

Converting Colors

XYZ(16.3299, 19.9896, 41.4213)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(16.3299, 19.9896, 41.4213)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(16.3654, 20.0387,
41.5334)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2185AB
RGB	33, 133, 171
RGB Percent	13%, 52%, 67%
CMY	0.8705, 0.4784, 0.3294
CMYK	0.81, 0.22, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	197°, 68%, 40%
HSV	197°, 81%, 67%
XYZ	16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334
YIQ	107.4320, -71.7980, -9.3820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

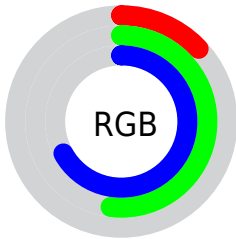
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 91, 171
Decimal	2196907
CIE _{Lab}	51.88, -14.43, -28.01
CIE _{LCh}	52, 31.508, 242.749
Yxy	20.0387, 0.2100, 0.2571
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280386987 (0xFF2185AB)
YUV	107.4320, 31.3390, -65.2769
Hunter-Lab	44.7646, -13.0806, -23.6751




Details

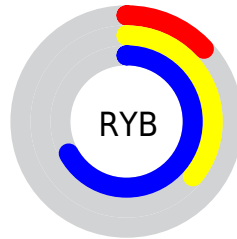
The XYZ color **16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **19.3233, 13.2756, 2.9836**, and the grayscale version is **14.0261, 14.7565, 16.0699**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.6532, 43.3755, 78.3920**, and **6.4230, 7.5184, 18.5654** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.3204, 18.5646, 41.3043**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7187, 21.7153, 41.7861**.

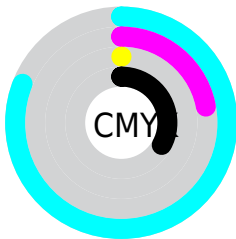
Distribution







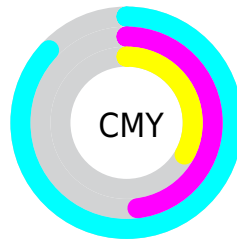
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (52%)
-  Blue (67%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (36%)
-  Blue (67%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (22%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (33%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (48%)
-  Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334 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 16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.3654, 20.0387,
41.5334

■ 16.3654, 20.0387,
41.5334

■ 224.7166,
252.1245, 368.2875

■ 9.8756, 12.4232,
28.4133

■ 36.7837, 43.4821,
78.7554

■ 5.3782, 7.0326,
18.3957

■ 51.4430, 60.0787,
103.6944

■ 2.5078, 3.4825,
11.0621

■ 69.5561, 80.4378,
133.4100

■ 0.8992, 1.3885,
5.9939

■ 91.4883, 104.9438,
168.3209

■ 0.0000, 0.2082,
2.7726

■ 117.6052,
133.9811, 208.8455

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.9797

■ 148.2719,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

167.9340, 255.4025

0.0000

183.8539,
207.1871, 308.4103

■ 16.3654, 20.0387,
41.5334

■ 16.3654, 20.0387,
41.5334

■ 15.3204, 18.5646,
41.3043

■ 17.7187, 21.7153,
41.7861

■ 14.5474, 17.3335,
41.1075

■ 19.4156, 23.6122,
42.0628

■ 21.4885, 25.7470,
42.3656

■ 23.9656, 28.1346,
42.6959

■ 26.8720, 30.7885,
43.0550

■ 30.2306, 33.7211,
43.4440

■ 34.0629, 36.9440,
43.8641

■ 38.3888, 40.4679,
44.3163

■ 43.2271, 44.3028,
44.8015

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.3257, 20.0387, 32.8072



16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334



19.3428, 20.0387, 44.5779

Triad

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



16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334



25.8770, 20.0387, 20.9844



15.9078, 20.0387, 10.1004

Complementary

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



16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334



19.3233, 13.2756, 2.9836

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.



18.7526, 20.0387, 8.5260



16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334



24.7041, 20.0387, 13.6069

Square

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



16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334



25.0567, 20.0387, 30.9232



22.0048, 20.0387, 9.6030



14.0830, 20.0387, 14.7036

Rectangle

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



16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334



21.5260, 20.0387, 42.4384



22.0048, 20.0387, 9.6030



16.7645, 20.0387, 9.2685

Sweetspot

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



16.3661, 20.0394, 41.5339



51.8009, 58.3742, 77.5390



16.2900, 29.8894, 10.6733



11.0897, 12.6134, 17.2378



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.



16.3661, 20.0394, 41.5339



26.2727, 31.3582, 73.6699



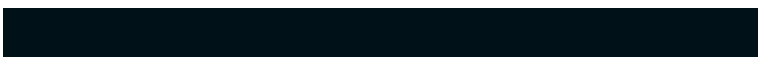
9.8806, 7.0684, 39.3721



8.0470, 8.6935, 10.2066



11.0121, 13.1581, 31.0039



0.3489, 0.4512, 0.8767

Inverse Universe

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



21.5727, 11.4398, 23.2621



36.7248, 18.2801, 36.0513



26.2736, 27.1762, 5.3004



8.2416, 8.1099, 9.5828



15.4220, 7.6314, 15.1338



0.4505, 0.2209, 0.5342

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334 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 × Fail

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

XYZ 16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334.

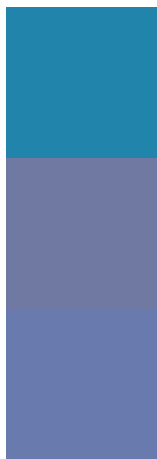


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.3654, 20.0387,

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

16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334

Protanopia

20.0411, 19.7281, 36.9341

Deuteranopia

20.4252, 19.9783, 42.8241



Tritanopia

14.2910, 20.0294, 31.1298

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334

Protanomaly

17.6924, 19.2228, 38.3752

Deuteranomaly

18.2281, 19.6011, 42.3578

Tritanomaly

14.9565, 20.0868, 34.5413

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334

Achromatopsia

13.9749, 14.7027, 16.0113

Achromatomaly

13.5829, 15.8080, 23.4544

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334 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(33, 133, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 133, 171)  
}
```

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(33, 133, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 133, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334 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(33, 133, 171) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 133, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 133, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 133, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 133, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 133,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.3654, 20.0387, 41.5334 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 133, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 133,  
171) }
```

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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