

Converting Colors

XYZ(17.8973, 27.4397, 26.2688)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(17.8973, 27.4397, 26.2688)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(17.8624, 27.3884,
26.1748)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2EA084
RGB	46, 160, 132
RGB Percent	18%, 63%, 52%
CMY	0.8196, 0.3725, 0.4823
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.18, 0.37
HSL	165°, 55%, 40%
HSV	165°, 71%, 63%
XYZ	17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748
YIQ	122.7220, -58.9560, -32.8760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

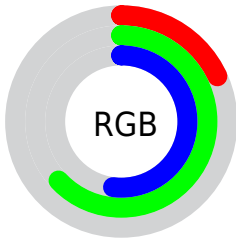
Format	Color
RYB	46, 111, 160
Decimal	3055748
CIELab	59.33, -38.31, 5.53
CIElCh	59, 38.706, 171.792
Yxy	27.3884, 0.2501, 0.3835
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281245828 (0xFF2EA084)
YUV	122.7220, 4.5741, -67.2852
Hunter-Lab	52.3339, -30.6595, 6.9799

Details

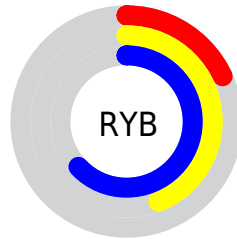
The XYZ color **17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **16.7112, 9.9228, 7.5143**, and the grayscale version is **18.7354, 19.7111, 21.4654**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **39.2417, 55.2918, 54.5031**, and **6.9239, 11.3497, 10.0094** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.0078, 26.9790, 24.7577**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.9973, 27.9425, 27.6592**.

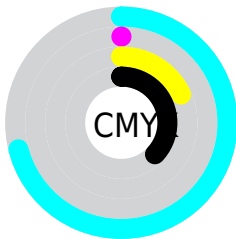
Distribution



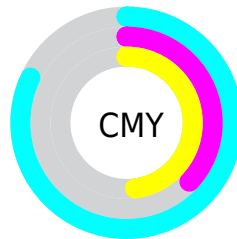
- Red (18%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748 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 17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8624, 27.3884,
26.1748

■ 17.8624, 27.3884,
26.1748

233.1549,
289.5328, 297.2718

■ 10.9503, 17.8651,
16.7275

■ 39.3346, 55.5065,
54.5443

■ 6.1005, 10.8532,
9.8805

■ 54.6255, 74.8701,
74.3037

■ 2.9475, 5.9682,
5.2152

■ 73.4401, 98.2827,
98.3375

■ 1.1261, 2.8258,
2.3132

■ 96.1436, 126.1285,
127.0642

■ 0.0468, 1.0415,
0.7386

■ 123.1015,
158.7920, 160.9025

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

154.6791,

196.6577, 200.2708

191.2418,
240.1098, 245.5878

■ 17.8624, 27.3884,
26.1748

■ 17.8624, 27.3884,
26.1748

■ 17.0078, 26.9790,
24.7577

■ 18.9973, 27.9425,
27.6592

■ 16.3994, 26.6947,
23.4038

■ 20.4371, 28.6518,
29.2107

■ 16.0041, 26.5157,
22.2676

■ 22.2061, 29.5298,
30.8316

■ 24.3258, 30.5873,
32.5236

■ 26.8155, 31.8343,
34.2879

■ 29.6932, 33.2801,
36.1261

■ 32.9758, 34.9334,
38.0394

■ 36.6791, 36.8023,
40.0290

■ 40.8180, 38.8945,
42.0963

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.3808, 27.3884, 16.1840



17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748



18.3094, 27.3884, 40.8542

Triad

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



17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748



29.6430, 27.3884, 62.0584



32.2246, 27.3884, 13.3948

Complementary

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



17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748



16.7112, 9.9228, 7.5143

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.



35.6677, 27.3884, 20.9784



17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748



34.0532, 27.3884, 49.5374

Square

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



17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748



24.7253, 27.3884, 64.7570



36.3754, 27.3884, 33.7917



27.3836, 27.3884, 10.4516

Rectangle

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



17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748



19.6899, 27.3884, 51.3509



36.3754, 27.3884, 33.7917



33.6075, 27.3884, 15.3489

Sweetspot

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



17.8632, 27.3895, 26.1754



48.6107, 57.7614, 62.2032



15.9276, 26.8158, 6.9218



10.3924, 12.5332, 13.4588



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.



17.8632, 27.3895, 26.1754



30.2330, 48.6798, 43.6115



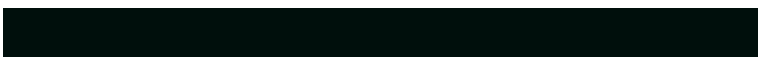
15.6564, 19.4873, 36.1952



6.7522, 7.4816, 8.1295



12.4845, 20.6618, 17.4405



0.2387, 0.3756, 0.3932

Inverse Universe

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



16.7112, 9.9228, 7.5143



28.0931, 15.0774, 8.0902



17.4736, 12.6364, 4.1034



6.6966, 6.6715, 7.2532



11.5976, 5.9436, 2.1320



0.2225, 0.1123, 0.1179

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748 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 17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748 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 17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748.

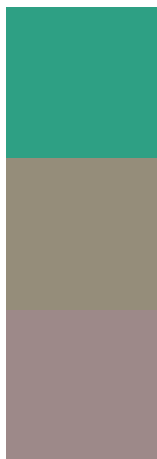


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 17.8624, 27.3884,

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

17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748

Protanopia

25.4322, 26.8445, 22.2534

Deuteranopia

27.3656, 26.8656, 27.4102



Tritanopia

20.8391, 27.3266, 41.2220

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748

Protanomaly

21.0379, 26.1309, 23.6736

Deuteranomaly

21.8347, 25.7820, 26.7473

Tritanomaly

19.6607, 27.3504, 35.2533

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748

Achromatopsia

18.8265, 19.8069, 21.5697

Achromatomaly

17.2894, 21.5476, 22.9865

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748 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(46, 160, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 160, 132)  
}
```

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(46, 160, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 160, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748 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(46, 160, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 160, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 160, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 160, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 160, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 160,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 17.8624, 27.3884, 26.1748 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 160, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 160,  
132) }
```

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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