

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.2082, 7.6767, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.2082, 7.6767, 0.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(16.7946, 8.6579,  
0.7860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AB0000
RGB	171, 0, 0
RGB Percent	67%, 0%, 0%
CMY	0.3294, 0.9999, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 1.00, 0.33
HSL	0°, 100%, 34%
HSV	0°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860
YIQ	51.1290, 101.9160, 36.2520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

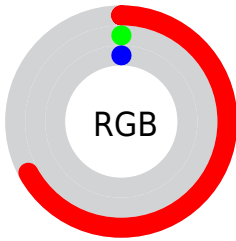
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	171, 0, 0
Decimal	11206656
CIELab	35.32, 59.38, 49.65
CIELCh	35, 77.401, 39.900
Yxy	8.6579, 0.6401, 0.3300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289396736 (0xFFAB0000)
YUV	51.1290, -25.2066, 105.1269
Hunter-Lab	29.4243, 50.3904, 19.0132

# Details

The XYZ color **16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **21.9087, 32.0563, 43.5606**, and the grayscale version is **3.1834, 3.3492, 3.6473**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.4692, 23.1917, 5.4073**, and **6.1843, 3.1881, 0.2894** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.7948, 8.6584, 0.7861**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.0988, 9.1034, 1.3904**.

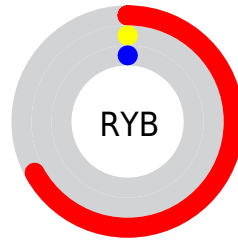
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (0%)

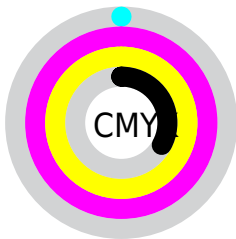
Blue (0%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (0%)

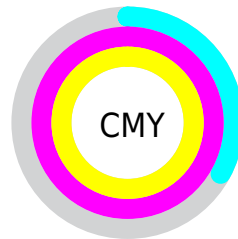


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860 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 16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 16.7946, 8.6579,  
0.7860


 16.7946, 8.6579,  
0.7860


 227.1653,  
180.8049, 99.3763


 10.1825, 4.5187,  
0.0000


 37.5187, 23.2385,  
5.3627


 5.5834, 1.9678,  
0.0000


 52.3615, 34.4486,  
10.1059


 2.6317, 0.5886,  
0.0000

 70.6785, 48.7846,  
17.0473

 0.9621, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 92.8352, 66.6307,  
26.6055


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 119.1968, 88.3714,  
39.1989

 150.1288,


114.3911, 55.2462

 185.9965,  
145.0741, 75.1658


 16.7946, 8.6579,  
0.7860


 16.7946, 8.6579,  
0.7860


 16.7948, 8.6584,  
0.7861

 17.0988, 9.1034,  
1.3904

 17.6645, 9.9313,  
2.5146

 18.5965, 11.2952,  
4.3670

 19.9426, 13.2650,  
7.0426

 21.7433, 15.9000,  
10.6221

■ 24.0344, 19.2525,  
15.1767

■ 26.8480, 23.3697,  
20.7702

■ 30.2137, 28.2946,  
27.4612

■ 34.1587, 34.0671,  
35.3040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.0097, 8.6579, 5.7810



16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860



11.5691, 8.6579, 0.0000

# Triad

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



16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860



2.4904, 8.6579, 3.2247



9.8055, 8.6579, 60.8358

# Complementary

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



16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860



21.9087, 32.0563, 43.5606

# 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.



5.6030, 8.6579, 56.9745



16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860



2.3155, 8.6579, 14.3525

# Square

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



16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860



3.8385, 8.6579, 0.1057



3.2217, 8.6579, 35.8678



15.1072, 8.6579, 43.9943



# Rectangle

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



16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860



8.2441, 8.6579, 0.0000



3.2217, 8.6579, 35.8678



8.2140, 8.6579, 62.1216

# Sweetspot

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



16.7948, 8.6585, 0.7861



47.7916, 41.4267, 36.6177



24.1451, 11.5982, 39.4939



10.1764, 8.5340, 7.2090



82.5889, 86.8899, 94.6231



15.4596, 16.2647, 17.7123



# Same Dimension

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



16.7948, 8.6585, 0.7861



30.0786, 15.5066, 1.4078



20.0825, 15.2340, 1.8820



8.0054, 8.0155, 8.3386



12.6609, 6.5273, 0.5926



0.3522, 0.1816, 0.0165

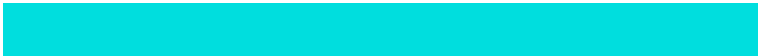


# Inverse Universe

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



21.9087, 32.0563, 43.5606



39.2374, 57.4113, 78.0153



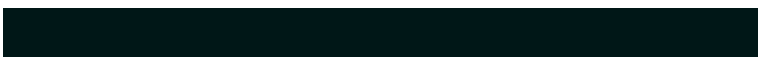
10.6387, 9.5164, 39.8039



8.2363, 9.0719, 10.2696



16.5161, 24.1660, 32.8385



0.4595, 0.6723, 0.9135



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

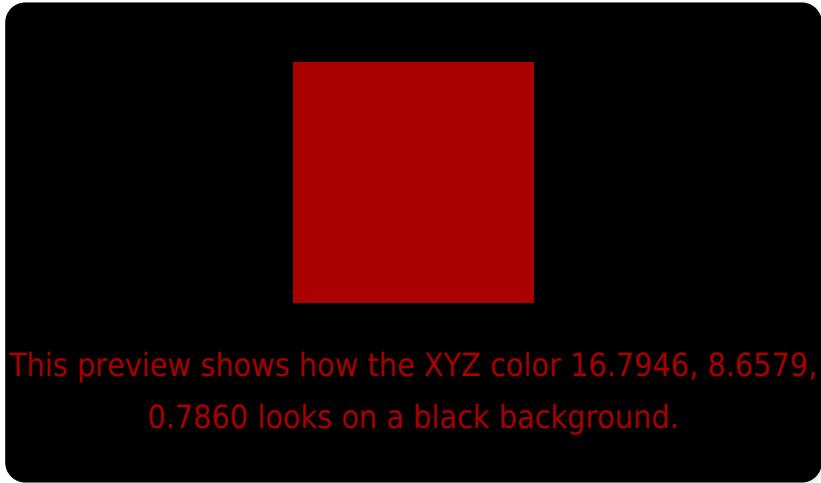
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black 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

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

**XYZ 16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.7946, 8.6579,



# 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

16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860

### Protanopia

8.4024, 9.2549, 2.1026

### Deuteranopia

9.3240, 9.2858, 1.3009



## Tritanopia

16.7629, 8.9166, 0.8376

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860

## Protanomaly

9.7576, 7.0492, 1.2618

## Deuteranomaly

10.7437, 7.3615, 0.8547

## Tritanomaly

16.6861, 8.7631, 0.8120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860

## Achromatopsia

3.1466, 3.3105, 3.6051

## Achromatomaly

5.4965, 3.5702, 1.7659

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860 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(171, 0, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 0, 0)  
}
```

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(171, 0, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 0, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860 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(171, 0, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 0, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 0, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 0, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 0, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 0, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.7946, 8.6579, 0.7860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 0, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171, 0,  
0) }
```

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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