

# Converting Colors

XYZ(11.3595, 16.0623, 0.8642)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(11.3595, 16.0623, 0.8642)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(11.6612, 16.1615,  
2.5049)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	607900
RGB	96, 121, 0
RGB Percent	38%, 47%, 0%
CMY	0.6235, 0.5255, 1.0000
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	72°, 100%, 24%
HSV	72°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049
YIQ	99.7310, 23.9410, -42.9310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

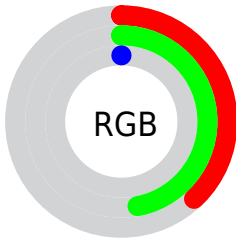
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 121, 25
Decimal	6322432
CIELab	47.19, -23.90, 52.06
CIELCh	47, 57.284, 114.662
Yxy	16.1615, 0.3845, 0.5329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284512512 (0xFF607900)
YUV	99.7310, -49.1674, -3.2721
Hunter-Lab	40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467

# Details

The XYZ color **11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **3.8527, 1.5876, 18.1935**, and the grayscale version is **12.1621, 12.7955, 13.9342**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **28.4185, 36.7301, 10.2944**, and **3.3996, 5.1926, 0.8231** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.6613, 16.1621, 2.5050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.9959, 16.3268, 2.8705**.

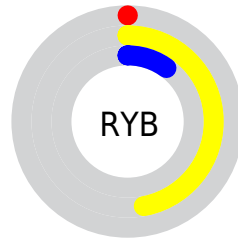
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (47%)

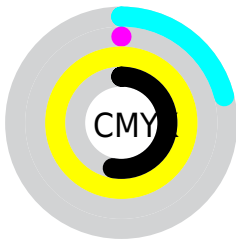
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (10%)

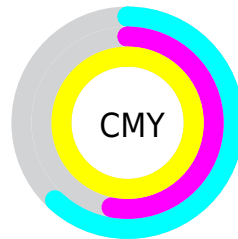


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049 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 11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 11.6612, 16.1615,  
2.5049

■ 11.6612, 16.1615,  
2.5049

■ 195.9653,  
230.2928, 129.7809

■ 6.5840, 9.6385,  
0.8428

■ 28.4988, 36.8783,  
10.3801

■ 3.2473, 5.1599,  
0.0000

■ 40.9898, 51.8410,  
17.4354

■ 1.2859, 2.3414,  
0.0000

■ 56.6829, 70.3856,  
27.1270

■ 0.1726, 0.7955,  
0.0000


■ 75.9433, 92.8967,  
39.8737


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 99.1363, 119.7585,  
56.0938


■ 126.6275,


151.3556, 76.2061


 158.7820,  
188.0722, 100.6289


 11.6612, 16.1615,  
2.5049


 11.6612, 16.1615,  
2.5049


 11.6613, 16.1621,  
2.5050

 11.9959, 16.3268,  
2.8705

 12.3717, 16.5090,  
3.4101

 12.8121, 16.7180,  
4.2456

 13.3238, 16.9565,  
5.4115

 13.9125, 17.2268,  
6.9379

■ 14.5833, 17.5310,  
8.8510

■ 15.3409, 17.8709,  
11.1751

■ 16.1895, 18.2482,  
13.9321

■ 17.1331, 18.6646,  
17.1426

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



16.2805, 16.1615, 1.9033



11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049



8.7332, 16.1615, 5.9294

# Triad

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



11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049



10.4091, 16.1615, 51.3438



27.1738, 16.1615, 20.3081

# Complementary

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



11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049



3.8527, 1.5876, 18.1935

# 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.



24.7021, 16.1615, 39.0314



11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049



14.4768, 16.1615, 62.2313

# Square

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



11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049



8.1289, 16.1615, 31.9072



19.7707, 16.1615, 56.7997



25.9606, 16.1615, 8.3698



# Rectangle

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



11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049



7.7814, 16.1615, 11.2283



19.7707, 16.1615, 56.7997



26.7327, 16.1615, 26.0085

# Sweetspot

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



11.6616, 16.1622, 2.5052



27.3618, 31.9521, 19.6691



8.2165, 4.7270, 0.4796



6.1487, 7.2577, 4.1618



59.0181, 62.0916, 67.6177



7.4413, 7.8288, 8.5256



# Same Dimension

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



11.6616, 16.1622, 2.5052



20.7641, 28.8801, 4.4800



7.5761, 14.0561, 2.3140



4.2305, 4.5941, 4.2883



12.4870, 17.3145, 2.6839



58.8464, 82.2219, 12.7689



# Inverse Universe

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



3.8527, 1.5876, 18.1935



6.7969, 2.7900, 32.5732



7.1710, 3.2982, 18.3488



3.8679, 3.9298, 4.9978



4.1199, 1.6967, 19.4956



19.0670, 7.7914, 92.9687



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049 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 11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

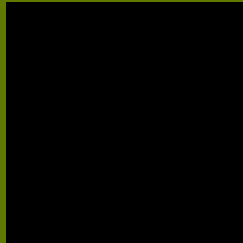
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 11.6612, 16.1615,



# 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

11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049

### Protanopia

14.3984, 16.0240, 2.3341

### Deuteranopia

16.2834, 16.0287, 2.9947



## Tritanopia

15.1892, 16.0330, 20.3833

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049

## Protanomaly

13.2010, 15.9063, 2.3745

## Deuteranomaly

14.2212, 15.7606, 2.7080

## Tritanomaly

12.9498, 15.6221, 9.3540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049

## Achromatopsia

12.1130, 12.7438, 13.8780

## Achromatomaly

11.4336, 13.7479, 6.9015

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049 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(96, 121, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 121, 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(96, 121, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 121, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049 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(96, 121, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 121, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 121, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 121, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 121, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 121, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 121, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 121,  
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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