

Converting Colors

XYZ(13.9655, 17.8213, 48.1750)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(13.9655, 17.8213, 48.1750)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(16.5020, 19.1612,
48.1761)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0081B8
RGB	0, 129, 184
RGB Percent	0%, 51%, 72%
CMY	0.9998, 0.4941, 0.2784
CMYK	1.00, 0.30, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	198°, 100%, 36%
HSV	198°, 100%, 72%
XYZ	16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761
YIQ	96.6990, -94.5390, -10.2430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

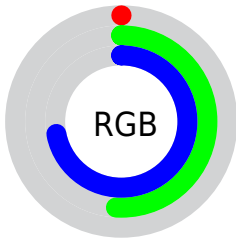
Format	Color
RYB	0, 76, 184
Decimal	33208
CIELab	50.88, -9.32, -37.10
CIELCh	51, 38.252, 255.897
Yxy	19.1612, 0.1968, 0.2285
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278223288 (0xFF0081B8)
YUV	96.6990, 43.0394, -84.8050
Hunter-Lab	43.7735, -9.3116, -34.6117

Details

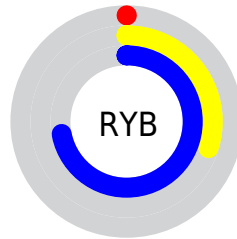
The XYZ color **16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **21.1355, 12.9265, 1.3822**, and the grayscale version is **11.2062, 11.7898, 12.8391**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.0722, 42.1269, 88.6155**, and **6.9654, 7.3760, 22.5293** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5007, 19.1585, 48.1761**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5042, 20.7830, 48.4367**.

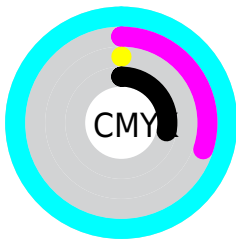
Distribution



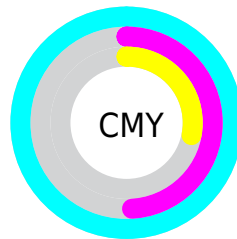
- Red (0%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761 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 16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.5020, 19.1612,
48.1761

■ 16.5020, 19.1612,
48.1761

■ 225.4986,
247.3372, 396.0185

■ 9.9732, 11.7868,
33.6054

■ 37.0180, 42.0063,
88.8348

■ 5.4433, 6.5987,
22.3157

■ 51.7358, 58.2458,
115.7599

■ 2.5470, 3.2124,
13.8885

■ 69.9141, 78.2092,
147.6402

■ 0.9190, 1.2436,
7.9053

■ 91.9181, 102.2808,
184.8942

■ 0.0000, 0.0969,
3.9475

■ 118.1132,
130.8450, 227.9405

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
1.5966

■ 148.8647,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

164.2862, 277.1977

0.2884

184.5381,
202.9888, 333.0841

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 16.5020, 19.1612,
48.1761

■ 16.5020, 19.1612,
48.1761

■ 16.5007, 19.1585,
48.1761

■ 17.5042, 20.7830,
48.4367

■ 18.7876, 22.6083,
48.7214

■ 20.4432, 24.6851,
49.0350

■ 22.5157, 27.0373,
49.3798

■ 25.0430, 29.6854,
49.7577

■ 28.0587, 32.6474,
50.1705

■ 31.5928, 35.9396,
50.6197

■ 35.6729, 39.5769,
51.1067

■ 40.3245, 43.5734,
51.6330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



13.6180, 19.1612, 39.6080



16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761



20.2711, 19.1612, 47.8828

Triad

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



16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761



26.1129, 19.1612, 15.6770



13.4862, 19.1612, 9.4921

Complementary

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



16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761



21.1355, 12.9265, 1.3822

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.



16.2976, 19.1612, 6.5872



16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761



23.7383, 19.1612, 9.2228

Square

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



16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761



26.1877, 19.1612, 26.3429



20.0365, 19.1612, 6.5095



12.0466, 19.1612, 16.2017

Rectangle

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



16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761



22.8025, 19.1612, 42.6091



20.0365, 19.1612, 6.5095



14.2833, 19.1612, 8.1582

Sweetspot

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



16.5027, 19.1618, 48.1766



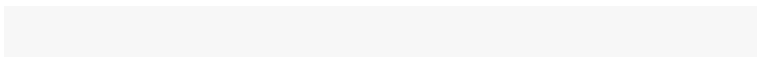
56.9110, 64.8223, 91.7170



17.7646, 34.5309, 8.9967



11.6703, 13.4230, 19.6974



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988

Same Dimension

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



16.5027, 19.1618, 48.1766



29.6930, 34.2922, 87.2587



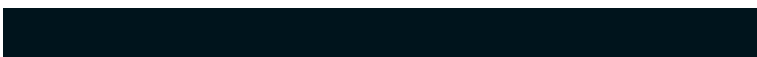
9.4076, 4.9716, 45.8116



9.0339, 9.7450, 11.4843



11.4361, 13.3320, 33.2236



0.4545, 0.5726, 1.1883

Inverse Universe

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



23.7303, 11.7763, 21.7917



42.9047, 21.3013, 38.9138



29.7624, 30.1802, 4.2578



9.2634, 9.1157, 10.7347



16.3861, 8.1282, 15.1859



0.6036, 0.2969, 0.6717

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761 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 16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761 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 16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761.

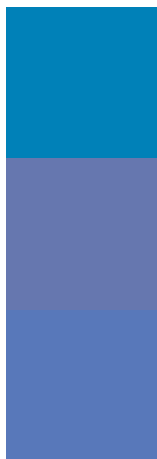


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.5020, 19.1612,

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

16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761

Protanopia

19.8142, 19.1136, 43.2024

Deuteranopia

19.6039, 19.0528, 49.0987



Tritanopia

13.5591, 19.0638, 29.3506

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761

Protanomaly

17.2988, 18.5041, 44.7794

Deuteranomaly

17.4708, 18.5095, 48.5508

Tritanomaly

14.5093, 19.0057, 35.7046

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761

Achromatopsia

11.3621, 11.9538, 13.0177

Achromatomaly

11.4177, 13.5464, 22.7818

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761 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, 129, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 129, 184)  
}
```

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, 129, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 129, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761 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, 129, 184) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 129, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 129, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 129, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 129, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 129,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.5020, 19.1612, 48.1761 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 129, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 129,  
184) }
```

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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