

Converting Colors

XYZ(17.7855, 28.8888, 25.3292)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(17.7855, 28.8888, 25.3292)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(17.8481, 28.9860,
25.4230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	12A681
RGB	18, 166, 129
RGB Percent	7%, 65%, 51%
CMY	0.9294, 0.3490, 0.4941
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.22, 0.35
HSL	165°, 80%, 36%
HSV	165°, 89%, 65%
XYZ	17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230
YIQ	117.5300, -76.3310, -42.8830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

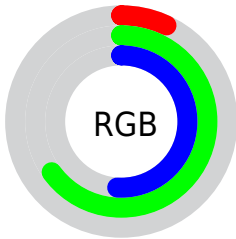
Format	Color
R_{YB}	18, 103, 166
Decimal	1222273
CIE _{Lab}	60.77, -44.58, 9.21
CIE _{LCh}	61, 45.521, 168.332
Yxy	28.9860, 0.2470, 0.4012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279412353 (0xFF12A681)
YUV	117.5300, 5.6547, -87.2878
Hunter-Lab	53.8386, -35.0429, 9.6899

Details

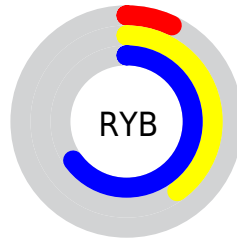
The XYZ color **17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **16.6328, 8.8162, 4.4410**, and the grayscale version is **17.0744, 17.9636, 19.5624**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **39.2841, 58.0528, 53.3908**, and **7.3531, 12.3894, 9.5933** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.3465, 28.7594, 23.9890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5608, 29.3216, 26.9267**.

Distribution



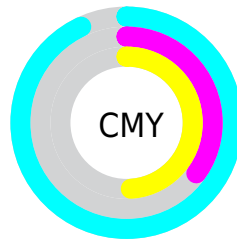
- Red (7%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230 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 17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8481, 28.9860,
25.4230

■ 17.8481, 28.9860,
25.4230

■ 233.0756,
297.1489, 293.4528

■ 10.9400, 19.0702,
16.1706

■ 39.3104, 58.0548,
53.3152

■ 6.0935, 11.7210,
9.4893

■ 54.5954, 77.9767,
72.7921

■ 2.9432, 6.5540,
4.9605

■ 73.4034, 102.0027,
96.5143

■ 1.1238, 3.1848,
2.1658

■ 96.0997, 130.5173,
124.9003

■ 0.0449, 1.2290,
0.6545

■ 123.0497,
163.9048, 158.3686

■ 0.0000, 0.0852,
0.0000

■ 154.6188,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

202.5496, 197.3377

0.0000

191.1723,
246.8362, 242.2263

■ 17.8481, 28.9860,
25.4230

■ 17.8481, 28.9860,
25.4230

■ 17.3465, 28.7594,
23.9890

■ 18.5608, 29.3216,
26.9267

■ 17.3064, 28.7413,
23.8699

■ 19.5497, 29.7975,
28.5019

■ 20.8490, 30.4322,
30.1514

■ 22.4873, 31.2403,
31.8773

■ 24.4901, 32.2349,
33.6814

■ 26.8801, 33.4278,
35.5654

■ 29.6784, 34.8297,
37.5309

■ 32.9043, 36.4508,
39.5794

■ 36.5761, 38.3002,
41.7124

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.8997, 28.9860, 14.4852



17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230



18.1055, 28.9860, 42.9506

Triad

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



17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230



31.2835, 28.9860, 73.6597



35.8215, 28.9860, 12.9501

Complementary

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



17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230



16.6328, 8.8162, 4.4410

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.



39.8139, 28.9860, 22.3868



17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230



36.9466, 28.9860, 58.5354

Square

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



17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230



25.3143, 28.9860, 75.3972



40.2528, 28.9860, 38.6147



29.9143, 28.9860, 9.2059

Rectangle

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



17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230



19.5593, 28.9860, 56.3711



40.2528, 28.9860, 38.6147



37.4662, 28.9860, 15.3663

Sweetspot

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



17.8489, 28.9871, 25.4237



49.5685, 61.0590, 65.1235



15.4605, 28.2010, 5.2012



10.7487, 13.4919, 14.3181



80.6108, 84.8088, 92.3568



14.7206, 15.4872, 16.8656

Same Dimension

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



17.8489, 28.9871, 25.4237



31.3197, 52.1254, 42.8534



15.3126, 19.2414, 38.9846



7.6662, 8.4995, 9.2284



13.4392, 22.2944, 18.6113



0.3456, 0.5499, 0.5511

Inverse Universe

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



16.6328, 8.8162, 4.4410



29.2114, 14.9816, 4.8659



17.0880, 10.6556, 1.7288



7.6052, 7.5719, 8.2382



12.5282, 6.4200, 2.3274



0.3246, 0.1641, 0.1610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

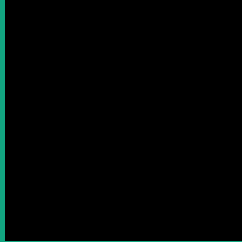
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.8481, 28.9860,

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

17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230

Protanopia

26.7816, 28.4527, 21.5331

Deuteranopia

29.0611, 28.3979, 26.8713



Tritanopia

21.6350, 28.9430, 43.9814

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230



Protanomaly

20.7921, 27.2158, 22.8962



Deuteranomaly

21.5366, 26.5679, 26.1833



Tritanomaly

19.9206, 28.7464, 36.3970

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230



Achromatopsia

17.2197, 18.1164, 19.7288



Achromatomaly

15.6565, 20.5269, 21.5493

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230 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(18, 166, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 166, 129)  
}
```

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(18, 166, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 166, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230 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(18, 166, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 166, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 166, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 166, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 166, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 166,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.8481, 28.9860, 25.4230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 166, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 166,  
129) }
```

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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