

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.1065, 17.3156, 16.8723)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.1065, 17.3156, 16.8723)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(16.0759, 17.2397,  
16.9483)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	73746D
RGB	115, 116, 109
RGB Percent	45%, 45%, 43%
CMY	0.5490, 0.5451, 0.5725
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.06, 0.55
HSL	69°, 3%, 44%
HSV	69°, 6%, 45%
XYZ	16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483
YIQ	114.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

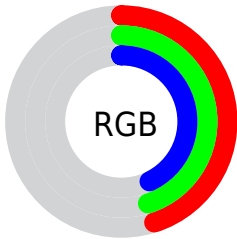
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	109, 116, 110
Decimal	7566445
CIE Lab	48.56, -1.77, 3.73
CIE LCh	49, 4.124, 115.352
Yxy	17.2397, 0.3198, 0.3430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285756525 (0xFF73746D)
YUV	114.9030, -2.9102, 0.0851
Hunter-Lab	41.5207, -3.5500, 4.8630

# Details

The XYZ color **16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **15.0521, 15.5137, 18.7250**, and the grayscale version is **16.2748, 17.1224, 18.6463**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.2841, 38.7588, 38.8265**, and **5.2514, 5.6753, 5.3761** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.2760, 16.8953, 13.8634**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9631, 17.6206, 20.4683**.

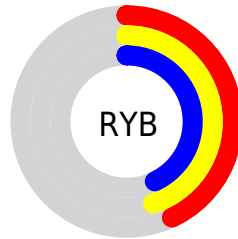
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (45%)

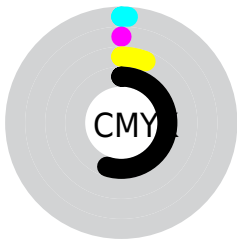
Blue (43%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (43%)

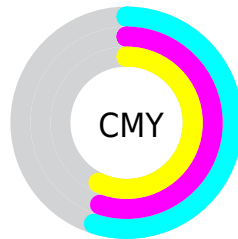


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483 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 16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.0759, 17.2397,  
16.9483

■ 16.0759, 17.2397,  
16.9483

223.0508,  
236.5499, 246.9081

■ 9.6691, 10.4055,  
10.0361

■ 36.2863, 38.7374,  
39.0263

■ 5.2407, 5.6687,  
5.3170

■ 50.8206, 54.1698,  
55.0291

■ 2.4254, 2.6447,  
2.3724

■ 68.7947, 73.2371,  
74.8993

■ 0.8578, 0.9492,  
0.7714

■ 90.5741, 96.3235,  
99.0552

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

116.5240,  
123.8137, 127.9156

147.0099,

156.0919, 161.8988

182.3970,  
193.5425, 201.4235

■ 16.0759, 17.2397,  
16.9483

■ 16.0759, 17.2397,  
16.9483

■ 15.2760, 16.8953,  
13.8634

■ 16.9631, 17.6206,  
20.4683

■ 14.5588, 16.5839,  
11.1957

■ 17.9393, 18.0370,  
24.4381

■ 13.9213, 16.3048,  
8.9274

■ 19.0079, 18.4908,  
28.8734

■ 13.3598, 16.0565,  
7.0393

■ 20.1715, 18.9831,  
33.7886

■ 12.8704, 15.8375,  
5.5105

■ 21.4328, 19.5149,  
39.1974

■ 12.4487, 15.6461,  
4.3182

■ 22.7944, 20.0873,  
45.1132

■ 12.0898, 15.4802,  
3.4368

■ 24.2587, 20.7012,  
51.5487

■ 11.7881, 15.3377,  
2.8372

■ 25.8281, 21.3577,  
58.5161

■ 11.5326, 15.2140,  
2.4608

■ 27.5048, 22.0575,  
66.0275

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



16.4449, 17.2397, 16.7677



16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483



15.7939, 17.2397, 17.6099

# Triad

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



16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483



15.9752, 17.2397, 20.5401



17.1226, 17.2397, 18.9406

# Complementary

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



16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483



15.0521, 15.5137, 18.7250

# 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.



16.9924, 17.2397, 19.9823



16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483



16.3269, 17.2397, 20.9281

# Square

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



16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483



15.7363, 17.2397, 19.6786



16.6997, 17.2397, 20.7201



17.0529, 17.2397, 17.8920



# Rectangle

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



16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483



15.6911, 17.2397, 18.2485



16.6997, 17.2397, 20.7201



17.1007, 17.2397, 19.3036

# Sweetspot

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



16.0764, 17.2404, 16.9487



28.8607, 30.5629, 32.1637



15.5321, 15.9551, 16.7293



6.8909, 7.2937, 7.6959



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.



16.0764, 17.2404, 16.9487



28.0898, 30.2318, 29.1343



15.6334, 17.0121, 16.9279



3.9546, 4.2569, 4.0981



12.8202, 17.0134, 2.6082



61.9234, 82.6245, 12.6844



# Inverse Universe

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



15.0521, 15.5137, 18.7250



25.9646, 26.6490, 32.8198



15.4875, 15.7382, 18.7453



3.6529, 3.7484, 4.6212



3.7783, 1.5391, 18.6405

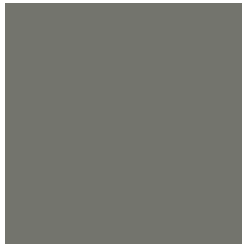


17.9593, 7.2668, 90.8164



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483 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 16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483 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

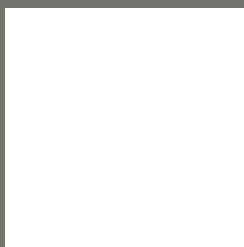
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.0759, 17.2397,

16.9483.

# 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

16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483

### Protanopia

16.4453, 17.2661, 16.6533

### Deuteranopia

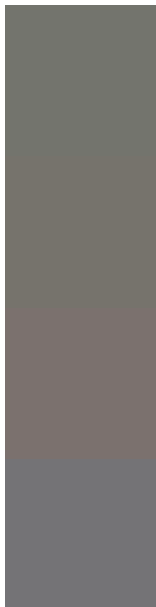
17.4010, 17.0839, 17.1322



## Tritanopia

16.9286, 17.2466, 21.1756

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483

## Protanomaly

16.3087, 17.1957, 16.6469

## Deuteranomaly

16.8880, 17.1470, 17.1715

## Tritanomaly

16.6032, 17.2825, 19.6003

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483

## Achromatopsia

16.2955, 17.1441, 18.6699

## Achromatomaly

16.1816, 17.0986, 18.0703

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483 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(115, 116, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 116, 109)  
}
```

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(115, 116, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 116, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483 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".

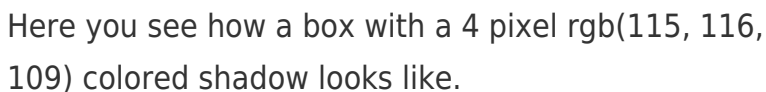
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(115, 116, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 116, 109) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 116, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 116, 109); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 116, 109); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 116, 109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.0759, 17.2397, 16.9483 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 116, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
116, 109) }
```

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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