

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.0292, 13.7414, 10.5488)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.0292, 13.7414, 10.5488)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.0235, 13.7623,  
10.5633)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	925856
RGB	146, 88, 86
RGB Percent	57%, 35%, 34%
CMY	0.4275, 0.6549, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.41, 0.43
HSL	2°, 26%, 45%
HSV	2°, 41%, 57%
XYZ	17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633
YIQ	105.1140, 35.2100, 11.6740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

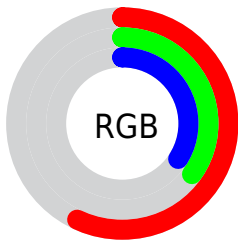
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	146, 88, 86
Decimal	9590870
CIE Lab	43.89, 23.70, 11.36
CIE LCh	44, 26.278, 25.614
Yxy	13.7623, 0.4117, 0.3328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287780950 (0xFF925856)
YUV	105.1140, -9.4232, 35.8570
Hunter-Lab	37.0976, 16.9901, 9.0858

# Details

The XYZ color **17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **18.9990, 23.9994, 30.8251**, and the grayscale version is **13.4765, 14.1783, 15.4402**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.0337, 32.7994, 27.6189**, and **5.7074, 4.0731, 2.5832** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.4458, 11.4541, 7.4257**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.9463, 16.5684, 14.4091**.

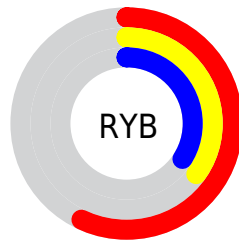
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (35%)

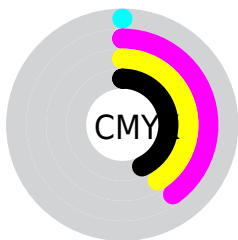
Blue (34%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (34%)

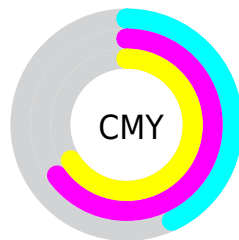


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (65%)


Yellow (66%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633 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 17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.0235, 13.7623,  
10.5633


 17.0235, 13.7623,  
10.5633


228.4614,  
215.7470, 205.2752


 10.3467, 7.9555,  
5.6636


 37.9095, 32.6667,  
27.4740


 5.6934, 4.0665,  
2.5761

 52.8493, 46.5331,  
40.3219


 2.6985, 1.7108,  
0.8801

 71.2741, 63.8548,  
56.6564

 0.9964, 0.4307,  
0.0000

 93.5494, 85.0162,  
76.8960

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 120.0404,  
110.4017, 101.4591

151.1125,

140.3958, 130.7643

187.1310,  
175.3828, 165.2302

■ 17.0235, 13.7623,  
10.5633

■ 17.0235, 13.7623,  
10.5633

■ 15.4458, 11.4541,  
7.4257

■ 18.9463, 16.5684,  
14.4091

■ 14.1919, 9.6130,  
4.9524

■ 21.2320, 19.8971,  
19.0018

■ 13.2396, 8.2076,  
3.0958

■ 23.8981, 23.7737,  
24.3783

■ 12.5635, 7.2021,  
1.8017

■ 26.9610, 28.2213,  
30.5728

■ 12.1341, 6.5548,  
1.0065

■ 30.4359, 33.2618,  
37.6173

■ 11.9070, 6.2168,  
0.5724

■ 34.3374, 38.9158,  
45.5425

■ 38.6791, 45.2030,  
54.3771

■ 43.4743, 52.1422,  
64.1487

■ 48.7355, 59.7514,  
74.8839

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.4815, 13.7623, 15.8769



17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633



15.4689, 13.7623, 7.3877

# Triad

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



17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633



10.0533, 13.7623, 9.4078



12.7775, 13.7623, 29.5308

# Complementary

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



17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633



18.9990, 23.9994, 30.8251

# 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.



10.9518, 13.7623, 26.5475



17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633



9.4883, 13.7623, 14.1267

# Square

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



17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633



11.4287, 13.7623, 6.8549



9.7991, 13.7623, 20.4945



14.8846, 13.7623, 27.8493



# Rectangle

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



17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633



14.0985, 13.7623, 6.4104



9.7991, 13.7623, 20.4945



12.1130, 13.7623, 29.0226

# Sweetspot

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



17.0239, 13.7630, 10.5636



41.5843, 41.1043, 41.8455



20.2160, 14.7803, 28.1730



9.1284, 8.9662, 9.0619



69.3244, 72.9347, 79.4259



10.7221, 11.2805, 12.2844



# Same Dimension

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



17.0239, 13.7630, 10.5636



27.5267, 20.6145, 13.6518



20.0123, 19.7399, 11.5597



5.8154, 5.8446, 6.0621



10.4816, 5.4775, 0.5048



0.1314, 0.0732, 0.0072



# Inverse Universe

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



18.9990, 23.9994, 30.8251



31.4792, 41.1159, 54.2506



15.0435, 16.0885, 29.5067



5.9477, 6.5294, 7.4166



12.9674, 18.6296, 26.8435

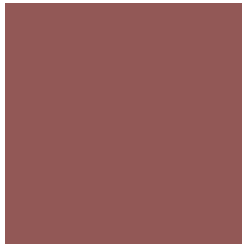


0.1629, 0.2364, 0.3299



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633 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 17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633 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 17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.0235, 13.7623,



# 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

17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633

### Protanopia

13.1550, 13.8969, 12.5787

### Deuteranopia

14.0426, 13.8194, 10.3148



## Tritanopia

17.4166, 13.8097, 12.1035

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633

## Protanomaly

14.2820, 13.6283, 11.7753

## Deuteranomaly

15.0285, 13.7674, 10.4596

## Tritanomaly

17.2863, 13.7576, 11.4173

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633

## Achromatopsia

13.4271, 14.1263, 15.3836

## Achromatomaly

14.4122, 13.7986, 13.4591

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633 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(146, 88, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 88, 86)  
}
```

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(146, 88, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 88, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633 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(146, 88, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 88, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 88, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 88, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 88, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 88,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.0235, 13.7623, 10.5633 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 88, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 88,  
86) }
```

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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