

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.1284, 17.1663, 51.8980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.1284, 17.1663, 51.8980)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(16.1204, 17.1945,  
51.7595)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0078BF
RGB	0, 120, 191
RGB Percent	0%, 47%, 75%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5294, 0.2510
CMYK	1.00, 0.37, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	202°, 100%, 37%
HSV	202°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595
YIQ	92.2140, -94.3110, -3.3590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

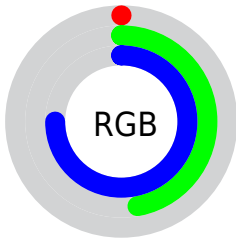
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 74, 191
Decimal	30911
CIELab	48.50, -1.27, -44.88
CIElCh	49, 44.893, 268.382
Yxy	17.1945, 0.1895, 0.2021
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278220991 (0xFF0078BF)
YUV	92.2140, 48.7015, -80.8717
Hunter-Lab	41.4663, -3.1724, -44.9813

# Details

The XYZ color **16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **23.7418, 15.5876, 1.7584**, and the grayscale version is **10.1315, 10.6591, 11.6078**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.4151, 38.7153, 94.3604**, and **6.8327, 6.4409, 24.5500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.1190, 17.1916, 51.7594**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2779, 19.1066, 52.0680**.

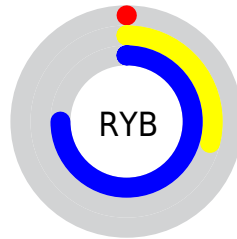
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (47%)

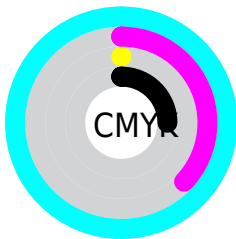
Blue (75%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (75%)

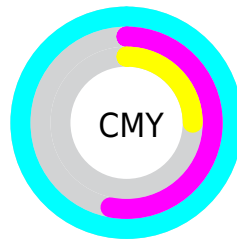


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 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 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.1204, 17.1945,  
51.7595

■ 16.1204, 17.1945,  
51.7595

223.3076,  
236.2907, 410.4379

■ 9.7008, 10.3733,  
36.4325

■ 36.3629, 38.6599,  
94.1994

■ 5.2618, 5.6471,  
24.4761

■ 50.9164, 54.0728,  
122.1494

■ 2.4380, 2.6317,  
15.4717

■ 68.9120, 73.1185,  
155.1442

■ 0.8641, 0.9426,  
9.0008

■ 90.7149, 96.1812,  
193.6022

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
4.6449

■ 116.6906,  
123.6454, 237.9420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.9854

■ 147.2044,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

155.8954, 288.5823

0.5463

182.6216,  
193.3157, 345.9414

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 16.1204, 17.1945,  
51.7595

■ 16.1204, 17.1945,  
51.7595

■ 16.1190, 17.1916,  
51.7594

■ 17.2779, 19.1066,  
52.0680

■ 18.7654, 21.2847,  
52.4100

■ 20.6805, 23.7812,  
52.7909

■ 23.0731, 26.6235,  
53.2134

■ 25.9853, 29.8354,  
53.6799

■ 29.4544, 33.4376,  
54.1923

■ 33.5141, 37.4493,  
54.7527

■ 38.1951, 41.8879,  
55.3627

■ 43.5258, 46.7699,  
56.0241

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



12.5341, 17.1945, 45.4257



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



20.4022, 17.1945, 46.5912

# Triad

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



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



24.3439, 17.1945, 9.8803



10.4859, 17.1945, 9.1739

# Complementary

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



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



23.7418, 15.5876, 1.7584

# 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.



12.8612, 17.1945, 5.0204



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



20.8542, 17.1945, 5.2913

# Square

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



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



25.6021, 17.1945, 19.3692



16.5674, 17.1945, 3.9735



9.6381, 17.1945, 18.0891



# Rectangle

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



16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595



23.0043, 17.1945, 38.1774



16.5674, 17.1945, 3.9735



11.1102, 17.1945, 7.3403

# Sweetspot

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



16.1211, 17.1950, 51.7600



59.6387, 66.6988, 98.0100



19.7387, 37.7051, 12.0412



12.3905, 13.9563, 21.4261



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.



16.1211, 17.1950, 51.7600



28.6283, 30.3085, 92.6204



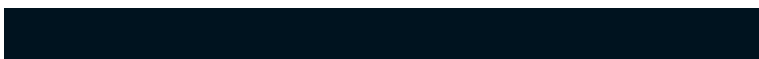
9.7629, 4.4786, 49.6405



9.5023, 10.1970, 12.1396



10.6723, 11.4563, 34.0417



0.4787, 0.5702, 1.3537



# Inverse Universe

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



24.8767, 12.4333, 18.8583



44.4302, 22.2174, 33.1274



35.0388, 38.1816, 5.5241



9.7754, 9.6345, 11.2063



16.3877, 8.1862, 12.6009



0.6726, 0.3329, 0.6549



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 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 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 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 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.1204, 17.1945,



# 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

16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595

### Protanopia

18.3764, 17.0753, 47.6747

### Deuteranopia

17.7464, 17.3207, 52.2771



## Tritanopia

12.2345, 17.2445, 26.3506

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595

## Protanomaly

16.6759, 16.6615, 49.3508

## Deuteranomaly

16.7124, 16.9597, 52.2619

## Tritanomaly

13.4194, 17.1016, 34.4919

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595

## Achromatopsia

10.1725, 10.7023, 11.6548

## Achromatomaly

10.4513, 11.9911, 22.1857

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 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(0, 120, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 120, 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(0, 120, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 120, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 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(0, 120, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 120, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 120, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 120, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 120, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 120,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.1204, 17.1945, 51.7595 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 120, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 120,  
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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