

# Converting Colors

XYZ(15.9881, 9.5201, 0.9949)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(15.9881, 9.5201, 0.9949)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(15.9681, 9.5143,  
0.9948)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A32B00
RGB	163, 43, 0
RGB Percent	64%, 17%, 0%
CMY	0.3608, 0.8313, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.74, 1.00, 0.36
HSL	16°, 100%, 32%
HSV	16°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948
YIQ	73.9780, 85.3230, 12.0670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

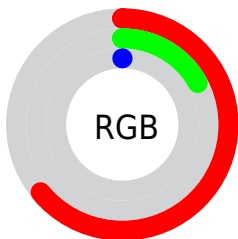
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 58, 0
Decimal	10693376
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.96, 47.63, 49.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 68.692, 46.096
Yxy	9.5143, 0.6031, 0.3593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288883456 (0xFFA32B00)
YUV	73.9780, -36.4712, 78.0723
Hunter-Lab	30.8453, 38.4274, 19.6795

# Details

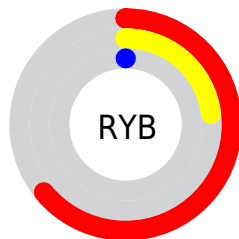
The XYZ color **15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **13.3261, 16.0749, 37.0503**, and the grayscale version is **6.5578, 6.8993, 7.5134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.2363, 24.9572, 6.0393**, and **5.4795, 2.8248, 0.2564** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9683, 9.5149, 0.9949**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.5665, 10.5579, 1.6668**.

# Distribution



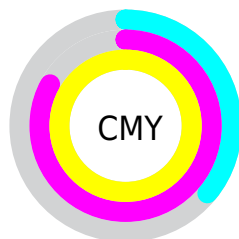
- Red (64%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948 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 15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 15.9681, 9.5143,  
0.9948

 15.9681, 9.5143,  
0.9948


 222.4275,  
187.1695, 104.0298


 9.5923, 5.0781,  
0.0000


 36.1007, 24.8779,  
6.0441


 5.1897, 2.2932,  
0.0000

 50.5882, 36.5740,  
11.1376


 2.3949, 0.7701,  
0.0000

 68.5103, 51.4590,  
18.5017

 0.8425, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 90.2324, 69.9172,  
28.5549


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 116.1198, 92.3329,  
41.7157


 146.5379,

119.0906, 58.4028


 181.8520,  
150.5747, 79.0347


 15.9681, 9.5143,  
0.9948


 15.9681, 9.5143,  
0.9948

 15.9683, 9.5149,  
0.9949

 16.5665, 10.5579,  
1.6668

 17.3806, 11.9092,  
2.7923

 18.4528, 13.6002,  
4.5472

 19.8056, 15.6535,  
7.0090

 21.4588, 18.0894,  
10.2438

■ 23.4304, 20.9267,  
14.3101

■ 25.7367, 24.1830,  
19.2607

■ 28.3930, 27.8745,  
25.1439

■ 31.4137, 32.0169,  
32.0045

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.3738, 9.5143, 5.1350



15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948



11.1501, 9.5143, 0.0000

# Triad

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



15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948



3.2077, 9.5143, 5.6956



11.5007, 9.5143, 52.9759

# Complementary

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



15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948



13.3261, 16.0749, 37.0503

# 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.



7.2197, 9.5143, 53.6663



15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948



3.2484, 9.5143, 18.2884

# Square

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



15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948



4.3440, 9.5143, 1.1335



4.4809, 9.5143, 37.9882



16.2931, 9.5143, 36.5033



# Rectangle

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



15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948



8.2034, 9.5143, 0.0000



4.4809, 9.5143, 37.9882



9.9381, 9.5143, 55.3384

# Sweetspot

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



15.9683, 9.5149, 0.9949



45.8469, 42.9655, 33.9581



18.6324, 9.1978, 19.2868



9.9112, 9.1073, 6.7918



78.6606, 82.7571, 90.1225



14.0027, 14.7319, 16.0430



# Same Dimension

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



15.9683, 9.5149, 0.9949



28.4573, 16.7585, 1.7349



22.0943, 21.7668, 3.0369



7.2187, 7.3758, 7.4233



12.4433, 7.4604, 0.7842



0.2978, 0.2294, 0.0286



# Inverse Universe

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



13.3261, 16.0749, 37.0503



23.6951, 28.4470, 66.2981



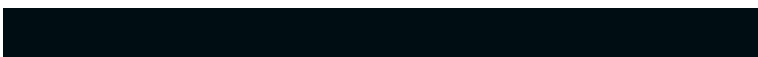
7.3951, 4.2130, 35.0733



7.1172, 7.6935, 9.0129



10.3953, 12.5701, 28.8082

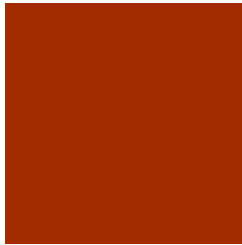


0.2537, 0.3346, 0.6171



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

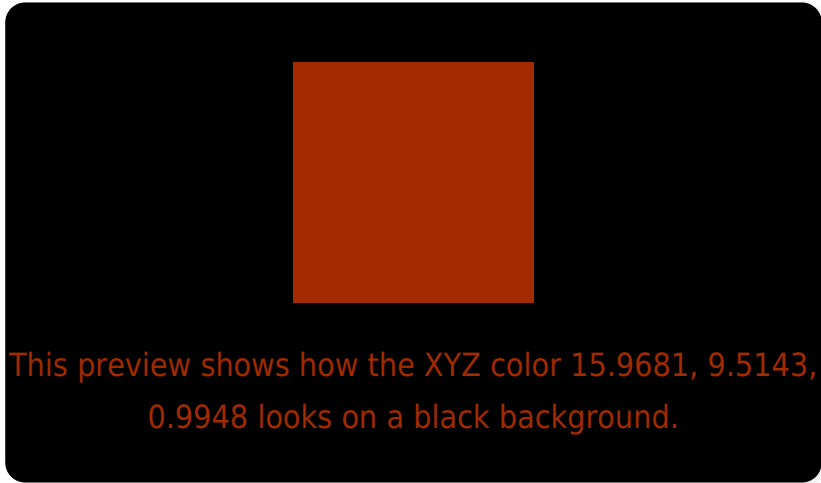
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

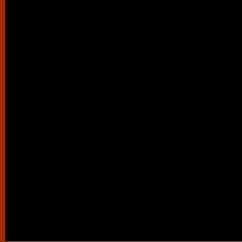
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.9681, 9.5143,

0.9948.

# 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

15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948

### Protanopia

8.8271, 9.8411, 2.0065

### Deuteranopia

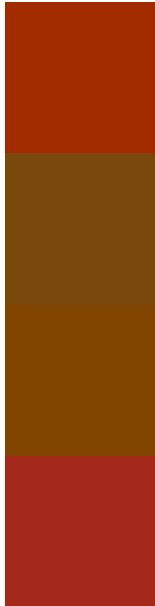
9.7259, 9.7202, 1.3636



## Tritanopia

16.4689, 9.5702, 3.0770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948

## Protanomaly

10.4038, 8.7965, 1.4662

## Deuteranomaly

11.3340, 9.0021, 1.1402

## Tritanomaly

16.2892, 9.5530, 1.9627

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948

## Achromatopsia

6.5089, 6.8478, 7.4573

## Achromatomaly

8.2345, 6.8244, 3.5726

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948 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(163, 43, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 43, 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(163, 43, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 43, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948 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(163, 43, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 43, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 43, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 43, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 43, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 43, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 15.9681, 9.5143, 0.9948 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 43, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 43,  
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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