

# Converting Colors

XYZ(15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(15.6273, 10.6133,  
1.2249)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9D3E00
RGB	157, 62, 0
RGB Percent	62%, 24%, 0%
CMY	0.3843, 0.7568, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 1.00, 0.38
HSL	24°, 100%, 31%
HSV	24°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249
YIQ	83.3370, 76.5220, 0.8580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

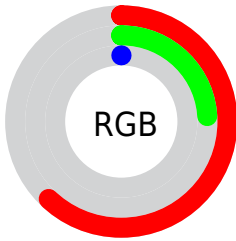
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	157, 102, 0
Decimal	10305024
CIELab	38.92, 37.19, 49.88
CIELCh	39, 62.215, 53.294
Yxy	10.6133, 0.5690, 0.3864
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288495104 (0xFF9D3E00)
YUV	83.3370, -41.0851, 64.6025
Hunter-Lab	32.5781, 28.6127, 20.5754

# Details

The XYZ color **15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **10.1777, 10.6181, 33.4113**, and the grayscale version is **8.3615, 8.7970, 9.5799**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.4844, 26.9820, 6.8278**, and **5.1238, 2.7703, 0.2647** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.6275, 10.6138, 1.2250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.2814, 11.7756, 1.8934**.

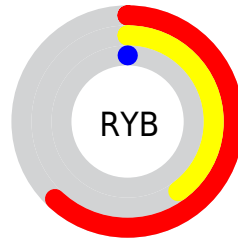
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (24%)

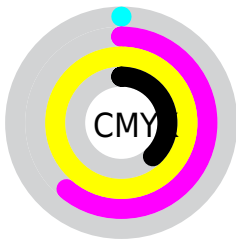
Blue (0%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (0%)

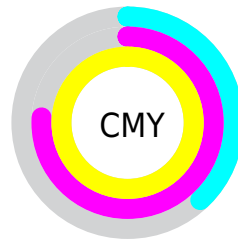


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (76%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249 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 15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 15.6273, 10.6133,  
1.2249


 15.6273, 10.6133,  
1.2249


 220.4462,  
194.9950, 108.8602


 9.3500, 5.8074,  
0.0000


 35.5127, 26.9428,  
6.7863


 5.0291, 2.7284,  
0.0000

 49.8514, 39.2353,  
12.2451


 2.2993, 0.9916,  
0.0000

 67.6080, 54.7921,  
20.0474

 0.7943, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 89.1478, 73.9977,  
30.6118


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 114.8362, 97.2363,  
44.3567


 145.0385,


124.8925, 61.7007


 180.1200,  
157.3506, 83.0624


 15.6273, 10.6133,  
1.2249


 15.6273, 10.6133,  
1.2249


 15.6275, 10.6138,  
1.2250

 16.2814, 11.7756,  
1.8934

 17.1000, 13.1547,  
2.9621

 18.1186, 14.7718,  
4.5964

 19.3538, 16.6398,  
6.8653

 20.8203, 18.7703,  
9.8280

■ 22.5312, 21.1741,  
13.5366

■ 24.4986, 23.8614,  
18.0382

■ 26.7336, 26.8416,  
23.3760

■ 29.2466, 30.1239,  
29.5901

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.2980, 10.6133, 4.6863



15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249



11.0452, 10.6133, 0.3717

# Triad

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



15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249



4.0710, 10.6133, 9.0950



13.5709, 10.6133, 47.6423

# Complementary

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



15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249



10.1777, 10.6181, 33.4113

# 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.



9.1871, 10.6133, 52.1504



15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249



4.4040, 10.6133, 23.1065

# Square

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



15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249



4.9604, 10.6133, 2.5882



6.0414, 10.6133, 41.1253



17.9018, 10.6133, 31.2172



# Rectangle

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



15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249



8.3671, 10.6133, 0.4585



6.0414, 10.6133, 41.1253



12.0292, 10.6133, 50.9190

# Sweetspot

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



15.6275, 10.6139, 1.2251



43.6578, 42.4409, 31.7981



16.0538, 8.0278, 11.9680



9.2945, 8.9151, 6.2746



74.8435, 78.7412, 85.7492



12.6291, 13.2868, 14.4694



# Same Dimension

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



15.6275, 10.6139, 1.2251



27.8121, 18.6579, 2.1355



23.0915, 25.5418, 3.7131



6.8372, 7.0545, 6.9870



12.7266, 8.6887, 1.0063



0.2675, 0.2353, 0.0313



# Inverse Universe

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



10.1777, 10.6181, 33.4113



18.0360, 18.6335, 59.7728



6.3073, 2.8773, 32.1212



6.6018, 7.0693, 8.4232



8.3029, 8.6973, 27.1484

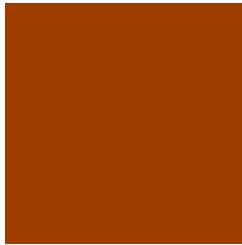


0.1889, 0.2363, 0.4989



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249 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 15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249 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 15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.6273, 10.6133,



# 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

15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249

### Protanopia

9.7168, 10.8092, 2.0645

### Deuteranopia

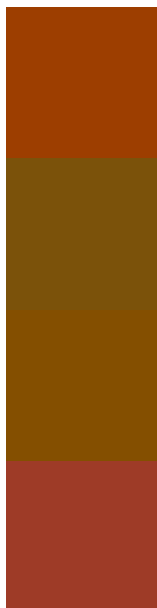
10.8258, 10.7614, 1.5066



## Tritanopia

16.4559, 10.6321, 5.5998

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249

## Protanomaly

11.2405, 10.2675, 1.6765

## Deuteranomaly

12.3117, 10.4975, 1.3773

## Tritanomaly

16.0307, 10.5435, 3.1096

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249

## Achromatopsia

8.2219, 8.6500, 9.4199

## Achromatomaly

9.5891, 8.6042, 4.5235

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249 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(157, 62, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 62, 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(157, 62, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 62, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249 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(157, 62, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 62, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 62, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 62, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 62, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 62, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 15.6273, 10.6133, 1.2249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 62, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157, 62,  
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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