

# Converting Colors

XYZ(21.4835, 17.2093, 2.1894)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(21.4835, 17.2093, 2.1894)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(21.5478, 17.1831,  
2.1810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AE5F00
RGB	174, 95, 0
RGB Percent	68%, 37%, 0%
CMY	0.3176, 0.6274, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 1.00, 0.32
HSL	33°, 100%, 34%
HSV	33°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810
YIQ	107.7910, 77.5790, -12.7970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

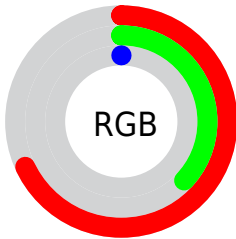
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 174, 0
Decimal	11427584
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.49, 26.90, 56.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 62.916, 64.684
Yxy	17.1831, 0.5267, 0.4200
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289617664 (0xFFAE5F00)
YUV	107.7910, -53.1410, 58.0653
Hunter-Lab	41.4525, 20.2458, 25.8972

# Details

The XYZ color **21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **10.4360, 8.6480, 41.1633**, and the grayscale version is **14.3249, 15.0709, 16.4122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **45.3821, 38.5569, 9.4652**, and **8.0867, 5.6779, 0.6697** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.5479, 17.1835, 2.1811**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.4006, 18.7220, 2.9802**.

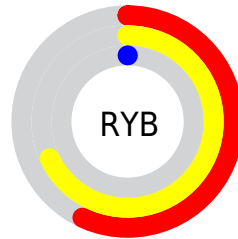
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (37%)

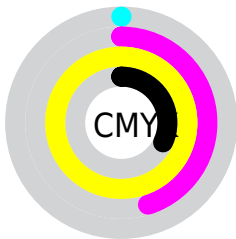
Blue (0%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (0%)

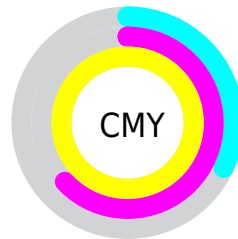


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (63%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810 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 21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 21.5478, 17.1831,  
2.1810


 21.5478, 17.1831,  
2.1810


252.8526,  
236.2253, 125.1269


 13.6397, 10.3651,  
0.6634


 45.4819, 38.6403,  
9.5300


 7.9506, 5.6417,  
0.0000


 62.2387, 54.0484,  
16.2286

 4.1149, 2.6285,  
0.0000

 82.6757, 73.0885,  
25.5015

 1.7673, 0.9410,  
0.0000

 107.1584, 96.1452,  
37.7670

 0.4979, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 136.0521,  
123.6029, 53.4437


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 169.7221,


155.8458, 72.9503


 208.5338,  
193.2585, 96.7052


 21.5478, 17.1831,  
2.1810


 21.5478, 17.1831,  
2.1810


 21.5479, 17.1835,  
2.1811

 22.4006, 18.7220,  
2.9802

 23.4191, 20.4451,  
4.2870

 24.6416, 22.3718,  
6.2926

 26.0869, 24.5125,  
9.0858

 27.7709, 26.8766,  
12.7420

■ 29.7079, 29.4726,  
17.3280

■ 31.9110, 32.3085,  
22.9035

■ 34.3922, 35.3917,  
29.5235

■ 37.1625, 38.7292,  
37.2387

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



27.2535, 17.1831, 5.8313



21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810



15.4431, 17.1831, 1.5512

# Triad

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



21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810



7.5852, 17.1831, 21.4247



23.4902, 17.1831, 58.8620

# Complementary

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



21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810



10.4360, 8.6480, 41.1633

# 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.



17.2544, 17.1831, 71.5701



21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810



8.8049, 17.1831, 43.2263

# Square

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



21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810



8.2186, 17.1831, 8.1497



12.0341, 17.1831, 64.6079



28.5475, 17.1831, 35.8413



# Rectangle

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



21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810



12.1248, 17.1831, 2.1459



12.0341, 17.1831, 64.6079



21.4147, 17.1831, 64.9468

# Sweetspot

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



21.5482, 17.1840, 2.1813



57.6578, 58.3188, 40.9573



18.9483, 9.5959, 8.6780



12.4371, 12.4796, 8.1334



84.5950, 89.0005, 96.9216



16.2198, 17.0645, 18.5832



# Same Dimension

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



21.5482, 17.1840, 2.1813



38.8596, 30.7164, 3.8807



31.3270, 38.6187, 5.8032



8.3540, 8.7127, 8.4548



15.6889, 12.5833, 1.6019



0.4902, 0.4576, 0.0625



# Inverse Universe

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



10.4360, 8.6480, 41.1633



18.7121, 15.2511, 74.5944



7.7127, 3.0936, 40.2348



7.8672, 8.3337, 10.1466



7.6270, 6.3878, 29.8755

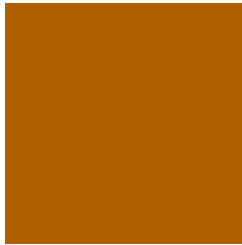


0.2673, 0.2879, 0.8495



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810 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



## 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 21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 21.5478, 17.1831,



# 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

21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810

### Protanopia

15.6847, 17.3478, 2.9372

### Deuteranopia

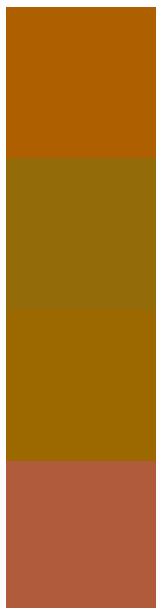
17.4300, 17.2629, 2.4134



## Tritanopia

23.6867, 17.1528, 12.8889

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810

## Protanomaly

17.4445, 16.9479, 2.6103

## Deuteranomaly

18.7619, 17.1711, 2.3255

## Tritanomaly

22.4612, 17.0385, 6.3799

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810

## Achromatopsia

14.2537, 14.9960, 16.3306

## Achromatomaly

15.4401, 15.0357, 7.7186

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810 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(174, 95, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 95, 0)  
}
```

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(174, 95, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 95, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810 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(174, 95, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 95, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(174, 95, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 95, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 95, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 95, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 21.5478, 17.1831, 2.1810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 95, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174, 95,  
0) }
```

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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