

Converting Colors

XYZ(15.0579, 15.8421, 17.2520)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(15.0579, 15.8421, 17.2520)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(15.1092, 15.8961,
17.3108)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F6F6F
RGB	111, 111, 111
RGB Percent	44%, 44%, 44%
CMY	0.5647, 0.5647, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	125°, 0%, 44%
HSV	125°, 0%, 44%
XYZ	15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108
YIQ	111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	111, 111, 111
Decimal	7303023
CIE Lab	46.84, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	47, 0.006, 295.125
Yxy	15.8961, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285493103 (0xFF6F6F6F)
YUV	111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	39.8699, -2.1276, 2.1663

Details

The XYZ color **15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **15.1098, 15.8964, 17.3117**, and the grayscale version is **15.1098, 15.8967, 17.3115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.8123, 36.6253, 39.8849**, and **4.7246, 4.9707, 5.4130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.2734, 15.0108, 14.4845**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.1824, 16.8974, 20.4771**.

Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (44%)

Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (44%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108 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 15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.1092, 15.8961,
17.3108

■ 15.1092, 15.8961,
17.3108

217.4015,
228.7278, 249.0614

■ 8.9829, 9.4507,
10.2920

■ 34.6147, 36.4177,
39.6573

■ 4.7870, 5.0363,
5.4849

■ 48.7246, 51.2627,
55.8222

■ 2.1563, 2.2686,
2.4708

■ 66.2264, 69.6763,
75.8728

■ 0.7196, 0.7570,
0.8246

■ 87.4855, 92.0430,
100.2277

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

112.8672,
118.7471, 129.3055

142.7369,

150.1730, 163.5247

177.4599,
186.7051, 203.3038

■ 15.1092, 15.8961,
17.3108

■ 15.1092, 15.8961,
17.3108

■ 13.2734, 15.0108,
14.4845

■ 17.1824, 16.8974,
20.4771

■ 11.6653, 14.2354,
11.9859

■ 19.4996, 18.0165,
23.9931

■ 10.2762, 13.5662,
9.8035

■ 22.0689, 19.2579,
27.8694

■ 9.0968, 12.9986,
7.9246

■ 24.8977, 20.6252,
32.1158

■ 8.1169, 12.5276,
6.3358

■ 27.9928, 22.1216,
36.7419

■ 7.3252, 12.1477,
5.0226

■ 31.3611, 23.7505,
41.7567

■ 6.7098, 11.8531,
3.9694

■ 35.0090, 25.5150,
47.1691

■ 6.2571, 11.6372,
3.1588

■ 38.9429, 27.4183,
52.9876

■ 5.9513, 11.4923,
2.5716

■ 43.1686, 29.4632,
59.2205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.1087, 15.8961, 17.3111



15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108



15.1096, 15.8961, 17.3098

Triad

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



15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108



15.1094, 15.8961, 17.3058



15.1077, 15.8961, 17.3079

Complementary

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



15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108



15.1098, 15.8964, 17.3117

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.



15.1079, 15.8961, 17.3065



15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108



15.1089, 15.8961, 17.3052

Square

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



15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108



15.1097, 15.8961, 17.3069



15.1083, 15.8961, 17.3055



15.1078, 15.8961, 17.3094

Rectangle

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



15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108



15.1098, 15.8961, 17.3089



15.1083, 15.8961, 17.3055



15.1078, 15.8961, 17.3074

Sweetspot

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



15.1097, 15.8968, 17.3111



27.0557, 28.4647, 30.9980



15.1099, 15.8969, 17.3111



6.5000, 6.8385, 7.4471



55.7959, 58.7016, 63.9261

Same Dimension

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



15.1097, 15.8968, 17.3111



27.0557, 28.4647, 30.9980



15.1097, 15.8968, 17.3115



3.7718, 3.9682, 4.3214



6.7578, 13.4206, 2.5452



33.5158, 66.7950, 11.9014

Inverse Universe

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



15.1098, 15.8964, 17.3117



27.0557, 28.4647, 30.9980



15.1097, 15.8964, 17.3113



3.7718, 3.9682, 4.3214



10.4872, 5.0873, 14.9076



52.0765, 25.2759, 73.3920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108 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 15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

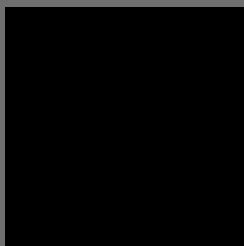
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

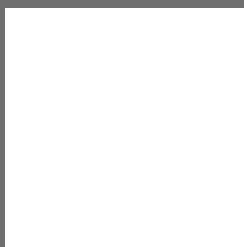
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 15.1092, 15.8961,

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

15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108

Protanopia

15.2552, 15.8103, 17.2866

Deuteranopia

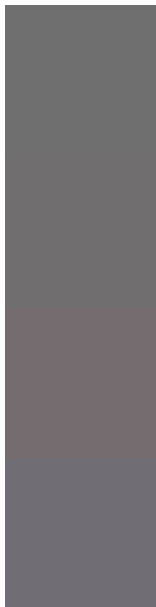
16.0675, 15.7502, 17.5225



Tritanopia

15.5878, 15.9285, 19.7057

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108

Protanomaly

15.1273, 15.7443, 17.2806

Deuteranomaly

15.6233, 15.6769, 17.5317

Tritanomaly

15.4104, 15.8576, 18.7716

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108

Achromatopsia

15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108

Achromatomaly

15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108 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(111, 111, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 111, 111)  
}
```

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(111, 111, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 111, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108 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(111, 111, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 111, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 111, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 111, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 111, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 111,  
111) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 111, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
111, 111) }
```

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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