

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.1853, 30.8581, 6.3148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.1853, 30.8581, 6.3148)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(16.1333, 30.7592,  
6.3151)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	25AE1E
RGB	37, 174, 30
RGB Percent	15%, 68%, 12%
CMY	0.8549, 0.3176, 0.8823
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.83, 0.32
HSL	117°, 71%, 40%
HSV	117°, 83%, 68%
XYZ	16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151
YIQ	116.6210, -35.4280, -73.8280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

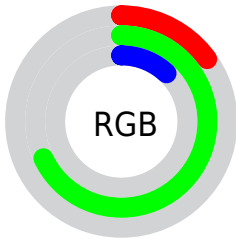
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	30, 174, 167
Decimal	2469406
CIELab	62.30, -60.67, 57.59
CIELCh	62, 83.654, 136.494
Yxy	30.7592, 0.3032, 0.5781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280659486 (0xFF25AE1E)
YUV	116.6210, -42.7042, -69.8276
Hunter-Lab	55.4610, -45.1320, 32.0716

# Details

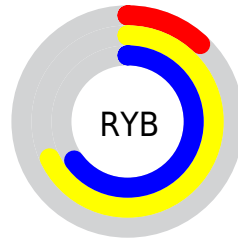
The XYZ color **16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **24.0438, 12.2019, 41.1341**, and the grayscale version is **16.9275, 17.8091, 19.3941**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.4008, 60.9822, 19.0847**, and **6.7165, 13.4329, 2.2388** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.5044, 30.4549, 5.4288**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.1555, 31.2539, 7.8610**.

# Distribution



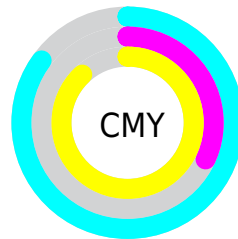
- Red (15%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (32%)




- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (88%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151 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 16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 16.1333, 30.7592,  
6.3151


 16.1333, 30.7592,  
6.3151


223.3820,  
305.4274, 171.2538


 9.7100, 20.4156,  
2.9657


 36.3850, 60.8608,  
19.0703


 5.2679, 12.6975,  
1.0772


 50.9442, 81.3875,  
29.3133


 2.4416, 7.2206,  
0.0000


 68.9460, 106.0773,  
42.6912

 0.8659, 3.6004,  
0.0000

 90.7557, 135.3147,  
59.6226

 0.0000, 1.4527,  
0.0000

 116.7389,  
169.4840, 80.5260

 0.0000, 0.2550,  
0.0000

 147.2607,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

208.9696, 105.8200

0.0000

182.6866,  
254.1560, 135.9231

■ 16.1333, 30.7592,  
6.3151

■ 16.1333, 30.7592,  
6.3151

■ 15.5044, 30.4549,  
5.4288

■ 17.1555, 31.2539,  
7.8610

■ 15.2425, 30.3279,  
5.0505

■ 18.6189, 31.9590,  
10.1593

■ 20.5669, 32.8959,  
13.2898

■ 23.0369, 34.0826,  
17.3219

■ 26.0628, 35.5351,  
22.3177

■ 29.6756, 37.2681,  
28.3336

■ 33.9042, 39.2955,  
35.4219

■ 38.7752, 41.6300,  
43.6312

■ 44.3139, 44.2835,  
53.0072

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.4879, 30.7592, 2.2392



16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151



12.7833, 30.7592, 20.9545

# Triad

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



16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151



24.4471, 30.7592, 137.8238



55.4254, 30.7592, 18.7428

# Complementary

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



16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151



24.0438, 12.2019, 41.1341

# 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.



55.8761, 30.7592, 50.2366



16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151



35.8522, 30.7592, 135.6768

# Square

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



16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151



16.6787, 30.7592, 101.9808



48.0069, 30.7592, 97.2328



46.8996, 30.7592, 5.5898



# Rectangle

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



16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151



12.5192, 30.7592, 41.0382



48.0069, 30.7592, 97.2328



56.5901, 30.7592, 26.9319

# Sweetspot

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



16.1340, 30.7605, 6.3158



51.9575, 66.7016, 48.2719



31.4735, 36.6584, 6.6457



11.0416, 14.5822, 9.8852



84.5950, 89.0005, 96.9216



16.2198, 17.0645, 18.5832



# Same Dimension

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



16.1340, 30.7605, 6.3158



27.6364, 55.0027, 9.2252



17.7291, 31.3723, 15.9012



7.9391, 8.9572, 8.5238



11.0697, 22.0037, 3.6637



0.3194, 0.6180, 0.1025



# Inverse Universe

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



24.0438, 12.2019, 41.1341



42.2143, 20.1980, 74.3105



20.6922, 11.0365, 15.5656



8.2981, 8.1280, 10.0842



16.8943, 8.0692, 29.7116

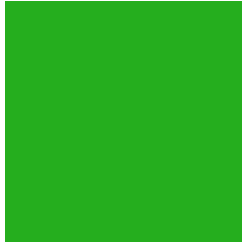


0.4814, 0.2304, 0.8271



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151 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 ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.1333, 30.7592,



# 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

16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151

### Protanopia

27.2095, 30.1994, 5.2056

### Deuteranopia

30.6796, 30.1160, 6.8853



## Tritanopia

23.9665, 30.6413, 45.2086

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151



## Protanomaly

20.3303, 28.8639, 5.4771



## Deuteranomaly

21.4716, 28.1768, 6.4048



## Tritanomaly

19.2634, 29.7676, 23.1428

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151



## Achromatopsia

16.9083, 17.7888, 19.3720



## Achromatomaly

14.7527, 20.9075, 11.8523

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151 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(37, 174, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 174, 30)  
}
```

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(37, 174, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 174, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151 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(37, 174, 30) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 174, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 174, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 174, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 174, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 174,  
30) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.1333, 30.7592, 6.3151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 174, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 174,  
30) }
```

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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