

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.3972, 29.3220, 4.7955)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.3972, 29.3220, 4.7955)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(16.3174, 29.1986,  
4.7759)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	43A800
RGB	67, 168, 0
RGB Percent	26%, 66%, 0%
CMY	0.7373, 0.3412, 0.9999
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 1.00, 0.34
HSL	96°, 100%, 33%
HSV	96°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759
YIQ	118.6490, -6.2680, -73.6600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

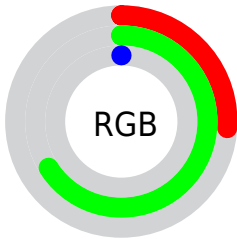
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 168, 101
Decimal	4433920
CIELab	60.96, -53.82, 62.15
CIElCh	61, 82.213, 130.891
Yxy	29.1986, 0.3245, 0.5806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282624000 (0xFF43A800)
YUV	118.6490, -58.4940, -45.2962
Hunter-Lab	54.0357, -40.6601, 32.5847

# Details

The XYZ color **16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **12.4374, 5.5955, 37.4720**, and the grayscale version is **17.6052, 18.5220, 20.1705**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.6441, 58.3177, 15.8037**, and **6.1307, 12.2615, 2.0436** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.3173, 29.1995, 4.7760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.1717, 29.6284, 5.3366**.

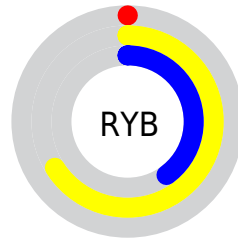
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (66%)

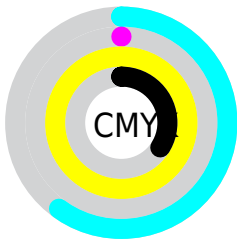
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (40%)

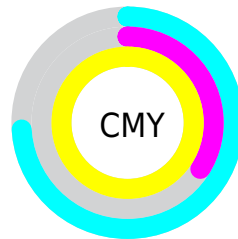


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759 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 16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 16.3174, 29.1986,  
4.7759


 16.3174, 29.1986,  
4.7759


224.4412,  
298.1509, 156.4943


 9.8413, 19.2311,  
2.0600


 36.7014, 58.3925,  
15.7630


 5.3553, 11.8374,  
0.5918


 51.3399, 78.3876,  
24.8712

 2.4941, 6.6331,  
0.0000


 69.4301, 102.4942,  
36.9473

 0.8923, 3.2337,  
0.0000

 91.3371, 131.0964,  
52.4098

 0.0000, 1.2549,  
0.0000

 117.4263,  
164.5788, 71.6772


 0.0000, 0.1059,  
0.0000


 148.0632,


 0.0000, 0.0000,


203.3258, 95.1680


0.0000


 183.6130,  
247.7217, 123.3009


 16.3174, 29.1986,  
4.7759


 16.3174, 29.1986,  
4.7759


 16.3173, 29.1995,  
4.7760

 17.1717, 29.6284,  
5.3366

 18.2359, 30.1558,  
6.3441

 19.5502, 30.7985,  
7.9793

 21.1352, 31.5654,  
10.3233

 23.0086, 32.4640,  
13.4447

■ 25.1865, 33.5014,  
17.4042

■ 27.6838, 34.6840,  
22.2565

■ 30.5141, 36.0177,  
28.0516

■ 33.6902, 37.5082,  
34.8357

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



24.0334, 29.1986, 1.9083



16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759



12.4642, 29.1986, 16.1045

# Triad

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



16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759



21.5303, 29.1986, 126.7071



53.3478, 29.1986, 21.8829

# Complementary

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



16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759



12.4374, 5.5955, 37.4720

# 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.



52.1731, 29.1986, 55.3291



16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759



31.8365, 29.1986, 132.2981

# Square

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



16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759



14.8932, 29.1986, 88.2917



43.5706, 29.1986, 100.6614



46.4570, 29.1986, 6.6762



# Rectangle

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



16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759



11.8105, 29.1986, 32.7197



43.5706, 29.1986, 100.6614



53.9205, 29.1986, 30.8826

# Sweetspot

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



16.3181, 29.1998, 4.7765



49.9645, 62.8090, 39.8483



20.7844, 17.5955, 2.3013



10.4793, 13.4953, 7.8761



80.6108, 84.8088, 92.3568



14.7206, 15.4872, 16.8656



# Same Dimension

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



16.3181, 29.1998, 4.7765



29.3819, 52.8674, 8.6558



14.1032, 28.0465, 5.1930



7.7093, 8.5482, 8.0329



12.3763, 22.0775, 3.6091



0.3591, 0.5670, 0.0905



# Inverse Universe

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



12.4374, 5.5955, 37.4720



22.3189, 10.0242, 67.9836



21.7519, 10.5666, 30.2585



7.5481, 7.5152, 9.4711



9.4501, 4.2551, 28.2987



0.2852, 0.1320, 0.6911



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

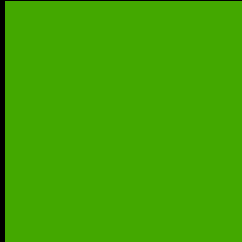
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759 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 16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.3174, 29.1986,



# 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

16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759

### Protanopia

25.9508, 28.8668, 4.2041

### Deuteranopia

29.3032, 28.7769, 5.6002



## Tritanopia

23.6660, 29.0212, 41.8904

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759

## Protanomaly

20.7746, 28.1098, 4.3308

## Deuteranomaly

22.0357, 27.5333, 4.9121

## Tritanomaly

18.9337, 28.1091, 18.6151

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759

## Achromatopsia

17.5343, 18.4475, 20.0893

## Achromatomaly

15.5057, 21.1224, 10.0973

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759 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(67, 168, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 168, 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(67, 168, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 168, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759 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(67, 168, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 168, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 168, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 168, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 168, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 168, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.3174, 29.1986, 4.7759 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 168, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 168,  
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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