

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.6153, 13.3968, 1.6574)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.6153, 13.3968, 1.6574)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.6404, 13.4619,  
1.6687)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A15100
RGB	161, 81, 0
RGB Percent	63%, 32%, 0%
CMY	0.3686, 0.6823, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 1.00, 0.37
HSL	30°, 100%, 32%
HSV	30°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687
YIQ	95.6860, 73.6810, -8.2310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

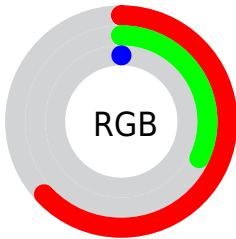
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	159, 161, 0
Decimal	10572032
CIELab	43.45, 28.95, 52.82
CIELCh	43, 60.237, 61.273
Yxy	13.4619, 0.5383, 0.4108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288762112 (0xFFA15100)
YUV	95.6860, -47.1732, 57.2804
Hunter-Lab	36.6905, 21.6127, 22.9868

# Details

The XYZ color **17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **9.3017, 8.3105, 34.8319**, and the grayscale version is **11.1407, 11.7209, 12.7641**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **39.0042, 32.0677, 8.1369**, and **6.0515, 3.9688, 0.4471** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.6405, 13.4622, 1.6687**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.3649, 14.7603, 2.3754**.

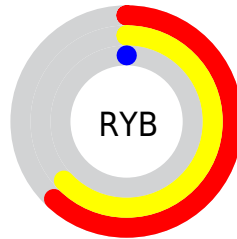
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (32%)

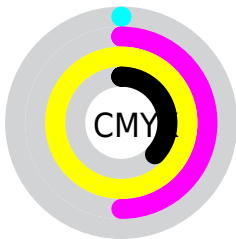
Blue (0%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (0%)

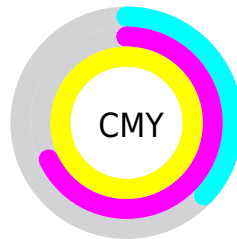


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (68%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687 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 17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.6404, 13.4619,  
1.6687


 17.6404, 13.4619,  
1.6687


 231.9213,  
213.8571, 116.9996


 10.7902, 7.7474,  
0.3392


 38.9585, 32.1311,  
8.1135


 5.9922, 3.9337,  
0.0000


 54.1572, 45.8547,  
14.1912


 2.8810, 1.6366,  
0.0000

 72.8694, 63.0166,  
22.7305

 1.0911, 0.3821,  
0.0000

 95.4606, 84.0014,  
34.1499


 0.0177, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 122.2960,  
109.1935, 48.8680


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 153.7410,


138.9772, 67.3033


 190.1610,  
173.7369, 89.8743


 17.6404, 13.4619,  
1.6687


 17.6404, 13.4619,  
1.6687


 17.6405, 13.4622,  
1.6687

 18.3649, 14.7603,  
2.3754

 19.2365, 16.2326,  
3.5005

 20.2897, 17.8969,  
5.2145

 21.5404, 19.7629,  
7.5905

 23.0024, 21.8393,  
10.6907

■ 24.6879, 24.1341,  
14.5701

■ 26.6080, 26.6548,  
19.2783

■ 28.7732, 29.4085,  
24.8609

■ 31.1930, 32.4017,  
31.3597

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



22.1605, 13.4619, 4.9191



17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687



12.5957, 13.4619, 1.0286

# Triad

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



17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687



5.7281, 13.4619, 15.2395



18.0741, 13.4619, 49.6959

# Complementary

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



17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687



9.3017, 8.3105, 34.8319

# 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.



12.9967, 13.4619, 58.6445



17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687



6.5287, 13.4619, 32.5813

# Square

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



17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687



6.4015, 13.4619, 5.4152



8.9298, 13.4619, 51.0031



22.4509, 13.4619, 30.9166



# Rectangle

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



17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687



9.7927, 13.4619, 1.3569



8.9298, 13.4619, 51.0031



16.3560, 13.4619, 54.3331

# Sweetspot

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



17.6407, 13.4626, 1.6689



47.4466, 47.4700, 34.0072



16.1645, 8.1638, 8.4109



10.0992, 10.0117, 6.6965



76.7382, 80.7346, 87.9200



13.3056, 13.9985, 15.2444



# Same Dimension

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



17.6407, 13.4626, 1.6689



31.3950, 23.7144, 2.9226



27.4427, 33.0666, 4.9363



7.3544, 7.6473, 7.4685



14.1298, 10.8336, 1.3464



0.3441, 0.3221, 0.0440



# Inverse Universe

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



9.3017, 8.3105, 34.8319



16.4610, 14.4884, 62.3155



6.4331, 2.5733, 33.8757



6.9775, 7.4141, 8.9664



7.4696, 6.7185, 27.8329



0.2042, 0.2357, 0.6006



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687 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 17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687 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 17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.6404, 13.4619,



# 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

17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687

### Protanopia

12.3657, 13.7142, 2.4108

### Deuteranopia

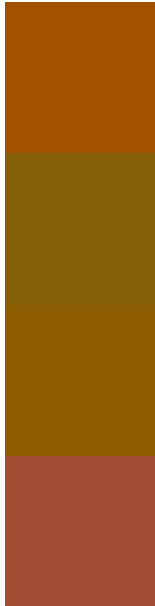
13.7278, 13.5607, 1.8939



## Tritanopia

19.0683, 13.3979, 9.1705

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687

## Protanomaly

13.9050, 13.3720, 2.1066

## Deuteranomaly

14.9825, 13.4051, 1.7978

## Tritanomaly

18.1517, 13.2282, 4.7286

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687

## Achromatopsia

11.1181, 11.6971, 12.7381

## Achromatomaly

12.3291, 11.8122, 6.0450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687 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(161, 81, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 81, 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(161, 81, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 81, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687 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(161, 81, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 81, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 81, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 81, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 81, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 81, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.6404, 13.4619, 1.6687 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 81, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 81,  
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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