

Converting Colors

XYZ(17.2201, 13.4790, 1.6941)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(17.2201, 13.4790, 1.6941)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(17.1938, 13.4556,
1.6910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 9E5300 |
| RGB | 158, 83, 0 |
| RGB Percent | 62%, 33%, 0% |
| CMY | 0.3804, 0.6745, 1.0000 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.47, 1.00, 0.38 |
| HSL | 32°, 100%, 31% |
| HSV | 32°, 100%, 62% |
| XYZ | 17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910 |
| YIQ | 95.9630, 71.3430, -9.9130 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

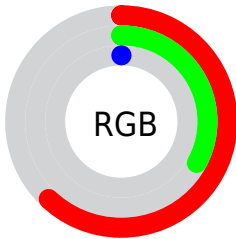
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 143, 158, 0 |
| Decimal | 10375936 |
| CIE Lab | 43.44, 26.56, 52.59 |
| CIE LCh | 43, 58.916, 63.199 |
| Yxy | 13.4556, 0.5317, 0.4161 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288566016 (0xFF9E5300) |
| YUV | 95.9630, -47.3098, 54.4064 |
| Hunter-Lab | 36.6819, 19.4746, 22.9441 |

Details

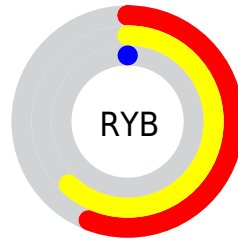
The XYZ color **17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **8.6876, 7.5006, 33.3374**, and the grayscale version is **11.2088, 11.7925, 12.8421**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.0647, 31.9860, 8.1707**, and **5.8864, 3.9711, 0.4562** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1939, 13.4560, 1.6910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.8914, 14.7036, 2.3777**.

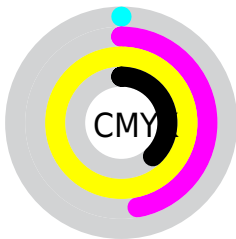
Distribution



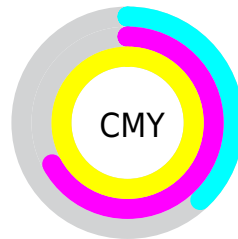
- Red (62%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (38%)





- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (100%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910 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 17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 17.1938, 13.4556,
1.6910

 17.1938, 13.4556,
1.6910


 229.4213,
213.8173, 117.3775


 10.4689, 7.7430,
0.3546


 38.1996, 32.1199,
8.1774


 5.7756, 3.9310,
0.0000

 53.2113, 45.8404,
14.2839

 2.7485, 1.6350,
0.0000

 71.7160, 62.9990,
22.8574

 1.0222, 0.3810,
0.0000


 94.0789, 83.9801,
34.3163


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 120.6656,
109.1681, 49.0792


 151.8413,


138.9473, 67.5647


 187.9714,
173.7023, 90.1913


 17.1938, 13.4556,
1.6910


 17.1938, 13.4556,
1.6910


 17.1939, 13.4560,
1.6910

 17.8914, 14.7036,
2.3777

 18.7239, 16.1074,
3.4607

 19.7248, 17.6837,
5.1060

 20.9089, 19.4413,
7.3831

 22.2890, 21.3879,
10.3515

■ 23.8767, 23.5308,
14.0633

■ 25.6822, 25.8766,
18.5660

■ 27.7153, 28.4314,
23.9027

■ 29.9849, 31.2014,
30.1137

Harmonies

Analogous

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



21.6831, 13.4556, 4.7138



17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910



12.3031, 13.4556, 1.1329

Triad

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



17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910



5.8480, 13.4556, 16.1067



18.2537, 13.4556, 47.5945

Complementary

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



17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910



8.6876, 7.5006, 33.3374

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.



13.2878, 13.4556, 57.1286



17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910



6.7361, 13.4556, 33.2975

Square

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



17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910



6.4201, 13.4556, 5.9561



9.2094, 13.4556, 50.7550



22.3907, 13.4556, 29.2516

Rectangle

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



17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910



9.6190, 13.4556, 1.5368



9.2094, 13.4556, 50.7550



16.5889, 13.4556, 52.3071

Sweetspot

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



17.1941, 13.4563, 1.6912



46.4348, 46.7308, 33.1932



15.4178, 7.7961, 7.5971



10.1662, 10.1457, 6.7189



76.7382, 80.7346, 87.9200



13.3056, 13.9985, 15.2444

Same Dimension

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



17.1941, 13.4563, 1.6912



31.0229, 24.0333, 3.0038



25.8147, 31.4584, 4.7116



6.9069, 7.1939, 7.0102



13.8104, 10.8564, 1.3676



0.2892, 0.2786, 0.0385

Inverse Universe

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



8.6876, 7.5006, 33.3374



15.5791, 13.2262, 60.4752



6.2046, 2.4857, 32.5002



6.5314, 6.9285, 8.3998



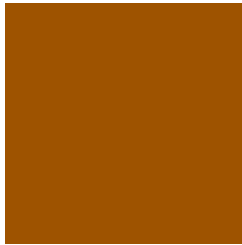
6.9967, 6.0850, 26.7130



0.1672, 0.1930, 0.4917

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910 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 17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910 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 17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.1938, 13.4556,

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

17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910

Protanopia

12.3591, 13.7116, 2.3760

Deuteranopia

13.7278, 13.5607, 1.8939



Tritanopia

18.9132, 13.5094, 9.7943

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910

Protanomaly

13.7424, 13.2888, 2.0704

Deuteranomaly

14.8989, 13.4914, 1.8188

Tritanomaly

17.9358, 13.3226, 4.9944

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910

Achromatopsia

11.1181, 11.6971, 12.7381

Achromatomaly

12.1911, 11.7410, 6.0386

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910 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(158, 83, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 83, 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(158, 83, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 83, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910 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(158, 83, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 83, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 83, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 83, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 83, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 83, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.1938, 13.4556, 1.6910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 83, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 83,  
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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