

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.5269, 9.8410, 2.9536)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.5269, 9.8410, 2.9536)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(17.5326, 9.8433,  
2.9834)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AA2228
RGB	170, 34, 40
RGB Percent	67%, 13%, 16%
CMY	0.3333, 0.8666, 0.8431
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.76, 0.33
HSL	357°, 67%, 40%
HSV	357°, 80%, 67%
XYZ	17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834
YIQ	75.3480, 79.1300, 30.6980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

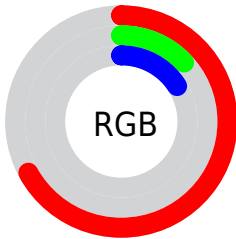
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	170, 34, 40
Decimal	11149864
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.56, 53.76, 32.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 62.592, 30.800
Yxy	9.8433, 0.5775, 0.3242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289339944 (0xFFAA2228)
YUV	75.3480, -17.4266, 83.0098
Hunter-Lab	31.3740, 44.8457, 16.3239

# Details

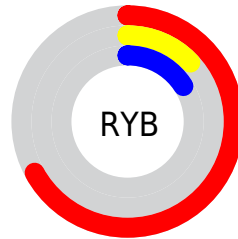
The XYZ color **17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. A complement of this color would be **21.7364, 31.7702, 40.1133**, and the grayscale version is **6.7722, 7.1248, 7.7590**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.7856, 25.4820, 11.6784**, and **6.4304, 3.3150, 0.3009** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.9404, 9.0122, 1.6972**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.4818, 11.2026, 4.9620**.

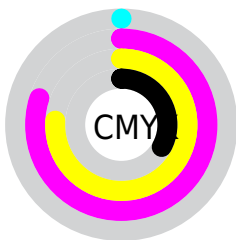
# Distribution



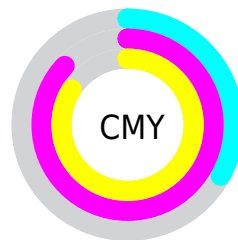
- Red (67%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834 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 17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.5326, 9.8433,  
2.9834


 17.5326, 9.8433,  
2.9834


231.3201,  
189.5500, 136.1489

 10.7126, 5.2952,  
1.0862


 38.7756, 25.5003,  
11.5874


 5.9398, 2.4215,  
0.0000


 53.9293, 37.3781,  
19.1313


 2.8488, 0.8369,  
0.0000

 72.5917, 52.4678,  
29.3945

 1.0743, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 95.1280, 71.1539,  
42.7956

 0.0035, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 121.9036, 93.8207,  
59.7530

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 153.2840,

120.8528, 80.6853

189.6343,  
152.6344, 106.0111

17.5326, 9.8433,  
2.9834

17.5326, 9.8433,  
2.9834

16.9404, 9.0122,  
1.6972

18.4818, 11.2026,  
4.9620

16.6187, 8.5627,  
0.9922

19.8314, 13.1561,  
7.7115

16.6185, 8.5624,  
0.9918

21.6197, 15.7619,  
11.3001

23.8800, 19.0710,  
15.7886

26.6426, 23.1291,  
21.2320

■ 29.9351, 27.9782,  
27.6810

■ 33.7832, 33.6571,  
35.1827

■ 38.2109, 40.2022,  
43.7813

■ 43.2409, 47.6476,  
53.5182

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.2139, 9.8433, 10.4163



17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834



13.5810, 9.8433, 0.7076

# Triad

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



17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834



4.1612, 9.8433, 3.2137



9.4624, 9.8433, 50.6147

# Complementary

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



17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834



21.7364, 31.7702, 40.1133

# 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.



6.1127, 9.8433, 43.2177



17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834



3.6232, 9.8433, 11.0248

# Square

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



17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834



5.9752, 9.8433, 0.7686



4.2234, 9.8433, 26.1979



13.8182, 9.8433, 42.4516



# Rectangle

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



17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834



10.6259, 9.8433, 0.2078



4.2234, 9.8433, 26.1979



8.1911, 9.8433, 49.8355

# Sweetspot

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



17.5328, 9.8439, 2.9835



51.5391, 46.6739, 44.7962



22.9733, 11.8546, 39.1073



11.0403, 9.7413, 9.1017



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.



17.5328, 9.8439, 2.9835



30.2859, 15.7431, 2.0257



20.9771, 16.8831, 3.6674



7.5440, 7.5475, 7.9159



12.2303, 6.3009, 0.7586



0.3016, 0.1549, 0.0398



# Inverse Universe

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



17.5328, 9.8439, 2.9835



30.2859, 15.7431, 2.0257



13.3635, 14.1382, 40.0546



7.5440, 7.5475, 7.9159



12.2303, 6.3009, 0.7586



0.3016, 0.1549, 0.0398



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

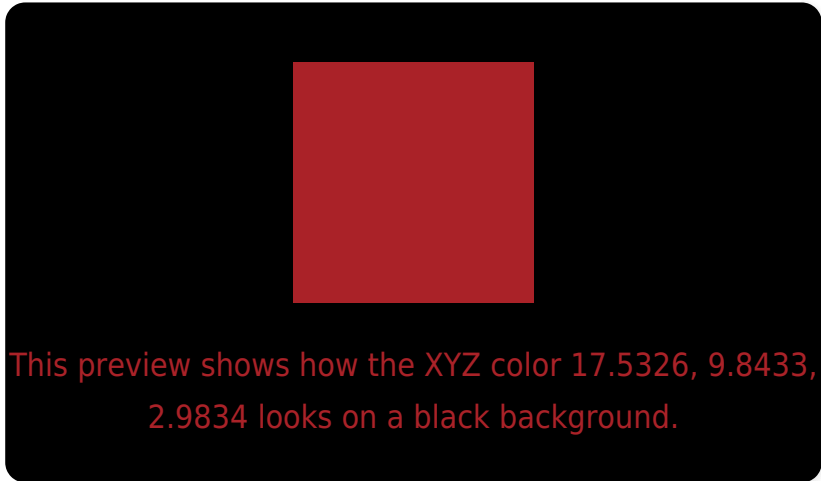
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.5326, 9.8433,



# 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

17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834

### Protanopia

9.4317, 10.2044, 5.3434

### Deuteranopia

10.1649, 10.0355, 2.6296



## Tritanopia

17.4820, 9.8695, 2.5737

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834

## Protanomaly

11.0999, 8.9044, 4.2657

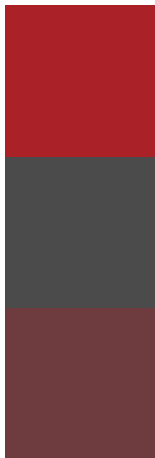
## Deuteranomaly

11.9098, 8.9985, 2.6225

## Tritanomaly

17.5125, 9.8817, 2.7346

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834

## Achromatopsia

6.6877, 7.0360, 7.6622

## Achromatomaly

8.9158, 6.8945, 5.4183

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834 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, 34, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 34, 40)  
}
```

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, 34, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 34, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834 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, 34, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 34, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 34, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 34, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 34, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 34,  
40) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.5326, 9.8433, 2.9834 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 34, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170, 34,  
40) }
```

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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