

# Converting Colors

XYZ(26.9509, 21.9132, 2.8093)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(26.9509, 21.9132, 2.8093)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(26.8484, 21.8015,  
2.7930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF6C00
RGB	191, 108, 0
RGB Percent	75%, 42%, 0%
CMY	0.2510, 0.5764, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 1.00, 0.25
HSL	34°, 100%, 37%
HSV	34°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930
YIQ	120.5050, 84.1360, -15.9920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

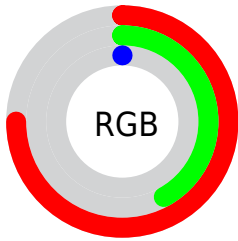
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 191, 0
Decimal	12545024
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.82, 27.14, 61.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 67.119, 66.151
Yxy	21.8015, 0.5219, 0.4238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290735104 (0xFFBF6C00)
YUV	120.5050, -59.4090, 61.8241
Hunter-Lab	46.6921, 20.9281, 29.1379

# Details

The XYZ color **26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **12.4971, 9.9478, 50.5512**, and the grayscale version is **18.1814, 19.1283, 20.8307**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **54.0330, 46.4059, 11.1104**, and **10.9240, 7.9532, 0.9594** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.8486, 21.8022, 2.7932**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **27.8848, 23.6850, 3.7228**.

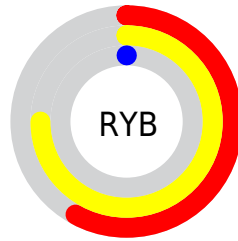
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (42%)

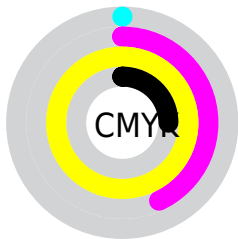
Blue (0%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (0%)

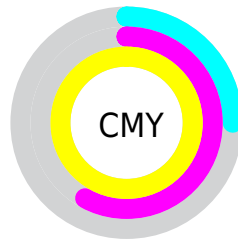


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (58%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930 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 26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 26.8484, 21.8015,  
2.7930

 26.8484, 21.8015,  
2.7930


279.1033,  
261.5079, 133.6789


 17.5954, 13.7111,  
0.9899

 54.0621, 46.4177,  
11.1132


 10.7578, 7.9200,  
0.0000


 72.7535, 63.7123,  
18.4675

 5.9703, 4.0438,  
0.0000


 95.3218, 84.8438,  
28.5092

 2.8675, 1.6981,  
0.0000

 122.1323,  
110.1965, 41.6570

 1.0841, 0.4224,  
0.0000

 153.5503,  
140.1549, 58.3293


 0.0118, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 189.9412,


 0.0000, 0.0000,


175.1033, 78.9446


0.0000


 231.6705,  
215.4262, 103.9217


 26.8484, 21.8015,  
2.7930


 26.8484, 21.8015,  
2.7930


 26.8486, 21.8022,  
2.7932

 27.8848, 23.6850,  
3.7228

 29.1225, 25.7850,  
5.2932

 30.6063, 28.1237,  
7.7262

 32.3593, 30.7137,  
11.1343

 34.4015, 33.5663,  
15.6129

■ 36.7508, 36.6916,  
21.2458

■ 39.4230, 40.0991,  
28.1084

■ 42.4332, 43.7975,  
36.2696

■ 45.7949, 47.7952,  
45.7933

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.0546, 21.8015, 7.1736



26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930



19.2712, 21.8015, 2.1005

# Triad

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



26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930



9.7673, 21.8015, 28.2525



30.0244, 21.8015, 72.4041

# Complementary

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



26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930



12.4971, 9.9478, 50.5512

# 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.



22.2432, 21.8015, 89.1502



26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930



11.4213, 21.8015, 55.7134

# Square

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



26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930



10.4514, 21.8015, 11.0306



15.6060, 21.8015, 81.7270



36.1658, 21.8015, 43.6849



# Rectangle

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



26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930



15.1917, 21.8015, 2.9581



15.6060, 21.8015, 81.7270



27.4531, 21.8015, 80.1989

# Sweetspot

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



26.8489, 21.8027, 2.7934



70.3655, 71.5152, 49.7039



23.1635, 11.7475, 9.8407



14.9897, 15.1205, 9.7117



92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391



19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138



# Same Dimension

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



26.8489, 21.8027, 2.7934



47.8402, 38.5556, 4.9205



37.7923, 47.1394, 7.1071



9.9657, 10.4074, 10.0602



17.7260, 14.4908, 1.8627



0.7583, 0.6955, 0.0943



# Inverse Universe

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



12.4971, 9.9478, 50.5512



22.1506, 17.3531, 90.4612



9.5235, 3.8233, 49.5258



9.3483, 9.8890, 12.0883



8.2899, 6.6914, 33.2476



0.3898, 0.3923, 1.3240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930 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 26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930 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 26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 26.8484, 21.8015,



# 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

26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930

### Protanopia

19.9229, 22.1107, 3.6697

### Deuteranopia

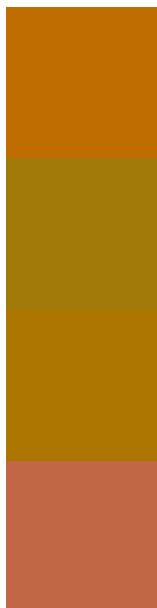
22.1872, 21.9524, 3.0679



## Tritanopia

29.7696, 21.7992, 16.8260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930

## Protanomaly

21.9146, 21.6224, 3.3057

## Deuteranomaly

23.7120, 21.8411, 2.9660

## Tritanomaly

28.1726, 21.5995, 8.3145

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930

## Achromatopsia

18.1737, 19.1202, 20.8219

## Achromatomaly

19.4390, 19.1376, 9.6906

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930 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(191, 108, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 108, 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(191, 108, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 108, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930 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(191, 108, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 108, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 108, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 108, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 108, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 108,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 26.8484, 21.8015, 2.7930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 108, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
108, 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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