

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.1487, 23.3772, 3.6084)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.1487, 23.3772, 3.6084)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.1586, 23.4268,  
3.6175)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	758F00
RGB	117, 143, 0
RGB Percent	46%, 56%, 0%
CMY	0.5412, 0.4392, 1.0000
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 1.00, 0.44
HSL	71°, 100%, 28%
HSV	71°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175
YIQ	118.9240, 30.4070, -49.9850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

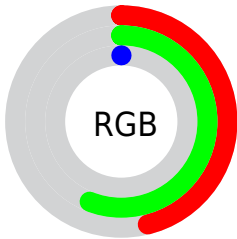
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 143, 26
Decimal	7704320
CIELab	55.51, -25.64, 59.00
CIELCh	56, 64.329, 113.493
Yxy	23.4268, 0.3882, 0.5300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285894400 (0xFF758F00)
YUV	118.9240, -58.6295, -1.6873
Hunter-Lab	48.4012, -21.4226, 29.4495

# Details

The XYZ color **17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **5.3847, 2.2033, 26.1294**, and the grayscale version is **17.6844, 18.6054, 20.2613**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.2740, 49.2464, 13.1185**, and **6.0287, 8.9187, 1.4037** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1588, 23.4277, 3.6176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5948, 23.6431, 4.0629**.

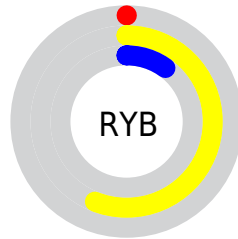
# Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (56%)

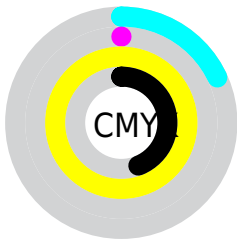
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (10%)

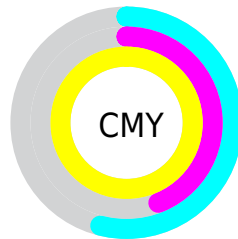


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175 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 17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.1586, 23.4268,  
3.6175

■ 17.1586, 23.4268,  
3.6175

229.2232,  
269.9096, 143.8740

■ 10.4436, 14.9090,  
1.4179

■ 38.1397, 49.0932,  
13.1175

■ 5.7586, 8.7555,  
0.1557

■ 53.1365, 67.0105,  
21.2551

■ 2.7381, 4.5821,  
0.0000

■ 71.6247, 88.8298,  
32.2090

■ 1.0168, 2.0042,  
0.0000

■ 93.9696, 114.9355,  
46.3980


■ 0.0000, 0.6099,  
0.0000


■ 120.5365,  
145.7119, 64.2404


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 151.6909,


181.5435, 86.1548


 187.7979,  
222.8146, 112.5598


 17.1586, 23.4268,  
3.6175


 17.1586, 23.4268,  
3.6175


 17.1588, 23.4277,  
3.6176

 17.5948, 23.6431,  
4.0629

 18.0945, 23.8850,  
4.7940

 18.6859, 24.1648,  
5.9566

 19.3792, 24.4864,  
7.6038

 20.1832, 24.8535,  
9.7815

■ 21.1055, 25.2691,  
12.5299

■ 22.1533, 25.7361,  
15.8856

■ 23.3328, 26.2569,  
19.8820

■ 24.6501, 26.8340,  
24.5500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.8841, 23.4268, 2.8493



17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175



12.8354, 23.4268, 8.3647

# Triad

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



17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175



14.9596, 23.4268, 72.9404



39.1887, 23.4268, 30.3057

# Complementary

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



17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175



5.3847, 2.2033, 26.1294

# 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.



35.4571, 23.4268, 57.3975



17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175



20.7235, 23.4268, 89.2954

# Square

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



17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175



11.7719, 23.4268, 44.9636



28.2990, 23.4268, 82.4417



37.6555, 23.4268, 12.6727



# Rectangle

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



17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175



11.3961, 23.4268, 15.7618



28.2990, 23.4268, 82.4417



38.4862, 23.4268, 38.6176

# Sweetspot

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



17.1591, 23.4279, 3.6180



39.5435, 46.0304, 28.0272



11.6518, 6.4868, 0.6383



8.9006, 10.4813, 5.8824



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.



17.1591, 23.4279, 3.6180



30.5953, 41.8852, 6.4721



11.0267, 20.2665, 3.3310



5.7447, 6.2365, 5.7904



15.1868, 20.7217, 3.1993



0.1614, 0.2065, 0.0313



# Inverse Universe

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



5.3847, 2.2033, 26.1294



9.5337, 3.8891, 46.7862



9.7130, 4.4347, 26.3320



5.2154, 5.2992, 6.7767



4.7743, 1.9548, 23.1028



0.0593, 0.0257, 0.2215



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175 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 × Fail

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

**XYZ 17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.1586, 23.4268,



# 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

17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175

### Protanopia

20.9652, 23.2591, 3.3845

### Deuteranopia

23.5727, 23.2074, 4.1568



## Tritanopia

22.3987, 23.4254, 29.3276

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175

## Protanomaly

19.4269, 23.2946, 3.4724

## Deuteranomaly

20.7392, 22.9295, 3.8230

## Tritanomaly

19.2914, 23.0066, 13.3215

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175

## Achromatopsia

17.5343, 18.4475, 20.0893

## Achromatomaly

16.4949, 19.8117, 9.7921

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175 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(117, 143, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 143, 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(117, 143, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 143, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175 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(117, 143, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 143, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 143, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 143, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 143, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 143,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.1586, 23.4268, 3.6175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 143, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
143, 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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