072, 39.8068,  
11.0154

■ 3.9047, 5.9680,  
0.0000

■ 44.4289, 55.5058,  
18.3301

■ 1.6484, 2.8257,  
0.0000

■ 60.9398, 74.8692,  
28.3257

■ 0.4236, 1.0414,  
0.0000


■ 81.1052, 98.2816,  
41.4206


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 105.2904,  
126.1273, 58.0334


■ 133.8608,


158.7906, 78.5826


 167.1818,  
196.6560, 103.4867


 13.1698, 17.8648,  
2.7541


 13.1698, 17.8648,  
2.7541


 13.1700, 17.8655,  
2.7543

 13.4991, 18.0271,  
3.1357

 13.8722, 18.2070,  
3.7147

 14.3135, 18.4150,  
4.6176

 14.8304, 18.6540,  
5.8830

 15.4292, 18.9265,  
7.5439

■ 16.1156, 19.2349,  
9.6298

■ 16.8946, 19.5811,  
12.1672

■ 17.7710, 19.9671,  
15.1806

■ 18.7490, 20.3946,  
18.6925

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.3083, 17.8648, 2.2031



13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541



9.8467, 17.8648, 6.3034

# Triad

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



13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541



11.3654, 17.8648, 55.1368



29.8183, 17.8648, 23.4018

# Complementary

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



13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541



4.0973, 1.6773, 19.8476

# 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.



26.9238, 17.8648, 44.0437



13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541



15.7174, 17.8648, 67.7954

# Square

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



13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541



8.9732, 17.8648, 33.8683



21.4621, 17.8648, 62.9048



28.7236, 17.8648, 9.8463



# Rectangle

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



13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541



8.7291, 17.8648, 11.8520



21.4621, 17.8648, 62.9048



29.2619, 17.8648, 29.7561

# Sweetspot

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



13.1702, 17.8656, 2.7545



29.6341, 34.4198, 21.0731



8.8730, 4.9725, 0.4923



6.6301, 7.7802, 4.4276



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.



13.1702, 17.8656, 2.7545



23.0761, 31.3915, 4.8429



8.4164, 15.4149, 2.5320



4.5940, 4.9827, 4.6397



13.5073, 18.3257, 2.8253



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



4.0973, 1.6773, 19.8476



7.1215, 2.9055, 34.9298



7.4228, 3.3916, 20.0032



4.1735, 4.2450, 5.4127



4.2002, 1.7190, 20.3604



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541 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 13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

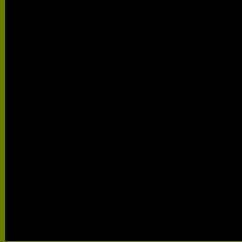
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 13.1698, 17.8648,



# 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

13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541

### Protanopia

15.8770, 17.6281, 2.5658

### Deuteranopia

18.0420, 17.7227, 3.2290



## Tritanopia

17.0666, 17.8063, 22.2761

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541

## Protanomaly

14.7425, 17.5705, 2.6144

## Deuteranomaly

15.8404, 17.4280, 2.9445

## Tritanomaly

14.5948, 17.3271, 10.1647

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541

## Achromatopsia

13.4271, 14.1263, 15.3836

## Achromatomaly

12.7439, 15.2188, 7.5760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541 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(104, 126, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 126, 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(104, 126, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 126, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541 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(104, 126, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 126, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 126, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 126, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 126, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 126,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 13.1698, 17.8648, 2.7541 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 126, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
126, 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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