

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.5506, 12.2666, 2.7443)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.5506, 12.2666, 2.7443)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(17.5417, 12.2658,  
2.7393)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A3461F
RGB	163, 70, 31
RGB Percent	64%, 27%, 12%
CMY	0.3608, 0.7255, 0.8784
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.81, 0.36
HSL	18°, 68%, 38%
HSV	18°, 81%, 64%
XYZ	17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393
YIQ	93.3610, 67.9470, 7.5870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

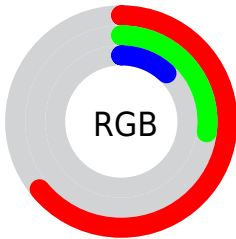
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 86, 31
Decimal	10700319
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.64, 36.25, 40.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 54.550, 48.361
Yxy	12.2658, 0.5390, 0.3769
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288890399 (0xFFA3461F)
YUV	93.3610, -30.7440, 61.0734
Hunter-Lab	35.0226, 28.1155, 19.8784

# Details

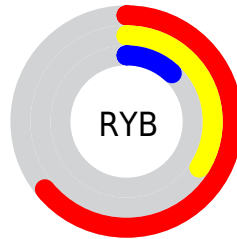
The XYZ color **17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **14.3828, 17.3494, 37.2406**, and the grayscale version is **10.5481, 11.0974, 12.0851**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.6439, 29.9128, 10.9447**, and **6.0586, 3.4690, 0.3503** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.7277, 10.8992, 1.6630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.6022, 13.9520, 4.4338**.

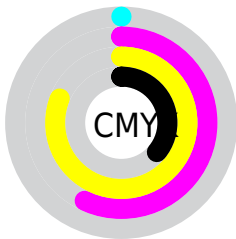
# Distribution



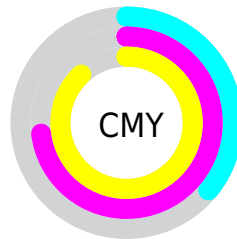
- Red (64%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393 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 17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.5417, 12.2658,  
2.7393


 17.5417, 12.2658,  
2.7393


231.3709,  
206.1571, 132.9677


 10.7191, 6.9250,  
0.9631


 38.7911, 29.9783,  
10.9781


 5.9442, 3.4152,  
0.0000


 53.9486, 43.1187,  
18.2777


 2.8515, 1.3522,  
0.0000

 72.6151, 59.6278,  
28.2556

 1.0757, 0.1811,  
0.0000

 95.1561, 79.8900,  
41.3303


 0.0047, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 121.9368,  
104.2896, 57.9203


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 153.3226,


133.2111, 78.4442


 189.6788,  
167.0388, 103.3205


 17.5417, 12.2658,  
2.7393


 17.5417, 12.2658,  
2.7393


 16.7277, 10.8992,  
1.6630

 18.6022, 13.9520,  
4.4338

 16.1678, 9.9139,  
1.0614

 19.9302, 15.9760,  
6.8244

 21.5448, 18.3569,  
9.9779

 23.4631, 21.1115,  
13.9532

 25.7008, 24.2557,  
18.8030

■ 28.2723, 27.8042,  
24.5761

■ 31.1913, 31.7711,  
31.3172

■ 34.4704, 36.1697,  
39.0683

■ 38.1219, 41.0127,  
47.8689

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.5717, 12.2658, 7.5560



17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393



13.2773, 12.2658, 1.3198

# Triad

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



17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393



5.6381, 12.2658, 9.3914



14.2486, 12.2658, 46.9948

# Complementary

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



17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393



14.3828, 17.3494, 37.2406

# 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.



10.1765, 12.2658, 48.5560



17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393



5.7829, 12.2658, 21.5508

# Square

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



17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393



6.8091, 12.2658, 3.4238



7.2638, 12.2658, 37.4587



18.3912, 12.2658, 33.9476



# Rectangle

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



17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393



10.5768, 12.2658, 1.2737



7.2638, 12.2658, 37.4587



12.8110, 12.2658, 49.0744

# Sweetspot

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



17.5420, 12.2665, 2.7395



48.9694, 47.5106, 40.2402



19.3342, 10.2625, 20.5653



10.6471, 10.1859, 8.2499



78.6606, 82.7571, 90.1225



14.0027, 14.7319, 16.0430



# Same Dimension

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



17.5420, 12.2665, 2.7395



29.0934, 17.9752, 2.1185



23.9318, 25.0462, 4.8695



7.2364, 7.4113, 7.4292



12.6009, 7.7758, 0.8367



0.3039, 0.2417, 0.0306



# Inverse Universe

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



14.3828, 17.3494, 37.2406



22.9831, 26.9049, 66.0379



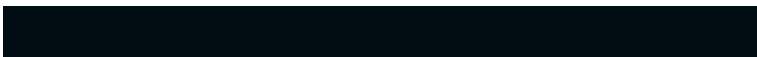
8.7709, 6.1257, 35.3700



7.0985, 7.6561, 9.0067



9.9286, 11.6366, 28.6526



0.2465, 0.3203, 0.6147



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393 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 17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393 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 17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.5417, 12.2658,



# 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

17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393

### Protanopia

11.2585, 12.3852, 3.7166

### Deuteranopia

12.6148, 12.4272, 2.5444



## Tritanopia

18.3635, 12.2311, 7.1873

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393

## Protanomaly

12.8614, 11.7739, 3.2638

## Deuteranomaly

14.0824, 12.0605, 2.5630

## Tritanomaly

18.0308, 12.1923, 5.1444

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393

## Achromatopsia

10.4043, 10.9462, 11.9204

## Achromatomaly

11.8252, 10.7907, 7.2539

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393 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(163, 70, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 70, 31)  
}
```

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(163, 70, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 70, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393 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(163, 70, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 70, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 70, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 70, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 70, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 70,  
31) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.5417, 12.2658, 2.7393 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 70, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 70,  
31) }
```

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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