

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.1523, 28.2798, 7.6035)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.1523, 28.2798, 7.6035)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.0663, 28.1740,  
7.5563)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	51A332
RGB	81, 163, 50
RGB Percent	32%, 64%, 20%
CMY	0.6824, 0.3608, 0.8039
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.69, 0.36
HSL	104°, 53%, 42%
HSV	104°, 69%, 64%
XYZ	17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563
YIQ	125.6000, -12.5990, -52.5270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

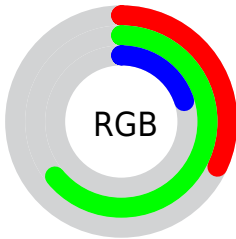
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	50, 163, 132
Decimal	5350194
CIELab	60.05, -45.70, 48.92
CIElCh	60, 66.951, 133.051
Yxy	28.1740, 0.3232, 0.5336
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283540274 (0xFF51A332)
YUV	125.6000, -37.2708, -39.1142
Hunter-Lab	53.0792, -35.4963, 28.7150

# Details

The XYZ color **17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **17.2687, 9.8321, 35.6394**, and the grayscale version is **19.8216, 20.8539, 22.7099**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.0463, 56.9407, 21.5558**, and **5.7570, 11.2452, 1.8671** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.8487, 27.5808, 5.9794**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5871, 28.9107, 9.8021**.

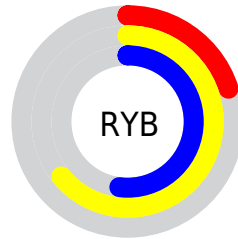
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (64%)

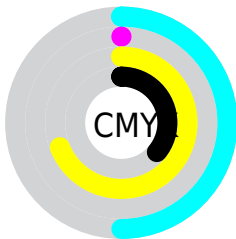
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (52%)

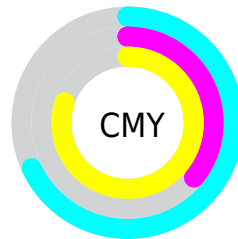


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563 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 17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.0663, 28.1740,  
7.5563

■ 17.0663, 28.1740,  
7.5563

■ 228.7030,  
293.2974, 182.0119

■ 10.3774, 18.4569,  
3.7287

■ 37.9824, 56.7621,  
21.6155

■ 5.7141, 11.2785,  
1.4777

■ 52.9403, 76.4019,  
32.6842

■ 2.7110, 6.2545,  
0.2012

■ 71.3853, 100.1180,  
47.0037

■ 1.0028, 3.0004,  
0.0000

■ 93.6826, 128.2949,  
64.9926

■ 0.0000, 1.1320,  
0.0000

■ 120.1977,  
161.3168, 87.0692

■ 0.0000, 0.0050,  
0.0000

■ 151.2959,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

199.5683, 113.6523

0.0000

187.3425,  
243.4337, 145.1604

■ 17.0663, 28.1740,  
7.5563

■ 17.0663, 28.1740,  
7.5563

■ 15.8487, 27.5808,  
5.9794

■ 18.5871, 28.9107,  
9.8021

■ 14.9091, 27.1172,  
4.9954

■ 20.4296, 29.7966,  
12.7784

■ 14.2087, 26.7675,  
4.4495

■ 22.6128, 30.8411,  
16.5417

■ 14.1674, 26.7469,  
4.4160

■ 25.1539, 32.0519,  
21.1426

■ 28.0687, 33.4361,  
26.6273

■ 31.3719, 35.0005,  
33.0389

■ 35.0776, 36.7514,  
40.4173

■ 39.1991, 38.6948,  
48.8004

■ 43.7490, 40.8365,  
58.2239

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.2414, 28.1740, 3.8937



17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563



13.9494, 28.1740, 18.9152

# Triad

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



17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563



22.2742, 28.1740, 101.1619



46.1552, 28.1740, 21.2413

# Complementary

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



17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563



17.2687, 9.8321, 35.6394

# 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.



45.7412, 28.1740, 46.5169



17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563



30.6575, 28.1740, 103.0059

# Square

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



17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563



16.4885, 28.1740, 75.2391



39.6145, 28.1740, 79.4252



40.6480, 28.1740, 8.4797



# Rectangle

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



17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563



13.5078, 28.1740, 33.2465



39.6145, 28.1740, 79.4252



46.7335, 28.1740, 28.2428

# Sweetspot

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



17.0670, 28.1752, 7.5569



49.1319, 59.3406, 45.5223



23.7952, 24.2462, 6.4439



10.7214, 13.1789, 9.6312



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.



17.0670, 28.1752, 7.5569



27.4454, 48.9320, 9.6658



15.6659, 27.3747, 11.0232



7.1595, 7.9847, 7.5439



11.0490, 20.8065, 3.4337



0.2752, 0.4594, 0.0742



# Inverse Universe

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



17.2687, 9.8321, 35.6394



27.6690, 13.8318, 63.2676



20.8709, 11.9185, 25.4431



7.1740, 7.1041, 8.8962



11.0200, 5.0875, 27.3309



0.2733, 0.1284, 0.5762



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563 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 17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563 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 17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.0663, 28.1740,



# 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

17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563

### Protanopia

25.1449, 27.7130, 6.5065

### Deuteranopia

28.3255, 27.7908, 8.0089



## Tritanopia

23.4993, 27.9979, 39.7629

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563

## Protanomaly

21.0954, 27.2440, 6.8361

## Deuteranomaly

22.3204, 26.6829, 7.7153

## Tritanomaly

20.0797, 27.5867, 23.0053

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563

## Achromatopsia

19.8309, 20.8637, 22.7206

## Achromatomaly

17.8676, 22.6621, 14.9878

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563 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(81, 163, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 163, 50)  
}
```

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(81, 163, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 163, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563 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(81, 163, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 163, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 163, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 163, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 163, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 163,  
50) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.0663, 28.1740, 7.5563 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 163, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 163,  
50) }
```

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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