

Converting Colors

XYZ(16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712)
contains.

XYZ(16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**XYZ(16.1133, 19.1730,
3.7712)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E7D19
RGB	126, 125, 25
RGB Percent	49%, 49%, 10%
CMY	0.5059, 0.5098, 0.9019
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.80, 0.51
HSL	59°, 67%, 30%
HSV	59°, 80%, 49%
XYZ	16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712
YIQ	113.8990, 32.6960, -30.8880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

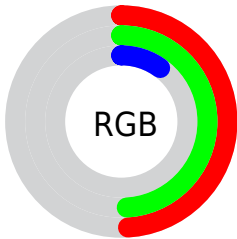
Format	Color
RYB	26, 126, 25
Decimal	8289561
CIELab	50.89, -11.59, 50.13
CIELCh	51, 51.454, 103.014
Yxy	19.1730, 0.4126, 0.4909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286479641 (0xFF7E7D19)
YUV	113.8990, -43.8272, 10.6126
Hunter-Lab	43.7870, -10.9405, 25.5445

Details

The XYZ color **16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **4.5363, 2.4519, 19.9729**, and the grayscale version is **16.0848, 16.9225, 18.4286**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.1533, 41.8181, 13.3739**, and **5.4085, 6.6247, 0.9936** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9914, 19.0998, 3.2047**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.2975, 19.2726, 4.6614**.

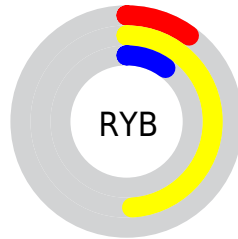
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (49%)

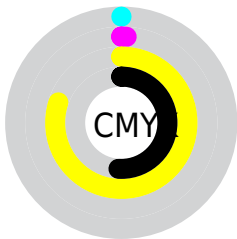
Blue (10%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (10%)

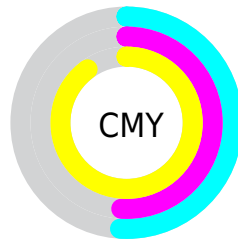


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712 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 16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.1133, 19.1730,
3.7712

■ 16.1133, 19.1730,
3.7712

223.2666,
247.4022, 145.6473

■ 9.6957, 11.7954,
1.5007

■ 36.3506, 42.0262,
13.4785

■ 5.2584, 6.6045,
0.2184

■ 50.9011, 58.2706,
21.7525

■ 2.4360, 3.2160,
0.0000

■ 68.8933, 78.2393,
32.8646

■ 0.8631, 1.2455,
0.0000

■ 90.6925, 102.3168,
47.2334

■ 0.0000, 0.0984,
0.0000

■ 116.6640,
130.8874, 65.2776

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.1733,

164.3356, 87.4156

182.5858,
203.0457, 114.0660

16.1133, 19.1730,
3.7712

16.1133, 19.1730,
3.7712

15.9914, 19.0998,
3.2047

16.2975, 19.2726,
4.6614

15.9070, 19.0413,
2.8369

16.5499, 19.3988,
5.9128

16.8773, 19.5550,
7.5590

17.2852, 19.7435,
9.6292

17.7788, 19.9663,
12.1503

■ 18.3627, 20.2252,
15.1465

■ 19.0411, 20.5219,
18.6407

■ 19.8181, 20.8582,
22.6540

■ 20.6975, 21.2354,
27.2065

Harmonies

Analogous

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



21.2248, 19.1730, 3.9336



16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712



12.3449, 19.1730, 6.3854

Triad

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



16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712



11.9798, 19.1730, 46.3285



29.2377, 19.1730, 30.1492

Complementary

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



16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712



4.5363, 2.4519, 19.9729

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.



25.7224, 19.1730, 48.6971



16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712



15.5191, 19.1730, 60.6247

Square

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



16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712



10.2744, 19.1730, 27.8221



20.5100, 19.1730, 61.6505



29.4782, 19.1730, 15.1946

Rectangle

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



16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712



10.8384, 19.1730, 10.5905



20.5100, 19.1730, 61.6505



28.3738, 19.1730, 36.2957

Sweetspot

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



16.1137, 19.1739, 3.7716



31.8495, 35.3919, 24.2321



9.1461, 5.2088, 1.5414



7.1768, 8.0203, 5.1643



60.6688, 63.8283, 69.5090



7.9400, 8.3535, 9.0970

Same Dimension

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



16.1137, 19.1739, 3.7716



28.0404, 33.5408, 5.1836



10.7119, 16.5774, 3.5551



4.6618, 5.0124, 4.6419



16.3189, 19.5341, 2.9104



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



4.5363, 2.4519, 19.9729



6.7982, 2.8689, 34.9398



6.9237, 3.6505, 20.0784



4.1120, 4.2180, 5.4107



3.8771, 1.5727, 20.3492



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712 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 16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712 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 16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.1133, 19.1730,

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

16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712

Protanopia

17.1556, 18.9749, 3.6225

Deuteranopia

19.3140, 19.0306, 3.8836



Tritanopia

19.8428, 19.0655, 22.3728

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712

Protanomaly

16.6401, 18.8905, 3.6334

Deuteranomaly

18.1341, 19.1171, 3.8328

Tritanomaly

17.7601, 18.7402, 12.1324

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712

Achromatopsia

15.9940, 16.8269, 18.3245

Achromatomaly

15.4726, 17.4176, 10.5291

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712 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(126, 125, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 125, 25)  
}
```

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(126, 125, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 125, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712 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(126, 125, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 125, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 125, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 125, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 125, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 125,  
25) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.1133, 19.1730, 3.7712 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 125, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
125, 25) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor