

# Converting Colors

XYZ(17.8425, 27.8341, 19.7803)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(17.8425, 27.8341, 19.7803)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(17.7839, 27.7496,  
19.7481)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40A170
RGB	64, 161, 112
RGB Percent	25%, 63%, 44%
CMY	0.7490, 0.3686, 0.5608
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.30, 0.37
HSL	150°, 43%, 44%
HSV	150°, 60%, 63%
XYZ	17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481
YIQ	126.4110, -42.0830, -35.8030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

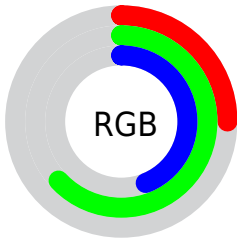
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 129, 161
Decimal	4235632
CIELab	59.66, -40.15, 17.24
CIElCh	60, 43.696, 156.760
Yxy	27.7496, 0.2724, 0.4251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282425712 (0xFF40A170)
YUV	126.4110, -7.1046, -54.7344
Hunter-Lab	52.6779, -31.9252, 14.6476

# Details

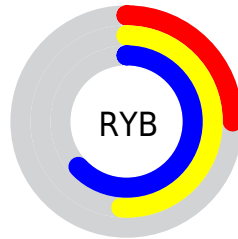
The XYZ color **17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **19.5130, 12.4369, 16.9962**, and the grayscale version is **20.0057, 21.0475, 22.9208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **39.3989, 56.3710, 43.9261**, and **6.2880, 11.0953, 6.6607** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.4517, 27.1136, 17.4279**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.4607, 28.5601, 22.2992**.

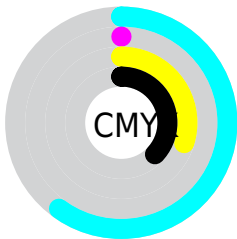
# Distribution



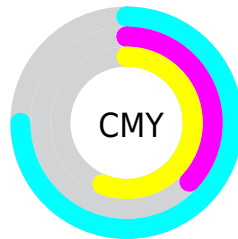
- Red (25%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (56%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481 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 17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 17.7839, 27.7496,  
19.7481


 17.7839, 27.7496,  
19.7481


232.7194,  
291.2685, 263.1071


 10.8937, 18.1370,  
12.0298


 39.2017, 56.0844,  
43.8479


 6.0622, 11.0484,  
6.6412


 54.4601, 75.5754,  
61.0664


 2.9239, 6.0994,  
3.1637

 73.2385, 99.1280,  
82.2888

 1.1137, 2.9056,  
1.1788

 95.9024, 127.1266,  
107.9335

 0.0365, 1.0827,  
0.0000

 122.8170,  
159.9555, 138.4192

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

154.3478,

197.9992, 174.1643

190.8602,  
241.6420, 215.5875

■ 17.7839, 27.7496,  
19.7481

■ 17.7839, 27.7496,  
19.7481

■ 16.4517, 27.1136,  
17.4279

■ 19.4607, 28.5601,  
22.2992

■ 15.4340, 26.6343,  
15.3299

■ 21.5047, 29.5542,  
25.0859

■ 14.6990, 26.2963,  
13.4471

■ 23.9387, 30.7445,  
28.1150

■ 14.1811, 26.0651,  
11.8091

■ 26.7834, 32.1414,  
31.3927

■ 30.0577, 33.7545,  
34.9246

■ 33.7793, 35.5930,  
38.7164

■ 37.9651, 37.6654,  
42.7734

■ 42.6307, 39.9797,  
47.1008

■ 47.7915, 42.5436,  
51.7036

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.5256, 27.7496, 11.8339



17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481



17.1860, 27.7496, 33.9315

# Triad

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



17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481



27.6429, 27.7496, 71.5064



35.8128, 27.7496, 15.4431

# Complementary

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



17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481



19.5130, 12.4369, 16.9962

# 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.



38.3658, 27.7496, 26.7795



17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481



33.2422, 27.7496, 61.6502

# Square

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



17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481



22.4093, 27.7496, 67.5806



37.3650, 27.7496, 43.8478



30.7833, 27.7496, 10.0218



# Rectangle

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



17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481



17.9964, 27.7496, 46.0508



37.3650, 27.7496, 43.8478



37.0188, 27.7496, 18.5020

# Sweetspot

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



17.7846, 27.7507, 19.7487



49.0241, 58.0814, 57.3917



20.6259, 29.4464, 9.4476



10.4192, 12.5745, 12.2178



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.



17.7846, 27.7507, 19.7487



28.8388, 48.2608, 30.0021



21.1515, 29.0975, 37.4785



7.1248, 7.9507, 8.2691



11.3462, 20.8248, 9.5394



0.2623, 0.4471, 0.3261



# Inverse Universe

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



19.5130, 12.4369, 16.9962



32.2089, 18.3897, 24.6271



17.5043, 11.6334, 6.4185



7.2160, 7.1429, 8.1241



12.9556, 6.5383, 6.9569



0.2961, 0.1469, 0.2717



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481 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 17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481 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 17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.7839, 27.7496,



# 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

17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481

### Protanopia

25.4580, 27.4167, 17.0469

### Deuteranopia

27.6736, 27.1750, 20.6164



## Tritanopia

21.9240, 27.6506, 40.7408

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481

## Protanomaly

21.4453, 26.9392, 17.9794

## Deuteranomaly

22.2755, 26.3848, 20.1384

## Tritanomaly

20.2251, 27.7164, 31.8876

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481

## Achromatopsia

19.8309, 20.8637, 22.7206

## Achromatomaly

18.2773, 22.7293, 21.5130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481 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(64, 161, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(64, 161, 112)  
}
```

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(64, 161, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 161, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481 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(64, 161, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 161, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 161, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 161, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 161, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 161,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.7839, 27.7496, 19.7481 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 161, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 161,  
112) }
```

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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