

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.7668, 13.3464, 0.6301)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.7668, 13.3464, 0.6301)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389)</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(17.9002, 13.3785,  
1.6389)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A34F00
RGB	163, 79, 0
RGB Percent	64%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.3608, 0.6902, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 1.00, 0.36
HSL	29°, 100%, 32%
HSV	29°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389
YIQ	95.1100, 75.4230, -6.7610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

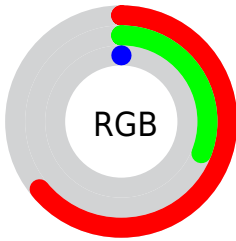
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	163, 153, 0
Decimal	10702592
CIELab	43.33, 30.88, 52.91
CIELCh	43, 61.259, 59.734
Yxy	13.3785, 0.5438, 0.4064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288892672 (0xFFA34F00)
YUV	95.1100, -46.8892, 59.5395
Hunter-Lab	36.5766, 23.3468, 22.9470

# Details

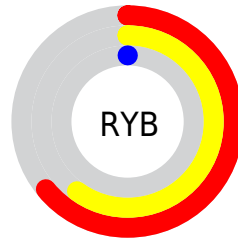
The XYZ color **17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **9.7810, 8.9847, 35.8686**, and the grayscale version is **11.0005, 11.5734, 12.6034**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **39.4616, 32.1080, 7.9885**, and **6.1989, 3.9230, 0.4305** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.9003, 13.3789, 1.6389**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.6410, 14.7070, 2.3585**.

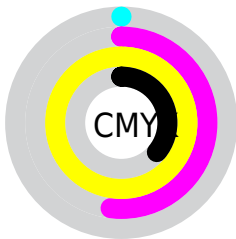
# Distribution



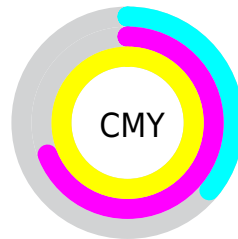
- Red (64%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389 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 17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.9002, 13.3785,  
1.6389


 17.9002, 13.3785,  
1.6389


 233.3644,  
213.3294, 116.4906


 10.9776, 7.6897,  
0.3184


 39.3986, 31.9821,  
8.0278


 6.1190, 3.8970,  
0.0000


 54.7051, 45.6657,  
14.0667


 2.9589, 1.6161,  
0.0000

 73.5370, 62.7831,  
22.5599

 1.1321, 0.3684,  
0.0000

 96.2597, 83.7185,  
33.9261


 0.0517, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 123.2383,  
108.8565, 48.5837


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 154.8385,


138.5813, 66.9513


 191.4254,  
173.2775, 89.4474


 17.9002, 13.3785,  
1.6389


 17.9002, 13.3785,  
1.6389


 17.9003, 13.3789,  
1.6389

 18.6410, 14.7070,  
2.3585

 19.5382, 16.2242,  
3.5118

 20.6274, 17.9492,  
5.2725

 21.9252, 19.8926,  
7.7162

 23.4461, 22.0637,  
10.9071

■ 25.2029, 24.4715,  
14.9020

■ 27.2075, 27.1241,  
19.7522

■ 29.4706, 30.0292,  
25.5045

■ 32.0025, 33.1941,  
32.2025

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



22.4160, 13.3785, 5.0605



17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389



12.7584, 13.3785, 0.9400

# Triad

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



17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389



5.5919, 13.3785, 14.4456



17.8080, 13.3785, 51.1589

# Complementary

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



17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389



9.7810, 8.9847, 35.8686

# 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.



12.6734, 13.3785, 59.5395



17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389



6.3169, 13.3785, 31.7842

# Square

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



17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389



6.3436, 13.3785, 4.9571



8.6437, 13.3785, 50.8784



22.3541, 13.3785, 32.1399



# Rectangle

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



17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389



9.8732, 13.3785, 1.2098



8.6437, 13.3785, 50.8784



16.0577, 13.3785, 55.6969

# Sweetspot

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



17.9005, 13.3792, 1.6391



48.5143, 48.3003, 34.8473



16.7129, 8.4301, 9.1787



10.5625, 10.4100, 7.0089



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.



17.9005, 13.3792, 1.6391



31.8595, 23.5630, 2.8689



27.7239, 33.0261, 4.9136



7.3438, 7.6261, 7.4650



13.9572, 10.4883, 1.2888



0.3406, 0.3150, 0.0428



# Inverse Universe

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



9.7810, 8.9847, 35.8686



17.3153, 15.6873, 64.1715



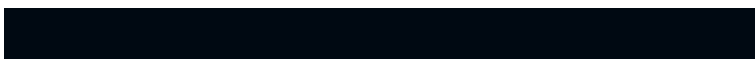
6.6404, 2.7034, 34.8217



6.9882, 7.4353, 8.9699



7.6472, 7.0739, 27.8921

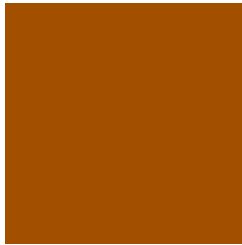


0.2078, 0.2429, 0.6018



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389 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 17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.9002, 13.3785,



# 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

17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389

### Protanopia

12.1320, 13.4452, 2.3712

### Deuteranopia

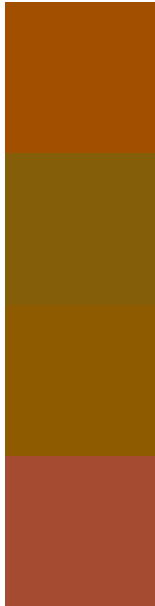
13.5736, 13.4812, 1.8867



## Tritanopia

19.2747, 13.3145, 8.7618

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389

## Protanomaly

13.7249, 13.0117, 2.0466

## Deuteranomaly

14.8964, 13.2330, 1.7691

## Tritanomaly

18.4016, 13.1550, 4.5869

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389

## Achromatopsia

10.8771, 11.4435, 12.4620

## Achromatomaly

12.1337, 11.4641, 5.8482

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389 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, 79, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 79, 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(163, 79, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 79, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389 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, 79, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 79, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 79, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 79, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 79, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 79, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.9002, 13.3785, 1.6389 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 79, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 79,  
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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