

# Converting Colors

XYZ(15.7104, 21.7826, 0.0981)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(15.7104, 21.7826, 0.0981)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(16.4351, 22.1782,  
3.4146)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	748B00
RGB	116, 139, 0
RGB Percent	45%, 55%, 0%
CMY	0.5451, 0.4549, 1.0000
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 1.00, 0.45
HSL	70°, 100%, 27%
HSV	70°, 100%, 55%
XYZ	16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146
YIQ	116.2770, 30.9110, -48.1050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

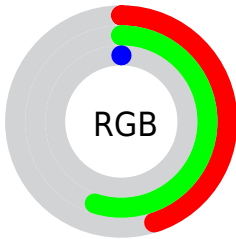
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 139, 23
Decimal	7637760
CIELab	54.22, -24.10, 57.99
CIELCh	54, 62.798, 112.563
Yxy	22.1782, 0.3911, 0.5277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285827840 (0xFF748B00)
YUV	116.2770, -57.3246, -0.2429
Hunter-Lab	47.0937, -20.1199, 28.6667

# Details

The XYZ color **16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **5.0142, 2.0467, 24.5581**, and the grayscale version is **16.8505, 17.7280, 19.3058**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.6876, 46.7746, 12.5636**, and **5.6223, 8.2015, 1.2867** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.4353, 22.1791, 3.4148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.8238, 22.3703, 3.8435**.

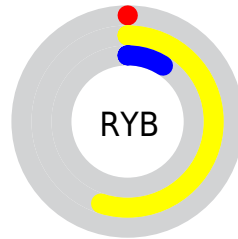
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (55%)

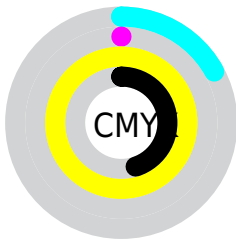
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (9%)

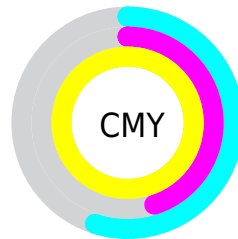


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146 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 16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.4351, 22.1782,  
3.4146

■ 16.4351, 22.1782,  
3.4146

225.1159,  
263.4755, 141.4777

■ 9.9254, 13.9879,  
1.3100

■ 36.9033, 47.0403,  
12.6354

■ 5.4114, 8.1122,  
0.0700

■ 51.5925, 64.4810,  
20.5887

■ 2.5278, 4.1669,  
0.0000

■ 69.7388, 85.7738,  
31.3287

■ 0.9093, 1.7673,  
0.0000

■ 91.7077, 111.3033,  
45.2740


■ 0.0000, 0.4667,  
0.0000


■ 117.8645,  
141.4539, 62.8429


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 148.5746,


176.6098, 84.4542


 184.2033,  
217.1555, 110.5262


 16.4351, 22.1782,  
3.4146


 16.4351, 22.1782,  
3.4146


 16.4353, 22.1791,  
3.4148

 16.8238, 22.3703,  
3.8435

 17.2698, 22.5853,  
4.5360

 17.8002, 22.8350,  
5.6329

 18.4244, 23.1231,  
7.1839

 19.1507, 23.4529,  
9.2314

■ 19.9861, 23.8274,  
11.8131

■ 20.9373, 24.2490,  
14.9629

■ 22.0101, 24.7202,  
18.7119

■ 23.2102, 25.2432,  
23.0891

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



22.8241, 22.1782, 2.7657



16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146



12.2831, 22.1782, 7.7506

# Triad

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



16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146



14.0671, 22.1782, 67.9648



36.9516, 22.1782, 29.3460

# Complementary

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



16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146



5.0142, 2.0467, 24.5581

# 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.



33.3094, 22.1782, 54.9525



16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146



19.4266, 22.1782, 83.8647

# Square

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



16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146



11.1360, 22.1782, 41.6281



26.5260, 22.1782, 78.1289



35.6670, 22.1782, 12.4085



# Rectangle

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



16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146



10.8757, 22.1782, 14.5473



26.5260, 22.1782, 78.1289



36.2401, 22.1782, 37.2500

# Sweetspot

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



16.4356, 22.1792, 3.4151



37.3742, 43.3710, 26.3899



10.9136, 6.0204, 0.5871



8.4611, 9.9270, 5.5742



67.5393, 71.0566, 77.3807



10.1266, 10.6539, 11.6021



# Same Dimension

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



16.4356, 22.1792, 3.4151



29.3126, 39.6557, 6.1094



10.4833, 19.1107, 3.1365



5.3512, 5.8038, 5.3906



14.8450, 20.0229, 3.0824



0.1086, 0.1382, 0.0209



# Inverse Universe

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



5.0142, 2.0467, 24.5581



8.8800, 3.6137, 43.9725



8.9117, 4.0559, 24.7405



4.8468, 4.9295, 6.3019



4.5357, 1.8524, 22.1642



0.0385, 0.0166, 0.1476



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146 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 16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146 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 16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.4351, 22.1782,



# 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

16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146

### Protanopia

19.8367, 22.0763, 3.2156

### Deuteranopia

22.3521, 22.0184, 3.9360



## Tritanopia

21.2629, 22.0766, 27.5666

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146

## Protanomaly

18.3792, 21.9260, 3.2634

## Deuteranomaly

19.7905, 21.8460, 3.6256

## Tritanomaly

18.3174, 21.6906, 12.4538

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146

## Achromatopsia

16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191

## Achromatomaly

15.6461, 18.6227, 9.2485

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146 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(116, 139, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 139, 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(116, 139, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 139, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146 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(116, 139, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 139, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 139, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 139, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 139, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 139,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.4351, 22.1782, 3.4146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 139, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
139, 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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