

Converting Colors

XYZ(17.2256, 24.9466, 34.0553)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(17.2256, 24.9466, 34.0553)
contains.

XYZ(17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**XYZ(17.1750, 24.8579,
34.0298)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F9899
RGB	15, 152, 153
RGB Percent	6%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.9411, 0.4039, 0.4000
CMYK	0.90, 0.01, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	180°, 82%, 33%
HSV	180°, 90%, 60%
XYZ	17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298
YIQ	111.1510, -81.9730, -28.7330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

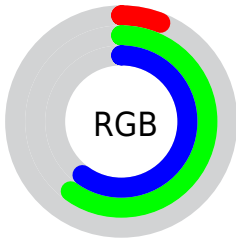
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 84, 153
Decimal	1022105
CIE _{Lab}	56.94, -31.71, -9.97
CIE _{LCh}	57, 33.238, 197.461
Yxy	24.8579, 0.2258, 0.3268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279212185 (0xFF0F9899)
YUV	111.1510, 20.6316, -84.3244
Hunter-Lab	49.8577, -25.7612, -5.5673

Details

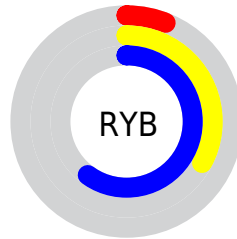
The XYZ color **17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **13.4090, 7.1781, 1.1315**, and the grayscale version is **15.1143, 15.9014, 17.3166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.1914, 51.5103, 66.9611**, and **6.9554, 10.0737, 14.1482** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.9608, 24.7218, 34.0153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5412, 25.0739, 34.0527**.

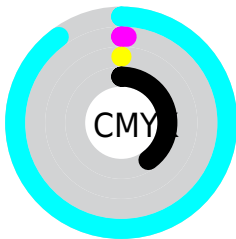
Distribution



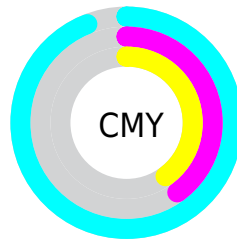
- Red (6%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298 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 17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1750, 24.8579,
34.0298

■ 17.1750, 24.8579,
34.0298

■ 229.3155,
277.1295, 335.0381

■ 10.4554, 15.9712,
22.6389

■ 38.1676, 51.4266,
67.1144

■ 5.7665, 9.5038,
14.1243

■ 53.1714, 69.8774,
89.6453

■ 2.7429, 5.0712,
8.0675

■ 71.6672, 92.2851,
116.7266

■ 1.0193, 2.2891,
4.0498

■ 94.0205, 119.0339,
148.7768

■ 0.0000, 0.7679,
1.6527

■ 120.5967,
150.5084, 186.2145

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.3280

■ 151.7610,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

187.0929, 229.4583

0.0000

187.8788,
229.1718, 278.9267

■ 17.1750, 24.8579,
34.0298

■ 17.1750, 24.8579,
34.0298

■ 16.9608, 24.7218,
34.0153

■ 17.5412, 25.0739,
34.0527

■ 18.1241, 25.4011,
34.0851

■ 18.9520, 25.8547,
34.1290

■ 20.0485, 26.4467,
34.1855

■ 21.4344, 27.1880,
34.2555

■ 23.1284, 28.0881,
34.3400

■ 25.1478, 29.1560,
34.4397

■ 27.5084, 30.3998,
34.5553

■ 30.2251, 31.8272,
34.6877

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.0407, 24.8579, 22.6689



17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298



18.9138, 24.8579, 46.1585

Triad

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



17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298



29.5894, 24.8579, 44.3232



25.2912, 24.8579, 11.0568

Complementary

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



17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298



13.4090, 7.1781, 1.1315

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.



29.0639, 24.8579, 14.1326



17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298



31.7225, 24.8579, 31.9979

Square

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



17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298



25.9473, 24.8579, 53.1340



31.5202, 24.8579, 21.1237



21.4488, 24.8579, 11.3215

Rectangle

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



17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298



20.8691, 24.8579, 52.1208



31.5202, 24.8579, 21.1237



26.6171, 24.8579, 11.6892

Sweetspot

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



17.1758, 24.8588, 34.0304



42.3201, 50.7788, 61.5428



11.6751, 22.9191, 4.2612



9.1143, 11.0904, 13.5778



72.9764, 76.7769, 83.6100



11.9732, 12.5967, 13.7178

Same Dimension

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



17.1758, 24.8588, 34.0304



30.3681, 44.2607, 60.9146



9.1183, 8.7439, 31.3446



6.3808, 7.0189, 7.9474



14.0187, 20.4341, 28.1130



0.2106, 0.3076, 0.4206

Inverse Universe

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



18.9758, 9.3817, 30.5174



33.6575, 16.1808, 54.4494



16.3946, 13.1492, 2.1266



6.4593, 6.3229, 7.7988



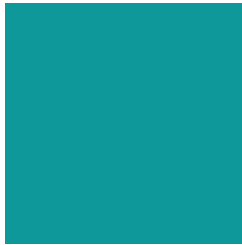
15.5348, 7.4681, 25.1388



0.2328, 0.1119, 0.3786

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298 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 17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298 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

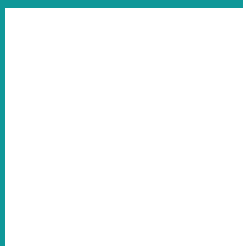
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298.

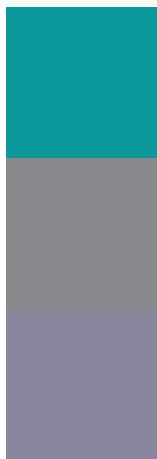


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.1750, 24.8579,

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

17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298

Protanopia

23.6998, 24.5152, 29.0740

Deuteranopia

24.9845, 24.4258, 35.2961



Tritanopia

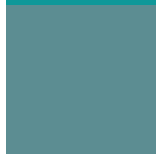
18.0526, 24.7331, 38.4728

Trichromacy



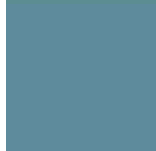
Original Color

17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298



Protanomaly

19.1268, 23.4004, 30.7028



Deuteranomaly

19.8495, 23.2452, 34.8931



Tritanomaly

17.7255, 24.8431, 36.6619

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298



Achromatopsia

15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108



Achromatomaly

14.2072, 17.9646, 22.4574

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298 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(15, 152, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 152, 153)  
}
```

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(15, 152, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 152, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298 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(15, 152, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 152, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 152, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 152, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 152, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 152,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.1750, 24.8579, 34.0298 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 152, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 152,  
153) }
```

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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