

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.6680, 10.0464, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.6680, 10.0464, 0.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.8645, 10.1460,  
1.0168)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AD2400
RGB	173, 36, 0
RGB Percent	68%, 14%, 0%
CMY	0.3216, 0.8588, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 1.00, 0.32
HSL	12°, 100%, 34%
HSV	12°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168
YIQ	72.8590, 93.2080, 17.8480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

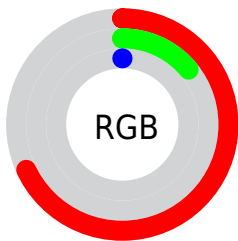
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	173, 45, 0
Decimal	11346944
CIE Lab	38.10, 53.21, 51.16
CIE LCh	38, 73.815, 43.879
Yxy	10.1460, 0.6154, 0.3495
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289537024 (0xFFAD2400)
YUV	72.8590, -35.9195, 87.8237
Hunter-Lab	31.8528, 44.3686, 20.4043

# Details

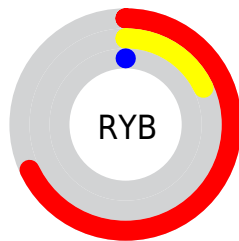
The XYZ color **17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **16.4869, 20.9054, 42.7011**, and the grayscale version is **6.3584, 6.6896, 7.2849**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **39.4369, 26.0722, 6.0859**, and **6.5555, 3.3795, 0.3068** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8647, 10.1466, 1.0169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.4653, 11.1821, 1.7279**.

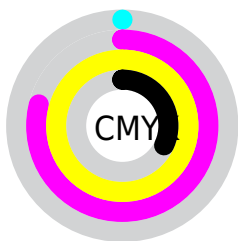
# Distribution



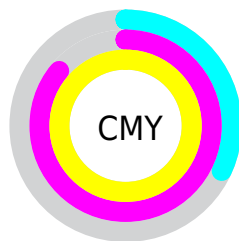
- Red (68%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (32%)




- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168 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 17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.8645, 10.1460,  
1.0168

 17.8645, 10.1460,  
1.0168


 233.1666,  
191.7109, 104.5153


 10.9518, 5.4959,  
0.0000


 39.3382, 26.0698,  
6.1171


 6.1015, 2.5410,  
0.0000


 54.6300, 38.1122,  
11.2473


 2.9482, 0.8971,  
0.0000

 73.4455, 53.3875,  
18.6554

 1.1264, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 96.1501, 72.2800,  
28.7601


 0.0470, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 123.1091, 95.1743,  
41.9799


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 154.6880,


122.4546, 58.7334


 191.2520,  
154.5053, 79.4390


 17.8645, 10.1460,  
1.0168


 17.8645, 10.1460,  
1.0168


 17.8647, 10.1466,  
1.0169

 18.4653, 11.1821,  
1.7279

 19.3312, 12.6037,  
2.9731

 20.5125, 14.4541,  
4.9459

 22.0385, 16.7656,  
7.7375

 23.9348, 19.5669,  
11.4255

■ 26.2246, 22.8847,  
16.0787

■ 28.9290, 26.7435,  
21.7588

■ 32.0677, 31.1662,  
28.5226

■ 35.6589, 36.1744,  
36.4226

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



21.5449, 10.1460, 5.8749



17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168



12.4161, 10.1460, 0.0000

# Triad

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



17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168



3.2502, 10.1460, 5.2482



12.0111, 10.1460, 61.0745

# Complementary

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



17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168



16.4869, 20.9054, 42.7011

# 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.



7.3178, 10.1460, 60.2482



17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168



3.2055, 10.1460, 18.6080

# Square

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



17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168



4.5869, 10.1460, 0.8732



4.4343, 10.1460, 41.0191



17.4852, 10.1460, 42.7830



# Rectangle

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



17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168



9.0371, 10.1460, 0.0000



4.4343, 10.1460, 41.0191



10.2764, 10.1460, 63.3074

# Sweetspot

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



17.8647, 10.1466, 1.0169



51.5377, 47.5093, 38.3880



21.8500, 10.7308, 25.1164



10.7555, 9.6922, 7.4020



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.



17.8647, 10.1466, 1.0169



31.8695, 17.9212, 1.7794



24.0830, 22.5833, 3.0897



8.1353, 8.2755, 8.3819



13.1590, 7.5234, 0.7586



0.4041, 0.2853, 0.0338



# Inverse Universe

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



16.4869, 20.9054, 42.7011



29.3677, 37.1212, 76.4230



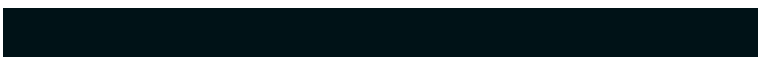
8.7664, 5.4642, 40.1276



8.0927, 8.7847, 10.2218



12.1540, 15.4419, 31.3845



0.3733, 0.4999, 0.8848



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168 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



## 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 17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.8645, 10.1460,



# 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

17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168

### Protanopia

9.4700, 10.4199, 2.2216

### Deuteranopia

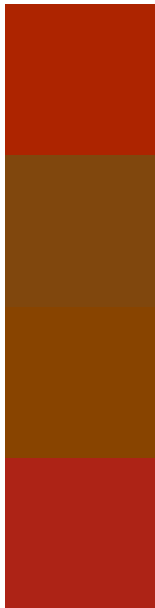
10.4784, 10.4612, 1.4669



## Tritanopia

18.0943, 10.1438, 2.5176

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168

## Protanomaly

11.2280, 9.1247, 1.5502

## Deuteranomaly

12.2205, 9.3685, 1.1642

## Tritanomaly

17.9794, 10.1442, 1.7695

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168

## Achromatopsia

6.3328, 6.6626, 7.2556

## Achromatomaly

8.4157, 6.6802, 3.4306

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168 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(173, 36, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 36, 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(173, 36, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 36, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168 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(173, 36, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 36, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(173, 36, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 36, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 36, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 36, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.8645, 10.1460, 1.0168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 36, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173, 36,  
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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