

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.0287, 10.1574, 1.0632)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.0287, 10.1574, 1.0632)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.0868, 10.2016,  
1.0685)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A82D00
RGB	168, 45, 0
RGB Percent	66%, 18%, 0%
CMY	0.3412, 0.8235, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 1.00, 0.34
HSL	16°, 100%, 33%
HSV	16°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685
YIQ	76.6470, 87.7530, 12.0810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

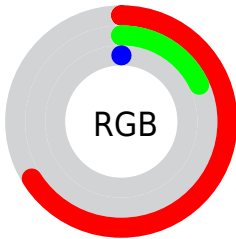
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 61, 0
Decimal	11021568
CIELab	38.20, 48.56, 50.63
CIElCh	38, 70.157, 46.195
Yxy	10.2016, 0.6026, 0.3598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289211648 (0xFFA82D00)
YUV	76.6470, -37.7870, 80.1166
Hunter-Lab	31.9399, 39.5966, 20.3745

# Details

The XYZ color **17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **14.1496, 16.9907, 39.5792**, and the grayscale version is **7.0457, 7.4126, 8.0723**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.0367, 26.1605, 6.2935**, and **6.0634, 3.1258, 0.2838** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.0870, 10.2022, 1.0686**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7263, 11.3214, 1.7731**.

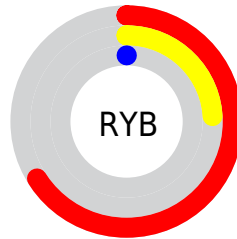
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (18%)

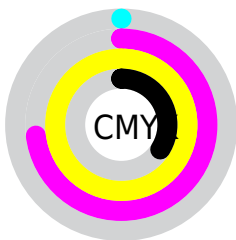
Blue (0%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (0%)

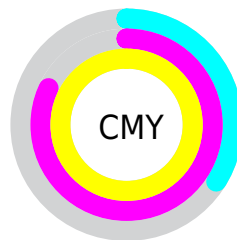


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (82%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685 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 17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.0868, 10.2016,  
1.0685


 17.0868, 10.2016,  
1.0685


 228.8186,  
192.1049, 105.6351


 10.3921, 5.5328,  
0.0000


 38.0174, 26.1740,  
6.2869


 5.7239, 2.5632,  
0.0000

 52.9839, 38.2464,  
11.5016


 2.7170, 0.9082,  
0.0000

 71.4385, 53.5555,  
19.0114

 1.0059, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 93.7464, 72.4857,  
29.2347


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 120.2730, 95.4213,  
42.5902


 151.3837,


122.7468, 59.4964


 187.4437,  
154.8465, 80.3719


 17.0868, 10.2016,  
1.0685


 17.0868, 10.2016,  
1.0685


 17.0870, 10.2022,  
1.0686

 17.7263, 11.3214,  
1.7731

 18.5969, 12.7693,  
2.9679

 19.7429, 14.5790,  
4.8365

 21.1884, 16.7744,  
7.4627

 22.9547, 19.3772,  
10.9178

■ 25.0609, 22.4073,  
15.2648

■ 27.5246, 25.8834,  
20.5604

■ 30.3621, 29.8228,  
26.8568

■ 33.5887, 34.2421,  
34.2023

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.7365, 10.2016, 5.4893



17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685



11.9336, 10.2016, 0.0000

# Triad

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



17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685



3.4467, 10.2016, 6.1439



12.3424, 10.2016, 56.6144

# Complementary

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



17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685



14.1496, 16.9907, 39.5792

# 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.



7.7578, 10.2016, 57.4182



17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685



3.4943, 10.2016, 19.6483

# Square

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



17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685



4.6597, 10.2016, 1.2310



4.8195, 10.2016, 40.7116



17.4655, 10.2016, 38.9823



# Rectangle

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



17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685



8.7839, 10.2016, 0.0000



4.8195, 10.2016, 40.7116



10.6699, 10.2016, 59.1591

# Sweetspot

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



17.0870, 10.2022, 1.0687



49.6843, 46.6006, 36.7345



19.7359, 9.7598, 19.6481



10.4220, 9.5850, 7.1243



80.6108, 84.8088, 92.3568



14.7206, 15.4872, 16.8656



# Same Dimension

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



17.0870, 10.2022, 1.0687



30.8551, 18.2092, 1.8885



23.9721, 23.9725, 3.3637



7.6885, 7.8572, 7.9006



12.9408, 7.7789, 0.8194



0.3560, 0.2716, 0.0337



# Inverse Universe

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



14.1496, 16.9907, 39.5792



25.4916, 30.4620, 71.7613



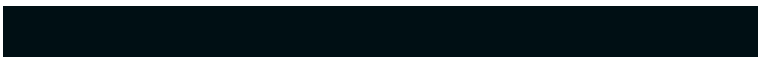
7.7999, 4.2913, 37.4626



7.5750, 8.1870, 9.5993



10.7291, 12.9184, 29.9035



0.2998, 0.3917, 0.7405



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685 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 17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685 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 17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.0868, 10.2016,



# 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

17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685

### Protanopia

9.4521, 10.4128, 2.1278

### Deuteranopia

10.4784, 10.4612, 1.4669



## Tritanopia

17.6262, 10.2654, 3.3379

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685

## Protanomaly

11.2675, 9.4361, 1.5753

## Deuteranomaly

12.1489, 9.7031, 1.2326

## Tritanomaly

17.4239, 10.2419, 2.0955

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685

## Achromatopsia

7.0540, 7.4214, 8.0819

## Achromatomaly

8.8751, 7.3173, 3.8503

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685 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(168, 45, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 45, 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(168, 45, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 45, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685 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(168, 45, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 45, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 45, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 45, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 45, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 45, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.0868, 10.2016, 1.0685 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 45, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 45,  
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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