

# Converting Colors

XYZ(14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(14.3236, 14.1383,  
2.4642)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	856410
RGB	133, 100, 16
RGB Percent	52%, 39%, 6%
CMY	0.4784, 0.6078, 0.9372
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.88, 0.48
HSL	43°, 79%, 29%
HSV	43°, 88%, 52%
XYZ	14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642
YIQ	100.2910, 46.6320, -19.1280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

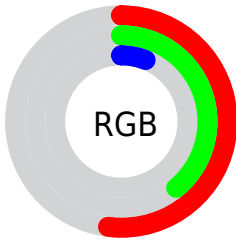
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	62, 133, 16
Decimal	8741904
CIELab	44.43, 5.60, 47.62
CIElCh	44, 47.947, 83.292
Yxy	14.1383, 0.4632, 0.4572
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286931984 (0xFF856410)
YUV	100.2910, -41.5555, 28.6858
Hunter-Lab	37.6009, 2.1957, 22.4350

# Details

The XYZ color **14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **5.5456, 4.0002, 22.6701**, and the grayscale version is **12.2825, 12.9222, 14.0723**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.3760, 33.5100, 10.3392**, and **4.5436, 4.3006, 0.5906** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.8936, 13.4044, 1.9326**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.8240, 14.9280, 3.2822**.

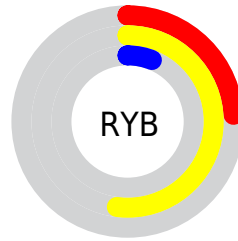
# Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (39%)

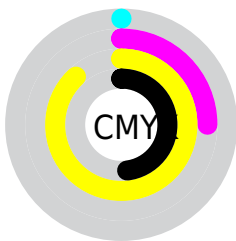
Blue (6%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (6%)

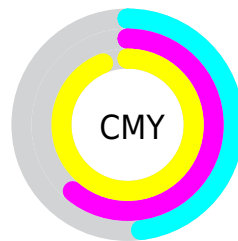


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (61%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642 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 14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 14.3236, 14.1383,  
2.4642

 14.3236, 14.1383,  
2.4642


212.7053,  
218.0895, 129.2130


 8.4293, 8.2169,  
0.8211


 33.2436, 33.3342,  
10.2749


 4.4249, 4.2341,  
0.0000

 47.0000, 47.3775,  
17.2866

 1.9452, 1.8053,  
0.0000

 64.1078, 64.8970,  
26.9272

 0.6029, 0.4905,  
0.0000

 84.9324, 86.2769,  
39.6153

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 109.8390,  
111.9017, 55.7693

 139.1932,

142.1558, 75.8080

173.3602,  
177.4236, 100.1497

14.3236, 14.1383,  
2.4642

14.3236, 14.1383,  
2.4642

13.8936, 13.4044,  
1.9326

14.8240, 14.9280,  
3.2822

13.8094, 13.2596,  
1.8315

15.4122, 15.7792,  
4.4809

16.0968, 16.6960,  
6.1032

16.8849, 17.6819,  
8.1863

17.7832, 18.7396,  
10.7632

■ 18.7973, 19.8719,  
13.8637

■ 19.9329, 21.0812,  
17.5155

■ 21.1948, 22.3699,  
21.7442

■ 22.5879, 23.7402,  
26.5738

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.3796, 14.1383, 3.8690



14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642



10.7121, 14.1383, 2.9622

# Triad

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



14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642



7.7095, 14.1383, 25.4198



20.3083, 14.1383, 31.9123

# Complementary

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



14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642



5.5456, 4.0002, 22.6701

# 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.



16.5911, 14.1383, 44.3280



14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642



9.4725, 14.1383, 39.4909

# Square

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



14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642



7.3333, 14.1383, 13.0428



12.5897, 14.1383, 47.6174



22.2374, 14.1383, 18.0125



# Rectangle

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



14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642



8.9647, 14.1383, 4.5281



12.5897, 14.1383, 47.6174



19.1959, 14.1383, 36.6231

# Sweetspot

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



14.3239, 14.1390, 2.4645



33.9292, 35.8766, 25.6679



10.4158, 5.5802, 3.4507



7.5181, 7.9455, 5.3879



64.0503, 67.3860, 73.3833



8.9945, 9.4630, 10.3052



# Same Dimension

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



14.3239, 14.1390, 2.4645



24.5922, 23.4700, 3.2340



14.6230, 19.9787, 3.5759



4.9317, 5.2070, 4.9745



13.1607, 12.6440, 1.7469



0.0518, 0.0562, 0.0081



# Inverse Universe

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



5.5456, 4.0002, 22.6701



8.6759, 5.2212, 40.2889



5.3475, 2.5428, 22.3992



4.5335, 4.7427, 5.8772



4.6842, 2.9162, 21.4527

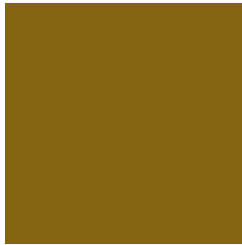


0.0218, 0.0212, 0.0762



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

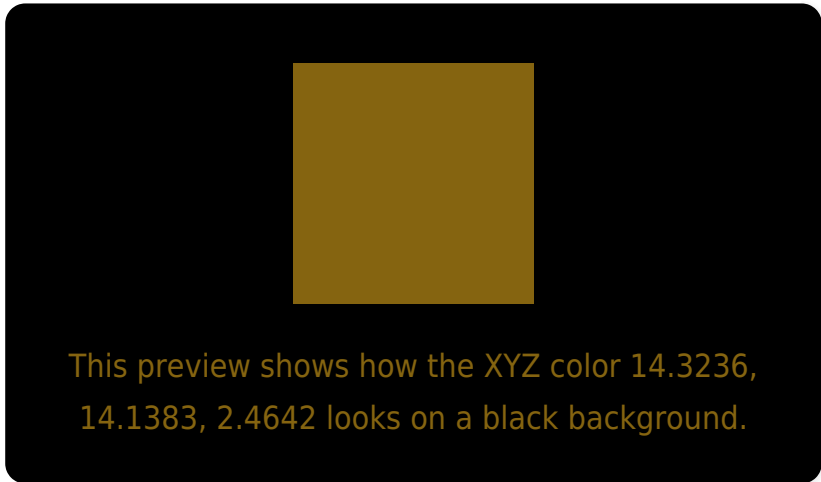
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 14.3236, 14.1383,



# 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

14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642

### Protanopia

12.8710, 14.2737, 2.6490

### Deuteranopia

14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642



## Tritanopia

16.6958, 14.1521, 13.9082

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642

## Protanomaly

13.3637, 14.2262, 2.5719

## Deuteranomaly

14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642

## Tritanomaly

15.4104, 14.0297, 7.5260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642

## Achromatopsia

12.1130, 12.7438, 13.8780

## Achromatomaly

12.3134, 12.9888, 7.4883

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642 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(133, 100, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 100, 16)  
}
```

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(133, 100, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 100, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642 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(133, 100, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 100, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 100, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 100, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 100, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 100,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 14.3236, 14.1383, 2.4642 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 100, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
100, 16) }
```

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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