

Converting Colors

XYZ(16.0766, 16.9468, 51.7144)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(16.0766, 16.9468, 51.7144)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(16.1135, 17.0133,
51.7248)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0977BF
RGB	9, 119, 191
RGB Percent	4%, 47%, 75%
CMY	0.9645, 0.5333, 0.2510
CMYK	0.95, 0.38, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	204°, 91%, 39%
HSV	204°, 95%, 75%
XYZ	16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248
YIQ	94.3180, -88.6720, -0.9280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

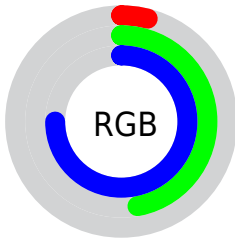
Format	Color
R _Y B	9, 78, 191
Decimal	620479
CIE Lab	48.28, -0.33, -45.23
CIE LCh	48, 45.234, 269.586
Yxy	17.0133, 0.1899, 0.2005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278810559 (0xFF0977BF)
YUV	94.3180, 47.6642, -74.8239
Hunter-Lab	41.2472, -2.4503, -45.4778

Details

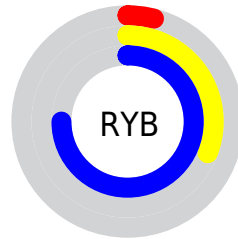
The XYZ color **16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **24.4814, 16.9880, 2.2485**, and the grayscale version is **10.6237, 11.1769, 12.1717**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.4360, 38.4445, 94.3071**, and **6.7686, 6.3126, 24.5286** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.5829, 16.1194, 51.5806**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.4194, 19.0756, 52.0544**.

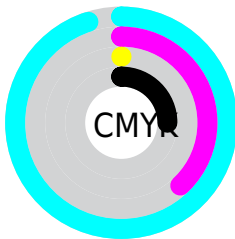
Distribution



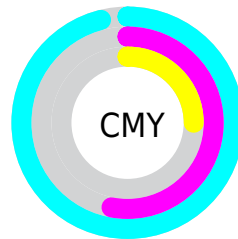
- Red (4%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248 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 16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.1135, 17.0133,
51.7248

■ 16.1135, 17.0133,
51.7248

■ 223.2678,
235.2490, 410.2999

■ 9.6959, 10.2440,
36.4050

■ 36.3510, 38.3486,
94.1477

■ 5.2585, 5.5610,
24.4550

■ 50.9016, 53.6834,
122.0879

■ 2.4360, 2.5800,
15.4562

■ 68.8938, 72.6422,
155.0720

■ 0.8631, 0.9166,
8.9900

■ 90.6931, 95.6093,
193.5186

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
4.6379

■ 116.6648,
122.9691, 237.8461

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
1.9814

■ 147.1742,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

155.1061, 288.4731

0.5438

182.5868,
192.4046, 345.8182

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 16.1135, 17.0133,
51.7248

■ 16.1135, 17.0133,
51.7248

■ 15.5829, 16.1194,
51.5806

■ 17.4194, 19.0756,
52.0544

■ 19.1289, 21.4543,
52.4234

■ 21.2989, 24.1812,
52.8354

■ 23.9753, 27.2824,
53.2930

■ 27.1982, 30.7806,
53.7983

■ 31.0031, 34.6962,
54.3536

■ 35.4226, 39.0481,
54.9606

■ 40.4865, 43.8536,
55.6213

■ 46.2227, 49.1290,
56.3372

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.4833, 17.0133, 45.7801



16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248



20.4049, 17.0133, 46.0802

Triad

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



16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248



24.0824, 17.0133, 9.4305



10.2568, 17.0133, 9.2507

Complementary

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



16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248



24.4814, 16.9880, 2.2485

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.



12.5669, 17.0133, 4.9721



16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248



20.5208, 17.0133, 5.0406

Square

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



16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248



25.4542, 17.0133, 18.6889



16.2279, 17.0133, 3.8404



9.4732, 17.0133, 18.3613

Rectangle

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



16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248



22.9817, 17.0133, 37.4647



16.2279, 17.0133, 3.8404



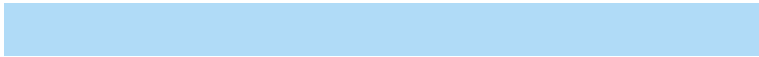
10.8588, 17.0133, 7.3671

Sweetspot

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



16.1142, 17.0138, 51.7252



59.9835, 66.5678, 97.9665



20.1480, 37.8818, 13.6082



12.4357, 13.8887, 21.4107



92.9021, 97.7402, 106.4391



19.4759, 20.4902, 22.3138

Same Dimension

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



16.1142, 17.0138, 51.7252



27.6650, 28.3819, 92.2993



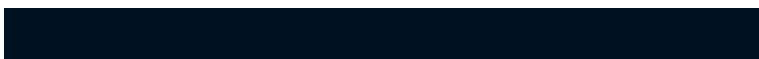
9.9885, 4.7625, 49.6834



9.4831, 10.1585, 12.1332



10.3211, 10.7540, 33.9246



0.4664, 0.5456, 1.3496

Inverse Universe

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



24.9140, 12.6047, 18.5729



43.9440, 22.0229, 30.5669



35.8677, 39.7605, 6.0439



9.7657, 9.6306, 11.1552



16.2104, 8.1153, 11.6675



0.6663, 0.3304, 0.6222

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248 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 16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

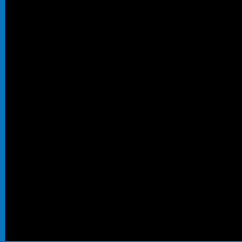
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.1135, 17.0133,

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

16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248

Protanopia

18.2837, 17.0275, 47.6704

Deuteranopia

17.5086, 17.0279, 52.2331



Tritanopia

12.0333, 16.9563, 25.9312

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248

Protanomaly

16.8453, 16.7489, 49.3587

Deuteranomaly

16.6743, 16.7680, 52.2269

Tritanomaly

13.2460, 16.8350, 34.0038

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248

Achromatopsia

10.6392, 11.1932, 12.1894

Achromatomaly

10.8626, 12.3422, 22.5786

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248 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(9, 119, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 119, 191)  
}
```

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(9, 119, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 119, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248 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(9, 119, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 119, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 119, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 119, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 119, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 119,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.1135, 17.0133, 51.7248 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 119, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 119,  
191) }
```

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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