

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.5853, 9.9147,  
0.9869)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC2200
RGB	172, 34, 0
RGB Percent	67%, 13%, 0%
CMY	0.3255, 0.8666, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 1.00, 0.33
HSL	12°, 100%, 34%
HSV	12°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869
YIQ	71.3860, 93.1620, 18.6820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

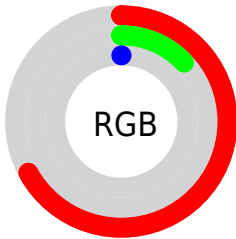
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	172, 42, 0
Decimal	11280896
CIE Lab	37.69, 53.49, 50.87
CIE LCh	38, 73.816, 43.559
Yxy	9.9147, 0.6173, 0.3480
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289470976 (0xFFAC2200)
YUV	71.3860, -35.1933, 88.2385
Hunter-Lab	31.4876, 44.5859, 20.1830

# Details

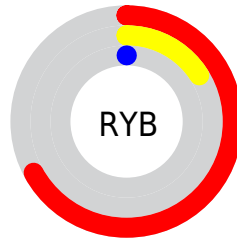
The XYZ color **17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **16.5334, 21.1526, 42.2409**, and the grayscale version is **6.1025, 6.4203, 6.9917**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **39.0168, 25.7262, 6.0412**, and **6.4304, 3.3150, 0.3009** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.5855, 9.9152, 0.9870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1651, 10.9101, 1.6871**.

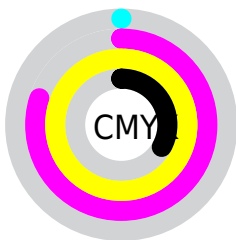
# Distribution



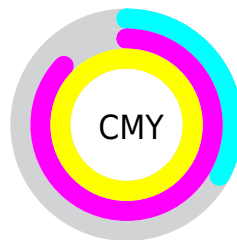
- Red (67%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869 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 17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.5853, 9.9147,  
0.9869


 17.5853, 9.9147,  
0.9869


 231.6142,  
190.0622, 103.8541


 10.7505, 5.3424,  
0.0000


 38.8651, 25.6349,  
6.0178


 5.9654, 2.4496,  
0.0000


 54.0408, 37.5517,  
11.0980


 2.8645, 0.8512,  
0.0000

 72.7275, 52.6854,  
18.4461

 1.0825, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 95.2906, 71.4205,  
28.4807


 0.0104, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 122.0955, 94.1413,  
41.6202


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 153.5075,


121.2323, 58.2833


 189.8919,  
153.0778, 78.8884


 17.5853, 9.9147,  
0.9869


 17.5853, 9.9147,  
0.9869

 17.5855, 9.9152,  
0.9870

 18.1651, 10.9101,  
1.6871

 19.0092, 12.2913,  
2.9145

 20.1679, 14.1027,  
4.8611

 21.6708, 16.3771,  
7.6169

 23.5438, 19.1442,  
11.2587

■ 25.8101, 22.4311,  
15.8544

■ 28.4910, 26.2629,  
21.4649

■ 31.6062, 30.6629,  
28.1464

■ 35.1742, 35.6532,  
35.9508

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



21.1893, 9.9147, 5.8020



17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869



12.2132, 9.9147, 0.0000

# Triad

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



17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869



3.1508, 9.9147, 5.0116



11.6999, 9.9147, 60.3934

# Complementary

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



17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869



16.5334, 21.1526, 42.2409

# 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.



7.0949, 9.9147, 59.3403



17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869



3.0946, 9.9147, 18.0529

# Square

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



17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869



4.4753, 9.9147, 0.8032



4.2830, 9.9147, 40.1633



17.1038, 9.9147, 42.4087



# Rectangle

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



17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869



8.8748, 9.9147, 0.0000



4.2830, 9.9147, 40.1633



9.9946, 9.9147, 62.5296

# Sweetspot

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



17.5855, 9.9153, 0.9870



51.4055, 47.2448, 38.3439



21.7813, 10.6779, 25.9047



10.7247, 9.6306, 7.3917



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.



17.5855, 9.9153, 0.9870



31.7792, 17.7404, 1.7493



23.4368, 21.6179, 2.9375



8.1287, 8.2623, 8.3797



13.1186, 7.4427, 0.7452



0.4015, 0.2801, 0.0329



# Inverse Universe

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



16.5334, 21.1526, 42.2409



29.8359, 38.0576, 76.5791



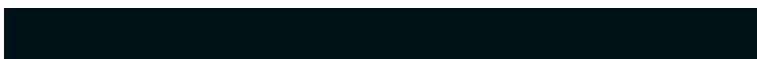
8.7874, 5.6606, 39.6589



8.0998, 8.7989, 10.2242



12.3424, 15.8187, 31.4473



0.3772, 0.5078, 0.8861



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

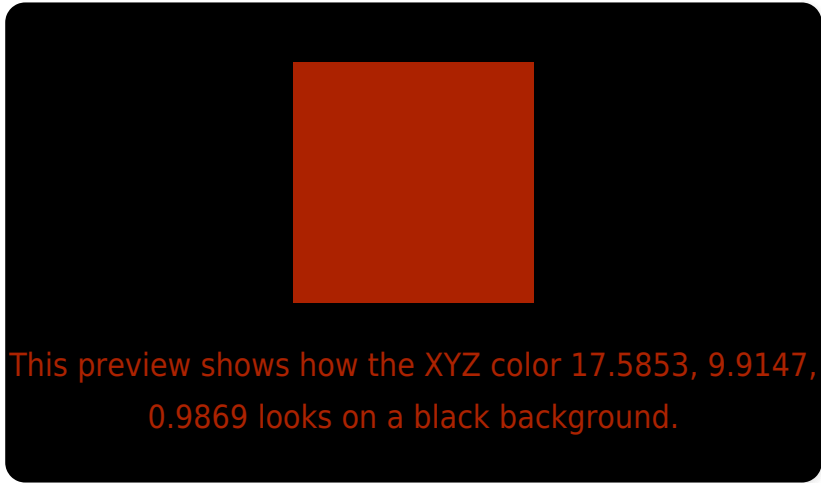
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.5853, 9.9147,

0.9869.

# 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

17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869

### Protanopia

9.1584, 10.1332, 2.1827

### Deuteranopia

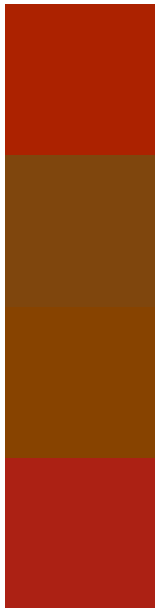
10.2672, 10.2330, 1.4340



## Tritanopia

17.7771, 9.9026, 2.2708

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869

## Protanomaly

11.0152, 8.9214, 1.5222

## Deuteranomaly

11.9988, 9.1652, 1.1367

## Tritanomaly

17.6834, 9.9089, 1.6424

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869

## Achromatopsia

5.9891, 6.3010, 6.8618

## Achromatomaly

8.1711, 6.4037, 3.2880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869 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(172, 34, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 34, 0)  
}
```

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(172, 34, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 34, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869 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(172, 34, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 34, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(172, 34, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 34, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 34, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 34, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.5853, 9.9147, 0.9869 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 34, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172, 34,  
0) }
```

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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