

Converting Colors

XYZ(16.2354, 16.8729, 18.1712)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(16.2354, 16.8729, 18.1712)
contains.

XYZ(16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387)	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(16.2004, 16.9399,
18.0387)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	747271
RGB	116, 114, 113
RGB Percent	45%, 45%, 44%
CMY	0.5451, 0.5529, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.03, 0.55
HSL	20°, 1%, 45%
HSV	20°, 3%, 45%
XYZ	16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387
YIQ	114.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

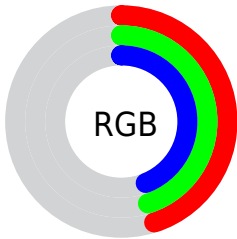
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 115, 113
Decimal	7631473
CIE Lab	48.18, 0.57, 0.82
CIE LCh	48, 0.996, 55.179
Yxy	16.9399, 0.3165, 0.3310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285821553 (0xFF747271)
YUV	114.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295
Hunter-Lab	41.1581, -1.7666, 2.8252

Details

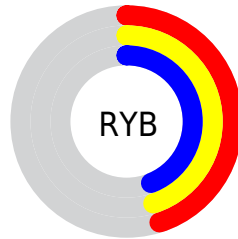
The XYZ color **16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **16.0932, 17.0329, 18.9626**, and the grayscale version is **16.1419, 16.9826, 18.4940**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.5762, 38.3139, 41.0649**, and **5.2862, 5.5070, 5.7854** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.7539, 15.0260, 14.5379**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.8049, 19.0359, 22.0045**.

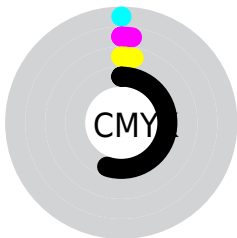
Distribution



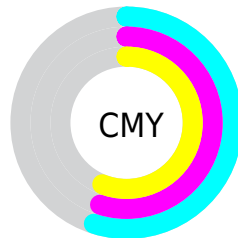
- Red (45%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387 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 16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.2004, 16.9399,
18.0387

■ 16.2004, 16.9399,
18.0387

223.7686,
234.8258, 253.3325

■ 9.7578, 10.1917,
10.8080

■ 36.5004, 38.2224,
40.9181

■ 5.2997, 5.5262,
5.8254

■ 51.0885, 53.5255,
57.4039

■ 2.4607, 2.5592,
2.6721

■ 69.1226, 72.4489,
77.8119

■ 0.8755, 0.9062,
0.9293

■ 90.9678, 95.3771,
102.5605

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

116.9897,
122.6946, 132.0683

147.5536,

154.7855, 166.7539

183.0247,
192.0345, 207.0358

■ 16.2004, 16.9399,
18.0387

■ 16.2004, 16.9399,
18.0387

■ 14.7539, 15.0260,
14.5379

■ 17.8049, 19.0359,
22.0045

■ 13.4592, 13.2871,
11.4838

■ 19.5708, 21.3164,
26.4505

■ 12.3113, 11.7189,
8.8586

■ 21.5030, 23.7867,
31.3925

■ 11.3049, 10.3159,
6.6430

■ 23.6059, 26.4511,
36.8451

■ 10.4340, 9.0726,
4.8158

■ 25.8836, 29.3139,
42.8226

■ 9.6922, 7.9830,
3.3543

■ 28.3402, 32.3791,
49.3386

■ 9.0727, 7.0406,
2.2331

■ 30.9795, 35.6507,
56.4061

■ 8.5677, 6.2386,
1.4238

■ 33.8054, 39.1324,
64.0377

■ 8.1683, 5.5692,
0.8914

■ 36.8214, 42.8281,
72.2457

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.2588, 16.9399, 18.2335



16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387



16.1155, 16.9399, 17.9527

Triad

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



16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387



15.9281, 16.9399, 18.4028



16.1750, 16.9399, 18.8992

Complementary

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



16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387



16.0932, 17.0329, 18.9626

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.



16.0863, 16.9399, 18.9456



16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387



15.9440, 16.9399, 18.6574

Square

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



16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387



15.9585, 16.9399, 18.1617



16.0017, 16.9399, 18.8567



16.2441, 16.9399, 18.7306

Rectangle

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



16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387



16.0554, 16.9399, 17.9680



16.0017, 16.9399, 18.8567



16.1465, 16.9399, 18.9297

Sweetspot

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



16.2009, 16.9406, 18.0391



28.8996, 30.3320, 32.7424



16.2023, 16.7613, 18.6012



6.8995, 7.2428, 7.8236



57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568



6.9614, 7.3239, 7.9757

Same Dimension

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



16.2009, 16.9406, 18.0391



28.3470, 29.6061, 31.3887



16.3712, 17.2813, 18.0958



3.9717, 4.1426, 4.3708



8.8720, 5.7452, 0.6413



42.5190, 26.5665, 2.8869

Inverse Universe

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



16.0932, 17.0329, 18.9626



28.1224, 29.7983, 33.3140



15.9238, 16.6941, 18.9062



3.9346, 4.1743, 4.6886



6.5181, 7.3759, 19.6227



30.9514, 34.3194, 95.3533

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

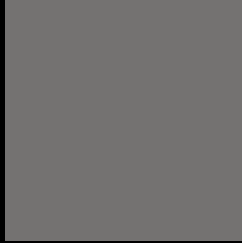
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387 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

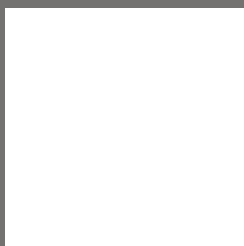
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.2004, 16.9399,

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

16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387

Protanopia

16.3341, 17.0088, 18.0449

Deuteranopia

17.3259, 17.0194, 18.2915



Tritanopia

16.7541, 16.9973, 20.8101

Trichromacy

**Original Color**

16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387

Protanomaly

16.3341, 17.0088, 18.0449

Deuteranomaly

16.8575, 16.9408, 18.3010

Tritanomaly

16.5710, 16.9241, 19.8460

Monochromacy

**Original Color**

16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387

Achromatopsia

15.9940, 16.8269, 18.3245

Achromatomaly

16.1248, 16.8944, 18.3307

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387 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(116, 114, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 114, 113)  
}
```

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(116, 114, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 114, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387 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(116, 114, 113) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 114, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 114, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 114, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 114, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 114,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.2004, 16.9399, 18.0387 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 114, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
114, 113) }
```

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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