

Converting Colors

XYZ(17.1192, 34.1397, 6.0106)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(17.1192, 34.1397, 6.0106)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(17.2009, 34.3051,
6.0316)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00B80B
RGB	0, 184, 11
RGB Percent	0%, 72%, 4%
CMY	1.0000, 0.2784, 0.9568
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.94, 0.28
HSL	124°, 100%, 36%
HSV	124°, 100%, 72%
XYZ	17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316
YIQ	109.2620, -54.1310, -92.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

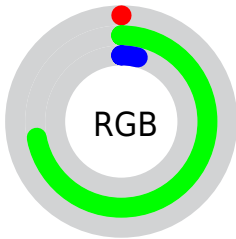
Format	Color
RYB	0, 174, 184
Decimal	47115
CIELab	65.20, -67.20, 63.77
CIELCh	65, 92.638, 136.501
Yxy	34.3051, 0.2990, 0.5962
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278237195 (0xFF00B80B)
YUV	109.2620, -48.4432, -95.8228
Hunter-Lab	58.5706, -50.0769, 34.8937

Details

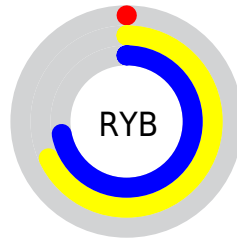
The XYZ color **17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC33**. A complement of this color would be **27.3095, 13.2074, 40.6386**, and the grayscale version is **14.7563, 15.5248, 16.9065**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.0489, 66.1424, 18.3508**, and **7.8503, 15.7005, 2.6168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.2016, 34.3065, 6.0323**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.6116, 34.5002, 6.8496**.

Distribution



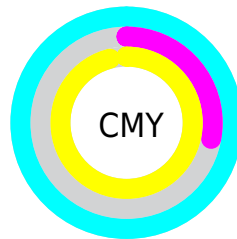
- Red (0%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Black (28%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316 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 17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 17.2009, 34.3051,
6.0316


 17.2009, 34.3051,
6.0316

229.4612,
321.4903, 168.6687


 10.4740, 23.1281,
2.7952


 38.2117, 66.4078,
18.4752


 5.7790, 14.6881,
0.9910


 53.2264, 88.1024,
28.5196


 2.7506, 8.6008,
0.0000


 71.7344, 114.0715,
41.6703

 1.0233, 4.4817,
0.0000

 94.1010, 144.6997,
58.3460

 0.0000, 1.9465,
0.0000

 120.6916,
180.3712, 78.9651

 0.0000, 0.5761,
0.0000

 151.8716,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

221.4706, 103.9462

0.0000

188.0064,
268.3822, 133.7079

■ 17.2009, 34.3051,
6.0316

■ 17.2009, 34.3051,
6.0316

■ 17.2016, 34.3065,
6.0323

■ 17.6116, 34.5002,
6.8496

■ 18.3827, 34.8662,
8.3063

■ 19.6227, 35.4582,
10.5000

■ 21.3907, 36.3048,
13.5110

■ 23.7368, 37.4305,
17.4086

■ 26.7057, 38.8568,
22.2552

■ 30.3372, 40.6031,
28.1074

■ 34.6681, 42.6873,
35.0172

■ 39.7324, 45.1259,
43.0334

Harmonies

Analogous

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



25.7914, 34.3051, 1.8251



17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316



13.3548, 34.3051, 22.5809

Triad

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



17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316



26.9286, 34.3051, 165.7833



64.2609, 34.3051, 20.0024

Complementary

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



17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316



27.3095, 13.2074, 40.6386

Split Complementary

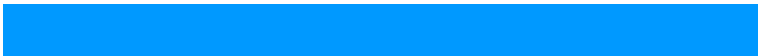
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



64.8145, 34.3051, 57.4699



17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316



40.5262, 34.3051, 163.0821

Square

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



17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316



17.8349, 34.3051, 121.0812



55.2220, 34.3051, 115.1623



53.8701, 34.3051, 5.2530

Rectangle

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



17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316



13.0545, 34.3051, 46.3925



55.2220, 34.3051, 115.1623



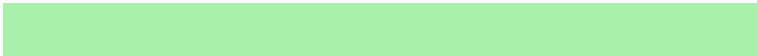
65.6858, 34.3051, 29.5704

Sweetspot

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



17.2017, 34.3065, 6.0324



54.6312, 73.4277, 50.3713



34.7762, 43.3735, 6.5391



11.1569, 15.5311, 9.8618



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988

Same Dimension

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



17.2017, 34.3065, 6.0324



31.1535, 62.1764, 10.7873



19.5001, 35.2259, 18.1356



8.9116, 10.0686, 9.6917



11.8641, 23.6466, 4.2064



0.4256, 0.8366, 0.1873

Inverse Universe

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



27.3095, 13.2074, 40.6386



49.4717, 23.9281, 73.4955



21.3217, 10.8123, 9.1070



9.3571, 9.1532, 11.2278



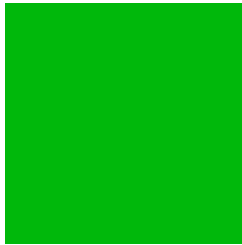
18.8302, 9.1058, 28.0562



0.6709, 0.3238, 1.0263

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

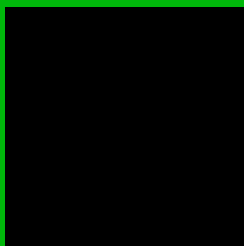
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

XYZ 17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.2009, 34.3051,

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

17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316

Protanopia

30.3583, 33.8008, 4.9242

Deuteranopia

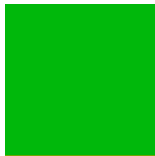
34.1736, 33.5253, 6.7677



Tritanopia

26.3804, 34.2064, 51.1110

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316



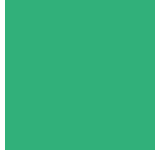
Protanomaly

20.6507, 31.1569, 5.0403



Deuteranomaly

21.6121, 30.2944, 5.9366



Tritanomaly

20.3048, 33.1088, 23.7328

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316



Achromatopsia

14.5356, 15.2926, 16.6537



Achromatomaly

12.4610, 19.3546, 9.3824

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316 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(0, 184, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 184, 11)  
}
```

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(0, 184, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 184, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316 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(0, 184, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 184, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 184, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 184, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 184, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 184, 11)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.2009, 34.3051, 6.0316 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 184, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 184,  
11) }
```

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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