

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.1944, 10.7260, 1.8633)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.1944, 10.7260, 1.8633)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(16.2393, 10.7558,  
1.8820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A03C14
RGB	160, 60, 20
RGB Percent	63%, 24%, 8%
CMY	0.3726, 0.7647, 0.9216
CMYK	0.00, 0.62, 0.87, 0.37
HSL	17°, 78%, 35%
HSV	17°, 87%, 63%
XYZ	16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820
YIQ	85.3400, 72.4400, 8.7600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

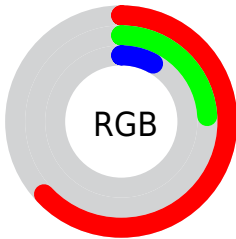
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	160, 76, 20
Decimal	10501140
CIELab	39.17, 39.66, 43.40
CIELCh	39, 58.795, 47.579
Yxy	10.7558, 0.5624, 0.3725
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288691220 (0xFFA03C14)
YUV	85.3400, -32.2126, 65.4768
Hunter-Lab	32.7960, 30.9931, 19.5549

# Details

The XYZ color **16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **13.3494, 16.1184, 35.6649**, and the grayscale version is **8.7614, 9.2177, 10.0380**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.5466, 27.1584, 8.7847**, and **5.3885, 2.8101, 0.2584** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.5997, 9.6438, 1.1542**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.0965, 12.1628, 3.1158**.

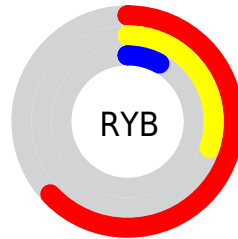
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (24%)

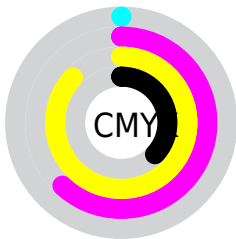
Blue (8%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (8%)

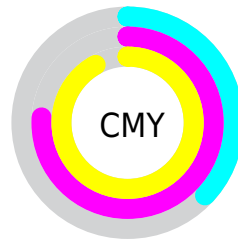


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820 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 16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.2393, 10.7558,  
1.8820

■ 16.2393, 10.7558,  
1.8820

223.9924,  
195.9844, 120.5167

■ 9.7856, 5.9029,  
0.4812

■ 36.5672, 27.2077,  
8.7156

■ 5.3182, 2.7861,  
0.0000

■ 51.1722, 39.5755,  
15.0617

■ 2.4718, 1.0211,  
0.0000

■ 69.2249, 55.2170,  
23.9188

■ 0.8811, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 91.0907, 74.5166,  
35.7053


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 117.1350, 97.8588,  
50.8398

■ 147.7232,


125.6279, 69.7408


 183.2205,  
158.2083, 92.8270


 16.2393, 10.7558,  
1.8820


 16.2393, 10.7558,  
1.8820


 15.5997, 9.6438,  
1.1542


 17.0965, 12.1628,  
3.1158

 15.4632, 9.4057,  
1.0005

 18.1996, 13.8869,  
4.9702

 19.5690, 15.9480,  
7.5159

 21.2224, 18.3637,  
10.8138

 23.1757, 21.1502,  
14.9178

■ 25.4437, 24.3229,  
19.8771

■ 28.0403, 27.8961,  
25.7368

■ 30.9783, 31.8834,  
32.5388

■ 34.2699, 36.2977,  
40.3223

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.2902, 10.7558, 6.3004



16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820



11.9425, 10.7558, 0.7067

# Triad

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



16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820



4.4616, 10.7558, 7.6333



12.6886, 10.7558, 47.0123

# Complementary

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



16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820



13.3494, 16.1184, 35.6649

# 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.



8.6771, 10.7558, 48.3015



16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820



4.5640, 10.7558, 19.5712

# Square

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



16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820



5.5847, 10.7558, 2.3207



5.9133, 10.7558, 36.1725



16.9051, 10.7558, 33.3201



# Rectangle

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



16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820



9.2552, 10.7558, 0.6464



5.9133, 10.7558, 36.1725



11.2562, 10.7558, 49.1257

# Sweetspot

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



16.2395, 10.7564, 1.8822



46.6421, 44.7781, 37.0781



18.1577, 9.3380, 18.7209



9.9195, 9.3904, 7.4445



76.7382, 80.7346, 87.9200



13.3056, 13.9985, 15.2444



# Same Dimension

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



16.2395, 10.7564, 1.8822



27.9257, 16.7756, 1.7662



22.5617, 23.4007, 3.9895



6.7798, 6.9395, 6.9678



12.0793, 7.3943, 0.7906



0.2494, 0.1990, 0.0253



# Inverse Universe

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



13.3494, 16.1184, 35.6649



22.3237, 26.2138, 64.2697



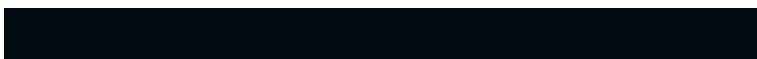
7.7886, 4.9967, 33.8113



6.6616, 7.1889, 8.4432



9.6936, 11.4787, 27.6119



0.2072, 0.2730, 0.5050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820 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



## 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 16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.2393, 10.7558,



# 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

16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820

### Protanopia

9.8329, 10.8556, 2.6757

### Deuteranopia

10.9609, 10.8310, 1.5129



## Tritanopia

16.9015, 10.7212, 5.3163

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820

## Protanomaly

11.4301, 10.2401, 2.2938

## Deuteranomaly

12.4356, 10.4507, 1.5628

## Tritanomaly

16.6347, 10.6928, 3.6698

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820

## Achromatopsia

8.6345, 9.0842, 9.8927

## Achromatomaly

10.1088, 8.9505, 5.6097

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820 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(160, 60, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 60, 20)  
}
```

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(160, 60, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 60, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820 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(160, 60, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 60, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 60, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 60, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 60, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 60,  
20) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.2393, 10.7558, 1.8820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 60, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 60,  
20) }
```

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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