

# Converting Colors

XYZ(20.5489, 16.9171, 2.5547)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(20.5489, 16.9171, 2.5547)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(20.4958, 16.9033,  
2.5632)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8610D
RGB	168, 97, 13
RGB Percent	66%, 38%, 5%
CMY	0.3412, 0.6196, 0.9490
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.92, 0.34
HSL	33°, 86%, 35%
HSV	33°, 92%, 66%
XYZ	20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632
YIQ	108.6530, 69.2800, -11.0720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

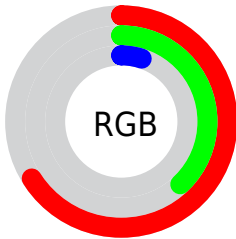
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	144, 168, 13
Decimal	11034893
CIELab	48.14, 23.38, 53.26
CIELCh	48, 58.167, 66.304
Yxy	16.9033, 0.5129, 0.4230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289224973 (0xFFA8610D)
YUV	108.6530, -47.1569, 52.0473
Hunter-Lab	41.1136, 17.0363, 25.0831

# Details

The XYZ color **20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **10.4041, 9.2532, 38.2832**, and the grayscale version is **14.5536, 15.3116, 16.6743**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **43.6282, 38.0911, 10.5217**, and **7.5710, 5.5962, 0.6811** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.8935, 15.8152, 2.0041**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.4013, 18.4597, 3.6504**.

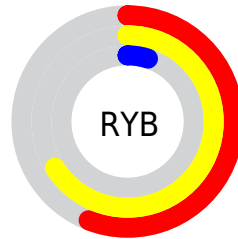
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (38%)

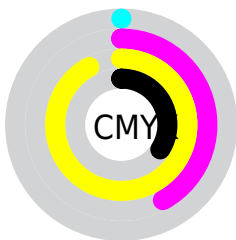
Blue (5%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (5%)

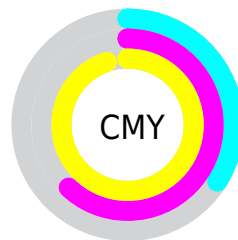


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (62%)


Yellow (95%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632 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 20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 20.4958, 16.9033,  
2.5632


 20.4958, 16.9033,  
2.5632


247.3694,  
234.6145, 130.5866


 12.8663, 10.1656,  
0.8734


 43.7445, 38.1594,  
10.5301


 7.4129, 5.5089,  
0.0000


 60.0944, 53.4466,  
17.6471


 3.7703, 2.5488,  
0.0000

 80.0819, 72.3525,  
27.4112

 1.5730, 0.9010,  
0.0000

 104.0722, 95.2613,  
40.2409


 0.3747, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 132.4308,  
122.5575, 56.5547


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 165.5229,


154.6255, 76.7713


 203.7140,  
191.8497, 101.3091


 20.4958, 16.9033,  
2.5632


 20.4958, 16.9033,  
2.5632


 19.8935, 15.8152,  
2.0041

 21.4013, 18.4597,  
3.6504

 22.4914, 20.2026,  
5.3618

 23.7842, 22.1429,  
7.7826

 25.2951, 24.2895,  
10.9843

 27.0374, 26.6503,  
15.0294

■ 29.0233, 29.2330,  
19.9741

■ 31.2641, 32.0444,  
25.8698

■ 33.7702, 35.0913,  
32.7638

■ 36.5514, 38.3799,  
40.7004

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



25.7025, 16.9033, 6.0085



20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632



14.9780, 16.9033, 1.9997

# Triad

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



20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632



7.9474, 16.9033, 21.7818



22.8493, 16.9033, 53.1333

# Complementary

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



20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632



10.4041, 9.2532, 38.2832

# 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.



17.2056, 16.9033, 64.9948



20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632



9.2010, 16.9033, 41.5117

# Square

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



20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632



8.4542, 16.9033, 9.0266



12.3256, 16.9033, 59.8653



27.2561, 16.9033, 32.7176



# Rectangle

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



20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632



11.9782, 16.9033, 2.7163



12.3256, 16.9033, 59.8653



20.9920, 16.9033, 58.6468

# Sweetspot

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



20.4962, 16.9042, 2.5635



54.1352, 54.9094, 40.0462



17.9454, 9.2740, 9.5086



11.4458, 11.5194, 7.8144



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.



20.4962, 16.9042, 2.5635



35.8829, 28.2649, 3.5644



29.1453, 35.8030, 5.7555



7.8553, 8.1906, 7.9562



15.0747, 12.0467, 1.5307



0.4170, 0.3936, 0.0540



# Inverse Universe

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



10.4041, 9.2532, 38.2832



17.4261, 14.3310, 69.0728



7.4645, 3.2454, 37.2785



7.4043, 7.8455, 9.5424



7.3891, 6.2384, 28.7902



0.2313, 0.2548, 0.7176



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632 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 20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632 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 20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 20.4958, 16.9033,



# 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

20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632

### Protanopia

15.3015, 16.9756, 3.0862

### Deuteranopia

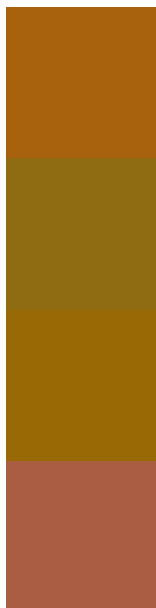
17.1457, 16.9570, 2.3694



## Tritanopia

22.6084, 16.8333, 13.3668

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632

## Protanomaly

16.7914, 16.6052, 2.8504

## Deuteranomaly

18.2158, 16.8864, 2.4429

## Tritanomaly

21.4753, 16.7681, 7.2590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632

## Achromatopsia

14.5356, 15.2926, 16.6537

## Achromatomaly

15.4935, 15.3434, 8.6235

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632 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(168, 97, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 97, 13)  
}
```

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(168, 97, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 97, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632 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(168, 97, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 97, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 97, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 97, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 97, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 97,  
13) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 20.4958, 16.9033, 2.5632 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 97, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 97,  
13) }
```

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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