

# Converting Colors

XYZ(13.3816, 11.4125, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(13.3816, 11.4125, 0.0000)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(13.6648, 11.5236,  
1.5041)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8B5200
RGB	139, 82, 0
RGB Percent	55%, 32%, 0%
CMY	0.4549, 0.6784, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 1.00, 0.45
HSL	35°, 100%, 27%
HSV	35°, 100%, 55%
XYZ	13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041
YIQ	89.6950, 60.2940, -13.4180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

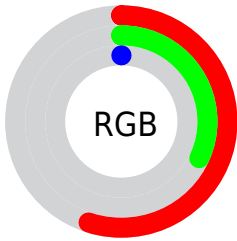
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 139, 0
Decimal	9130496
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.45, 18.62, 49.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 52.734, 69.323
Yxy	11.5236, 0.5119, 0.4317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287320576 (0xFF8B5200)
YUV	89.6950, -44.2196, 43.2405
Hunter-Lab	33.9464, 12.4472, 21.1355

# Details

The XYZ color **13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **6.1234, 4.7904, 25.0278**, and the grayscale version is **9.7367, 10.2438, 11.1555**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.2538, 28.7938, 7.5992**, and **4.2288, 3.1621, 0.3875** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.6649, 11.5239, 1.5041**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.1915, 12.4514, 2.0675**.

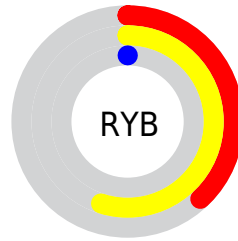
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (32%)

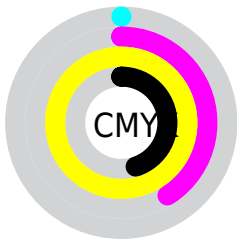
Blue (0%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (0%)

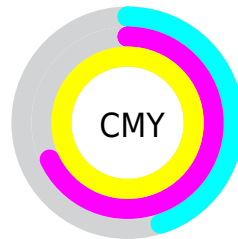


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (68%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041 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 13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 13.6648, 11.5236,  
1.5041


 13.6648, 11.5236,  
1.5041


 208.6881,  
201.2254, 114.1273


 7.9680, 6.4202,  
0.2210


 32.0843, 28.6244,  
7.6344


 4.1261, 3.1022,  
0.0000

 45.5378, 41.3906,  
13.4933

 1.7737, 1.1853,  
0.0000

 62.3076, 57.4798,  
21.7728

 0.5018, 0.0497,  
0.0000

 82.7590, 77.2765,  
32.8913


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 107.2574,  
101.1650, 47.2675


 136.1681,


129.5297, 65.3199


 169.8566,  
162.7550, 87.4669


 13.6648, 11.5236,  
1.5041


 13.6648, 11.5236,  
1.5041


 13.6649, 11.5239,  
1.5041

 14.1915, 12.4514,  
2.0675

 14.8046, 13.4716,  
2.9064

 15.5317, 14.5973,  
4.1618

 16.3831, 15.8337,  
5.8836

 17.3677, 17.1856,  
8.1145

■ 18.4932, 18.6573,  
10.8923

■ 19.7669, 20.2528,  
14.2512

■ 21.1953, 21.9759,  
18.2227

■ 22.7847, 23.8301,  
22.8359

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.4372, 11.5236, 3.5526



13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041



9.8392, 11.5236, 1.2642

# Triad

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



13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041



5.3212, 11.5236, 16.1497



16.1138, 11.5236, 35.8622

# Complementary

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



13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041



6.1234, 4.7904, 25.0278

# 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.



12.1475, 11.5236, 45.3520



13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041



6.3158, 11.5236, 30.4171

# Square

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



13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041



5.5498, 11.5236, 6.6355



8.6258, 11.5236, 42.9365



19.0579, 11.5236, 21.2146



# Rectangle

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



13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041



7.8223, 11.5236, 1.8426



8.6258, 11.5236, 42.9365



14.8237, 11.5236, 40.0528

# Sweetspot

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



13.6651, 11.5242, 1.5043



35.2413, 36.0752, 25.0940



11.4091, 5.7937, 4.5092



7.9188, 8.0624, 5.2429



67.5393, 71.0566, 77.3807



10.1266, 10.6539, 11.6021



# Same Dimension

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



13.6651, 11.5242, 1.5043



24.3057, 20.3056, 2.6383



18.0472, 23.0092, 3.4902



5.2619, 5.5067, 5.3380



12.3504, 10.4351, 1.3632



0.0965, 0.0982, 0.0139



# Inverse Universe

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



6.1234, 4.7904, 25.0278



10.8105, 8.2679, 44.7691



4.8061, 1.9394, 24.5470



4.9321, 5.2071, 6.3510



5.5426, 4.3556, 22.5943

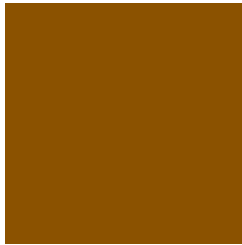


0.0506, 0.0566, 0.1547



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041 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



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

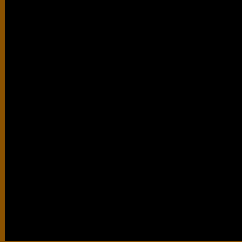
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# XYZ 13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 13.6648, 11.5236,



# 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

13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041

### Protanopia

10.4276, 11.5780, 2.0018

### Deuteranopia

11.6262, 11.5471, 1.6160



## Tritanopia

15.2628, 11.5289, 9.4035

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041

## Protanomaly

11.3872, 11.4194, 1.8050

## Deuteranomaly

12.3918, 11.5686, 1.5799

## Tritanomaly

14.3287, 11.3594, 4.6862

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041

## Achromatopsia

9.7181, 10.2242, 11.1341

## Achromatomaly

10.3311, 10.2999, 5.3145

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041 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(139, 82, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 82, 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(139, 82, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 82, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041 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(139, 82, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 82, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(139, 82, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 82, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 82, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 82, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 13.6648, 11.5236, 1.5041 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 82, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139, 82,  
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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