

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.3193, 9.4699,  
2.7488)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AA1B26
RGB	170, 27, 38
RGB Percent	67%, 11%, 15%
CMY	0.3333, 0.8941, 0.8510
CMYK	0.00, 0.84, 0.78, 0.33
HSL	355°, 73%, 39%
HSV	355°, 84%, 67%
XYZ	17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488
YIQ	71.0110, 81.6970, 33.7370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

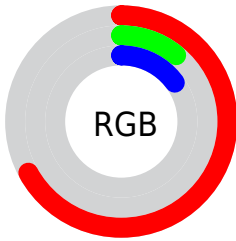
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">170, 27, 38</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11148070</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">36.87, 55.56, 32.49</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">37, 64.364, 30.317</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">9.4699, 0.5863, 0.3206</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289338150 (0xFFAA1B26)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">71.0110, -16.2744, 86.8134</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">30.7732, 46.6075, 16.2452</a>

# Details

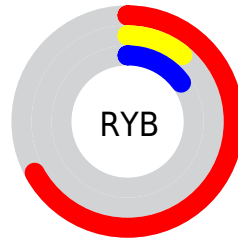
The XYZ color **17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. A complement of this color would be **21.0862, 31.4860, 37.7734**, and the grayscale version is **6.0093, 6.3222, 6.8849**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.3298, 24.7598, 10.9425**, and **6.3067, 3.2512, 0.2951** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8339, 8.8225, 1.5903**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1373, 10.6120, 4.5449**.

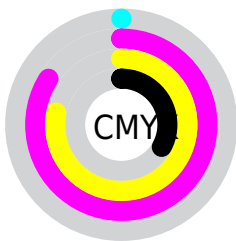
# Distribution



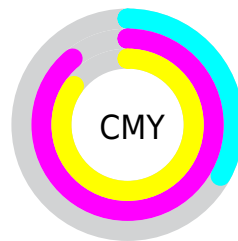
- Red (67%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (85%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488 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 17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.3193, 9.4699,  
2.7488


 17.3193, 9.4699,  
2.7488


230.1263,  
186.8457, 133.0940


 10.5591, 5.0489,  
0.9678


 38.4132, 24.7935,  
11.0020


 5.8363, 2.2760,  
0.0000

 53.4776, 36.4650,  
18.3114


 2.7855, 0.7610,  
0.0000

 72.0408, 51.3221,  
28.3006

 1.0414, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 94.4682, 69.7492,  
41.3883


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 121.1251, 92.1307,  
57.9929


 152.3768,


118.8510, 78.5331

 188.5888,  
150.2945, 103.4272


 17.3193, 9.4699,  
2.7488


 17.3193, 9.4699,  
2.7488


 16.8339, 8.8225,  
1.5903


 18.1373, 10.6120,  
4.5449

 16.6504, 8.5751,  
1.1604

 19.3332, 12.3196,  
7.0526

 20.9458, 14.6541,  
10.3361

 23.0090, 17.6684,  
14.4522

 25.5531, 21.4096,  
19.4524

■ 28.6057, 25.9210,  
25.3843

■ 32.1927, 31.2421,  
32.2916

■ 36.3377, 37.4099,  
40.2158

■ 41.0632, 44.4592,  
49.1955

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.9832, 9.4699, 10.1906



17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488



13.3300, 9.4699, 0.5353

# Triad

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



17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488



3.8682, 9.4699, 2.8365



9.0432, 9.4699, 51.1999

# Complementary

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



17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488



21.0862, 31.4860, 37.7734

# 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.



5.7280, 9.4699, 43.3043



17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488



3.3259, 9.4699, 10.4326

# Square

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



17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488



5.6740, 9.4699, 0.5603



3.8923, 9.4699, 25.7320



13.4253, 9.4699, 42.9901



# Rectangle

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



17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488



10.3454, 9.4699, 0.0090



3.8923, 9.4699, 25.7320



7.7782, 9.4699, 50.3006

# Sweetspot

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



17.3195, 9.4705, 2.7489



51.1022, 45.8463, 44.5084



21.7649, 10.9644, 38.9989



10.9604, 9.5797, 9.0808



82.5889, 86.8899, 94.6231



15.4596, 16.2647, 17.7123



# Same Dimension

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



17.3195, 9.4705, 2.7489



30.1798, 15.5465, 1.9422



20.1506, 15.3757, 2.9436



7.5536, 7.5513, 7.9667



12.2572, 6.3116, 0.9000



0.3053, 0.1564, 0.0591



# Inverse Universe

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



17.3195, 9.4705, 2.7489



30.1798, 15.5465, 1.9422



13.3297, 14.3788, 40.1025



7.5536, 7.5513, 7.9667



12.2572, 6.3116, 0.9000



0.3053, 0.1564, 0.0591



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

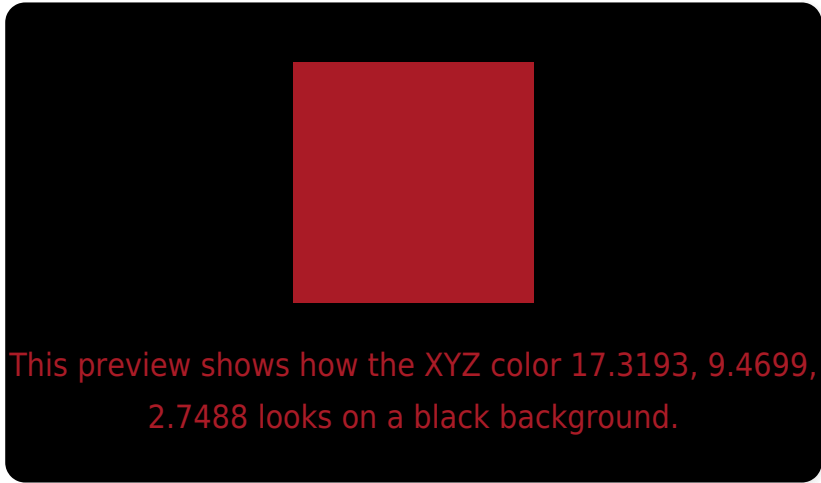
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.3193, 9.4699,



# 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

17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488

### Protanopia

9.0274, 9.7518, 5.1479

### Deuteranopia

9.9355, 9.8040, 2.4673



## Tritanopia

17.2265, 9.5086, 2.0260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488

## Protanomaly

10.6710, 8.3291, 3.9510

## Deuteranomaly

11.5539, 8.5648, 2.4107

## Tritanomaly

17.2535, 9.4808, 2.2871

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488

## Achromatopsia

5.9891, 6.3010, 6.8618

## Achromatomaly

8.2190, 6.1739, 4.8962

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488 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(170, 27, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(170, 27, 38)  
}
```

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(170, 27, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 27, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488 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(170, 27, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 27, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(170, 27, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 27, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 27, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 27,  
38) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.3193, 9.4699, 2.7488 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 27, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170, 27,  
38) }
```

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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