

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.2497, 15.9262, 3.6186)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.2497, 15.9262, 3.6186)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.2386, 15.9084,  
3.6009)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	946621
RGB	148, 102, 33
RGB Percent	58%, 40%, 13%
CMY	0.4196, 0.6000, 0.8706
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.78, 0.42
HSL	36°, 64%, 35%
HSV	36°, 78%, 58%
XYZ	17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009
YIQ	107.8880, 49.5650, -11.7070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

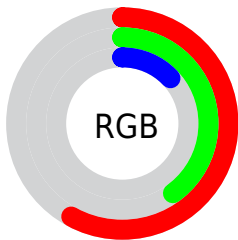
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	110, 148, 33
Decimal	9725473
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.85, 12.10, 44.17
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 45.800, 74.678
Yxy	15.9084, 0.4691, 0.4329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287915553 (0xFF946621)
YUV	107.8880, -36.9198, 35.1782
Hunter-Lab	39.8853, 7.3491, 22.5670

# Details

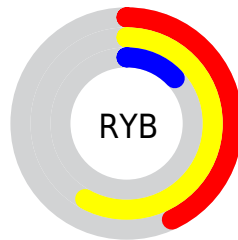
The XYZ color **17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **8.7683, 8.0531, 29.1090**, and the grayscale version is **14.3133, 15.0587, 16.3989**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.3678, 36.5135, 13.0082**, and **5.8804, 5.0595, 0.6667** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5141, 14.7214, 2.5521**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.0966, 17.2166, 5.1443**.

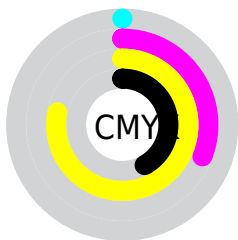
# Distribution



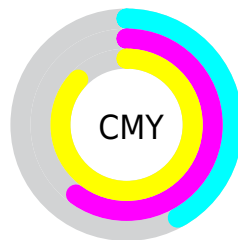
- Red (58%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009 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 17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.2386, 15.9084,  
3.6009

■ 17.2386, 15.9084,  
3.6009

229.6732,  
228.8006, 143.6803

■ 10.5011, 9.4594,  
1.4091

■ 38.2759, 36.4391,  
13.0783

■ 5.7973, 5.0420,  
0.1488

■ 53.3064, 51.2896,  
21.2010

■ 2.7617, 2.2719,  
0.0000

■ 71.8320, 69.7093,  
32.1377

■ 1.0290, 0.7588,  
0.0000

■ 94.2180, 92.0827,  
46.3069

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 120.8297,  
118.7941, 64.1273

■ 152.0326,

150.2280, 86.0173

188.1920,  
186.7687, 112.3954

17.2386, 15.9084,  
3.6009

17.2386, 15.9084,  
3.6009

16.5141, 14.7214,  
2.5521

18.0966, 17.2166,  
5.1443

15.9014, 13.6435,  
1.8931

19.0984, 18.6496,  
7.2377

15.7687, 13.4080,  
1.7569

20.2544, 20.2133,  
9.9299

21.5735, 21.9127,  
13.2641

23.0640, 23.7521,  
17.2795

■ 24.7332, 25.7360,  
22.0120

■ 26.5883, 27.8681,  
27.4952

■ 28.6358, 30.1524,  
33.7603

■ 30.8821, 32.5924,  
40.8368

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



21.2549, 15.9084, 6.0138



17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009



13.2594, 15.9084, 3.5786

# Triad

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



17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009



8.8493, 15.9084, 23.5038



21.1786, 15.9084, 38.1009

# Complementary

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



17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009



8.7683, 8.0531, 29.1090

# 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.



17.1480, 15.9084, 48.4361



17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009



10.2969, 15.9084, 37.8068

# Square

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



17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009



8.8649, 15.9084, 12.1424



13.1833, 15.9084, 48.3096



23.7877, 15.9084, 23.7968



# Rectangle

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



17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009



11.1636, 15.9084, 4.8108



13.1833, 15.9084, 48.3096



19.9167, 15.9084, 42.3862

# Sweetspot

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



17.2390, 15.9092, 3.6012



41.9056, 43.3631, 33.8731



14.1679, 7.9482, 8.1848



9.3489, 9.6384, 7.1237



71.1368, 74.8414, 81.5023



11.3376, 11.9280, 12.9896



# Same Dimension

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



17.2390, 15.9092, 3.6012



28.3537, 24.5984, 3.6476



21.0991, 26.5657, 5.4547



6.0728, 6.3593, 6.1479



13.4962, 11.5069, 1.5097



0.1941, 0.1987, 0.0281



# Inverse Universe

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



8.7683, 8.0531, 29.1090



12.8147, 10.2839, 50.7442



6.9496, 3.7726, 28.3787



5.6785, 5.9910, 7.3268



5.9355, 4.5659, 24.4995

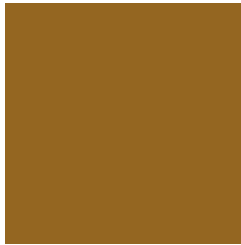


0.1002, 0.1109, 0.3090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009 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 17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009 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 17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.2386, 15.9084,



# 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

17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009

### Protanopia

14.5701, 16.0757, 4.0041

### Deuteranopia

16.2300, 15.9878, 3.5970



## Tritanopia

19.4394, 15.8191, 14.5992

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009

## Protanomaly

15.3388, 15.8330, 3.8377

## Deuteranomaly

16.6400, 16.0471, 3.5869

## Tritanomaly

18.4697, 15.8505, 9.1072

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009

## Achromatopsia

14.2537, 14.9960, 16.3306

## Achromatomaly

14.8076, 15.1131, 9.9213

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009 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(148, 102, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 102, 33)  
}
```

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(148, 102, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 102, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009 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(148, 102, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 102, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 102, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 102, 33); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 102, 33); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 102, 33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.2386, 15.9084, 3.6009 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 102, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
102, 33) }
```

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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