

Converting Colors

XYZ(17.7800, 16.2150, 5.4273)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(17.7800, 16.2150, 5.4273)
contains.

XYZ(17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**XYZ(17.7656, 16.1402,
5.4278)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	956634
RGB	149, 102, 52
RGB Percent	58%, 40%, 20%
CMY	0.4157, 0.6000, 0.7961
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.65, 0.42
HSL	31°, 48%, 39%
HSV	31°, 65%, 58%
XYZ	17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278
YIQ	110.3530, 44.0620, -5.5860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

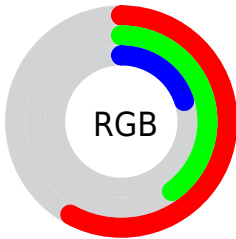
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 149, 52
Decimal	9791028
CIE _{Lab}	47.16, 13.65, 35.29
CIE _{LCh}	47, 37.833, 68.855
Yxy	16.1402, 0.4517, 0.4103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287981108 (0xFF956634)
YUV	110.3530, -28.7680, 33.8934
Hunter-Lab	40.1749, 8.6279, 20.1121

Details

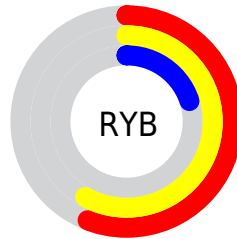
The XYZ color **17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **11.3025, 11.8231, 30.1200**, and the grayscale version is **14.9942, 15.7750, 17.1790**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **39.1451, 36.8244, 17.1012**, and **6.0097, 5.1230, 0.8157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8027, 14.6695, 3.7045**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.8970, 17.7785, 7.7303**.

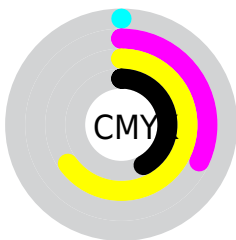
Distribution



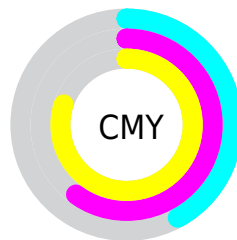
- Red (58%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278 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 17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.7656, 16.1402,
5.4278

■ 17.7656, 16.1402,
5.4278

232.6177,
230.1676, 162.9745

■ 10.8805, 9.6234,
2.4373

■ 39.1707, 36.8414,
17.1878

■ 6.0532, 5.1500,
0.8066

■ 54.4215, 51.7947,
26.7945

■ 2.9184, 2.3355,
0.0000

■ 73.1915, 70.3288,
39.4435

■ 1.1108, 0.7924,
0.0000

■ 95.8461, 92.8283,
55.5536

■ 0.0341, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 122.7506,
119.6776, 75.5432

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.2705,

151.2609, 99.8308

190.7711,
187.9628, 128.8351

■ 17.7656, 16.1402,
5.4278

■ 17.7656, 16.1402,
5.4278

■ 16.8027, 14.6695,
3.7045

■ 18.8970, 17.7785,
7.7303

■ 15.9953, 13.3566,
2.5043

■ 20.2062, 19.5886,
10.6590

■ 15.3285, 12.1938,
1.7554

■ 21.7033, 21.5775,
14.2573

■ 15.0349, 11.6707,
1.4602

■ 23.3970, 23.7509,
18.5642

■ 25.2954, 26.1142,
23.6159

■ 27.4060, 28.6727,
29.4459

■ 29.7362, 31.4312,
36.0858

■ 32.2927, 34.3946,
43.5653

■ 35.0821, 37.5673,
51.9128

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.8800, 16.1402, 8.4052



17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278



14.3771, 16.1402, 4.9771

Triad

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



17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278



9.8491, 16.1402, 20.5471



19.7133, 16.1402, 36.0460

Complementary

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



17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278



11.3025, 11.8231, 30.1200

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.



16.3465, 16.1402, 42.5975



17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278



10.8796, 16.1402, 31.7521

Square

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



17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278



10.1153, 16.1402, 11.7598



13.1473, 16.1402, 40.7921



22.1127, 16.1402, 25.0444

Rectangle

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



17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278



12.4565, 16.1402, 5.9174



13.1473, 16.1402, 40.7921



18.6391, 16.1402, 38.9944

Sweetspot

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



17.7660, 16.1410, 5.4281



43.4506, 44.4789, 37.3231



15.9469, 9.7754, 13.2303



9.4417, 9.6226, 7.7756



71.1368, 74.8414, 81.5023



11.3376, 11.9280, 12.9896

Same Dimension

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



17.7660, 16.1410, 5.4281



29.4104, 25.1830, 5.5614



23.7616, 28.1322, 7.4266



6.0332, 6.2802, 6.1347



12.6839, 9.8822, 1.2389



0.1848, 0.1800, 0.0250

Inverse Universe

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



11.3025, 11.8231, 30.1200



16.9272, 16.8537, 53.2822



8.0691, 5.3561, 29.0421



5.7175, 6.0689, 7.3398



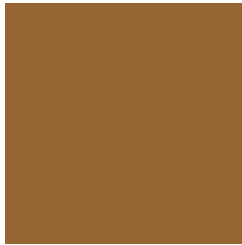
6.5560, 5.8068, 24.7063



0.1095, 0.1296, 0.3122

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278 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 17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

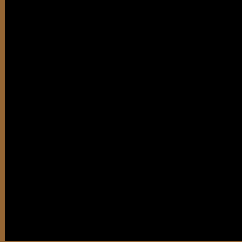
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.7656, 16.1402,

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

17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278

Protanopia

14.7959, 16.1493, 5.9517

Deuteranopia

16.5027, 16.2434, 5.3975



Tritanopia

19.7679, 16.1173, 14.9010

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278

Protanomaly

15.7013, 15.9780, 5.7465

Deuteranomaly

16.9768, 16.1818, 5.3606

Tritanomaly

18.9168, 16.0509, 10.4886

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278

Achromatopsia

14.8208, 15.5926, 16.9804

Achromatomaly

15.3730, 15.5217, 11.6369

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278 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(149, 102, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 102, 52)  
}
```

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(149, 102, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 102, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278 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(149, 102, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 102, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 102, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 102, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 102, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 102,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.7656, 16.1402, 5.4278 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 102, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
102, 52) }
```

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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