

Converting Colors

XYZ(10.5012, 14.3506, 51.6153)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(10.5012, 14.3506, 51.6153)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(16.1204, 17.1945,
51.7595)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0078BF
RGB	0, 120, 191
RGB Percent	0%, 47%, 75%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5294, 0.2510
CMYK	1.00, 0.37, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	202°, 100%, 37%
HSV	202°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595
YIQ	92.2140, -94.3110, -3.3590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

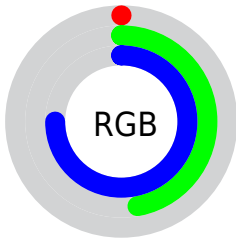
Format	Color
RYB	0, 74, 191
Decimal	30911
CIELab	48.50, -1.27, -44.88
CIElCh	49, 44.893, 268.382
Yxy	17.1945, 0.1895, 0.2021
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278220991 (0xFF0078BF)
YUV	92.2140, 48.7015, -80.8717
Hunter-Lab	41.4663, -3.1724, -44.9813

Details

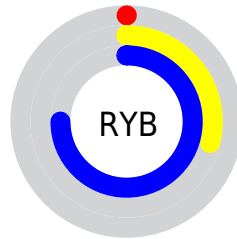
The XYZ color **16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **23.7418, 15.5876, 1.7584**, and the grayscale version is **10.1315, 10.6591, 11.6078**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.4151, 38.7153, 94.3604**, and **6.8327, 6.4409, 24.5500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.1190, 17.1916, 51.7594**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2779, 19.1066, 52.0680**.

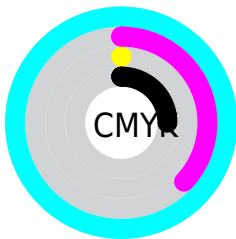
Distribution



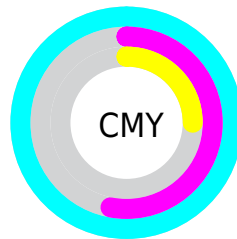
- Red (0%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 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 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.1204, 17.1945,
51.7595

■ 16.1204, 17.1945,
51.7595

223.3076,
236.2907, 410.4379

■ 9.7008, 10.3733,
36.4325

■ 36.3629, 38.6599,
94.1994

■ 5.2618, 5.6471,
24.4761

■ 50.9164, 54.0728,
122.1494

■ 2.4380, 2.6317,
15.4717

■ 68.9120, 73.1185,
155.1442

■ 0.8641, 0.9426,
9.0008

■ 90.7149, 96.1812,
193.6022

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
4.6449

■ 116.6906,
123.6454, 237.9420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
1.9854

■ 147.2044,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

155.8954, 288.5823

0.5463

182.6216,
193.3157, 345.9414

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 16.1204, 17.1945,
51.7595

■ 16.1204, 17.1945,
51.7595

■ 16.1190, 17.1916,
51.7594

■ 17.2779, 19.1066,
52.0680

■ 18.7654, 21.2847,
52.4100

■ 20.6805, 23.7812,
52.7909

■ 23.0731, 26.6235,
53.2134

■ 25.9853, 29.8354,
53.6799

■ 29.4544, 33.4376,
54.1923

■ 33.5141, 37.4493,
54.7527

■ 38.1951, 41.8879,
55.3627

■ 43.5258, 46.7699,
56.0241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.5341, 17.1945, 45.4257



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



20.4022, 17.1945, 46.5912

Triad

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



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



24.3439, 17.1945, 9.8803



10.4859, 17.1945, 9.1739

Complementary

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



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



23.7418, 15.5876, 1.7584

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.



12.8612, 17.1945, 5.0204



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



20.8542, 17.1945, 5.2913

Square

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



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



25.6021, 17.1945, 19.3692



16.5674, 17.1945, 3.9735



9.6381, 17.1945, 18.0891

Rectangle

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



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



23.0043, 17.1945, 38.1774



16.5674, 17.1945, 3.9735



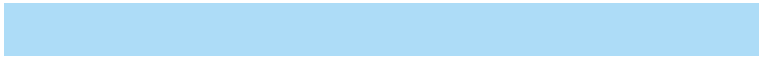
11.1102, 17.1945, 7.3403

Sweetspot

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



16.1211, 17.1950, 51.7600



59.6387, 66.6988, 98.0100



19.7387, 37.7051, 12.0412



12.3905, 13.9563, 21.4261



92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391



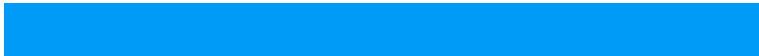
19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138

Same Dimension

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



16.1211, 17.1950, 51.7600



28.6283, 30.3085, 92.6204



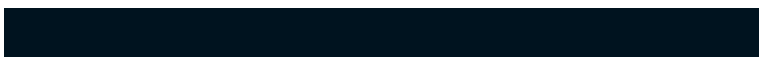
9.7629, 4.4786, 49.6405



9.5023, 10.1970, 12.1396



10.6723, 11.4563, 34.0417



0.4787, 0.5702, 1.3537

Inverse Universe

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



24.8767, 12.4333, 18.8583



44.4302, 22.2174, 33.1274



35.0388, 38.1816, 5.5241



9.7754, 9.6345, 11.2063



16.3877, 8.1862, 12.6009



0.6726, 0.3329, 0.6549

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 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 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 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 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.1204, 17.1945,

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

16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595

Protanopia

18.3764, 17.0753, 47.6747

Deuteranopia

17.7464, 17.3207, 52.2771



Tritanopia

12.2345, 17.2445, 26.3506

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595

Protanomaly

16.6759, 16.6615, 49.3508

Deuteranomaly

16.7124, 16.9597, 52.2619

Tritanomaly

13.4194, 17.1016, 34.4919

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595

Achromatopsia

10.1725, 10.7023, 11.6548

Achromatomaly

10.4513, 11.9911, 22.1857

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 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(0, 120, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 120, 191)  
}
```

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(0, 120, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 120, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 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(0, 120, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 120, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 120, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 120, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 120, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 120,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 120, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 120,  
191) }
```

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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