

# Converting Colors

XYZ(14.9856, 16.9819, 16.1946)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(14.9856, 16.9819, 16.1946)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371)</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(15.0238, 17.0616,  
16.1371)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A766A
RGB	106, 118, 106
RGB Percent	42%, 46%, 42%
CMY	0.5843, 0.5372, 0.5843
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.10, 0.54
HSL	120°, 5%, 44%
HSV	120°, 10%, 46%
XYZ	15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371
YIQ	113.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

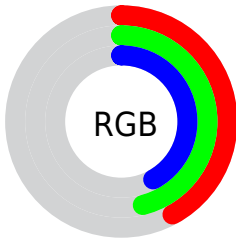
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	106, 118, 118
Decimal	6977130
CIE Lab	48.34, -6.97, 5.09
CIE LCh	48, 8.631, 143.891
Yxy	17.0616, 0.3116, 0.3538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285167210 (0xFF6A766A)
YUV	113.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776
Hunter-Lab	41.3057, -7.3605, 5.7509

# Details

The XYZ color **15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **15.8958, 15.4680, 19.2881**, and the grayscale version is **15.7201, 16.5388, 18.0107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.3652, 38.3519, 37.4897**, and **4.7832, 5.6259, 4.9715** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.1448, 16.1595, 13.0634**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.1812, 18.0984, 19.6654**.

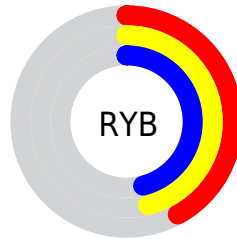
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (46%)

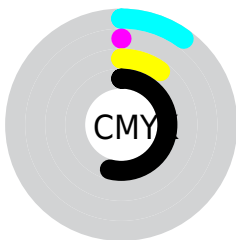
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (46%)

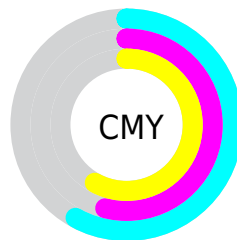


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371 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 15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 15.0238, 17.0616,  
16.1371

■ 15.0238, 17.0616,  
16.1371

216.8957,  
235.5271, 242.0226

■ 8.9225, 10.2784,  
9.4658

■ 34.4662, 38.4317,  
37.6062

■ 4.7474, 5.5839,  
4.9453

■ 48.5381, 53.7873,  
53.2410

■ 2.1330, 2.5938,  
2.1570

■ 65.9975, 72.7693,  
72.7008

■ 0.7071, 0.9235,  
0.6494

■ 87.2099, 95.7619,  
96.4040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

112.5406,  
123.1496, 124.7693

142.3548,

155.3168, 158.2151

177.0181,  
192.6478, 197.1601

■ 15.0238, 17.0616,  
16.1371

■ 15.0238, 17.0616,  
16.1371

■ 13.1448, 16.1595,  
13.0634

■ 17.1812, 18.0984,  
19.6654

■ 11.5316, 15.3846,  
10.4247

■ 19.6261, 19.2728,  
23.6646

■ 10.1726, 14.7318,  
8.2018

■ 22.3693, 20.5905,  
28.1514

■ 9.0548, 14.1949,  
6.3734

■ 25.4201, 22.0560,  
33.1415

■ 8.1641, 13.7671,  
4.9165

■ 28.7878, 23.6737,  
38.6499

■ 7.4850, 13.4408,  
3.8057

■ 32.4812, 25.4478,  
44.6909

■ 7.0000, 13.2079,  
3.0123

■ 36.5086, 27.3823,  
51.2782

■ 6.6888, 13.0584,  
2.5032

■ 40.8781, 29.4813,  
58.4253

■ 6.4788, 12.9575,  
2.1597

■ 45.5977, 31.7483,  
66.1448

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



15.6110, 17.0616, 14.8878



15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371



14.7571, 17.0616, 18.1195

# Triad

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



15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371



16.0559, 17.0616, 23.2310



17.6407, 17.0616, 16.8758

# Complementary

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



15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371



15.8958, 15.4680, 19.2881

# 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.



17.7691, 17.0616, 19.0425



15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371



16.8375, 17.0616, 22.8307

# Square

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



15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371



15.3405, 17.0616, 22.3053



17.4708, 17.0616, 21.2516



17.1253, 17.0616, 15.2895



# Rectangle

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



15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371



14.7907, 17.0616, 19.6378



17.4708, 17.0616, 21.2516



17.7312, 17.0616, 17.5555

# Sweetspot

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



15.0243, 17.0623, 16.1375



29.0561, 31.2678, 32.6913



16.5519, 17.8498, 16.2089



6.6174, 7.1587, 7.4131



57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568



6.9614, 7.3239, 7.9757



# Same Dimension

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



15.0243, 17.0623, 16.1375



25.6730, 29.6427, 27.1577



15.3474, 17.1916, 17.8391



3.6406, 4.0982, 3.9415



7.0088, 14.0175, 2.3363



34.1546, 68.3091, 11.3850



# Inverse Universe

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



15.8958, 15.4680, 19.2881



27.5004, 26.2998, 33.7637



15.5504, 15.3299, 17.4691



3.8266, 3.7579, 4.6139



11.6203, 5.5818, 19.0064



56.6271, 27.2009, 92.6202



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

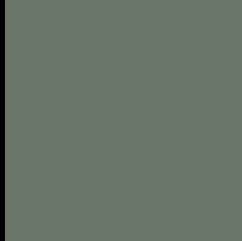
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371 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 15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371.



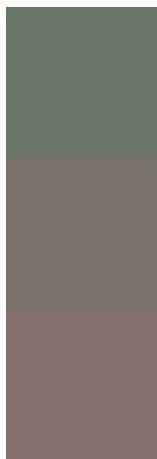
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.0238, 17.0616,



# 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

15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371

### Protanopia

16.1238, 16.9560, 15.5197

### Deuteranopia

17.2404, 17.0196, 16.2864



## Tritanopia

16.0755, 16.9679, 21.4966

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371

## Protanomaly

15.6200, 16.8588, 15.7954

## Deuteranomaly

16.4169, 17.0892, 16.3432

## Tritanomaly

15.6406, 16.9633, 19.2795

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371

## Achromatopsia

15.6958, 16.5132, 17.9829

## Achromatomaly

15.3756, 16.7023, 17.1653

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371 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(106, 118, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 118, 106)  
}
```

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(106, 118, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 118, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371 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(106, 118, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 118, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 118, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 118, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 118, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 118,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 15.0238, 17.0616, 16.1371 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 118, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
118, 106) }
```

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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