

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.4321, 15.1947, 17.0243)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.4321, 15.1947, 17.0243)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(16.5227, 15.2396,  
17.1096)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	80666F
RGB	128, 102, 111
RGB Percent	50%, 40%, 44%
CMY	0.4980, 0.6000, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.13, 0.50
HSL	339°, 11%, 45%
HSV	339°, 20%, 50%
XYZ	16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096
YIQ	110.8000, 12.6070, 8.3110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

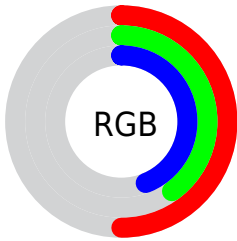
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 102, 111
Decimal	8414831
CIE Lab	45.96, 11.98, -1.10
CIE LCh	46, 12.030, 354.770
Yxy	15.2396, 0.3381, 0.3118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286604911 (0xFF80666F)
YUV	110.8000, 0.0986, 15.0844
Hunter-Lab	39.0379, 7.2333, 1.3408

# Details

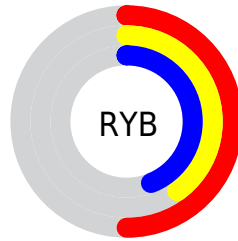
The XYZ color **16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **16.5290, 19.5955, 20.3648**, and the grayscale version is **15.0490, 15.8327, 17.2418**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.0581, 35.2506, 39.5012**, and **5.4053, 4.7110, 5.3270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.9212, 12.7397, 14.4075**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.3626, 18.1467, 20.1046**.

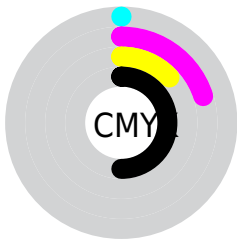
# Distribution



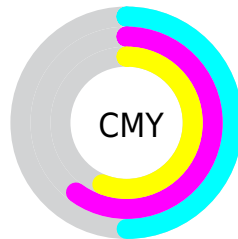
- Red (50%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096 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 16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.5227, 15.2396,  
17.1096

■ 16.5227, 15.2396,  
17.1096

225.6169,  
224.8119, 247.8685

■ 9.9880, 8.9877,  
10.1499

■ 37.0535, 35.2730,  
39.3074

■ 5.4532, 4.7332,  
5.3915

■ 51.7802, 49.8232,  
55.3825

■ 2.5530, 2.0916,  
2.4161

■ 69.9683, 67.9084,  
75.3331

■ 0.9221, 0.6599,  
0.7952

■ 91.9831, 89.9129,  
99.5779

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

118.1900,  
116.2211, 128.5352

148.9544,

147.2174, 162.6238

184.6416,  
183.2862, 202.2620

■ 16.5227, 15.2396,  
17.1096

■ 16.5227, 15.2396,  
17.1096

■ 14.9212, 12.7397,  
14.4075

■ 18.3626, 18.1467,  
20.1046

■ 13.5466, 10.6267,  
11.9883

■ 20.4489, 21.4759,  
23.4002

■ 12.3886, 8.8815,  
9.8424

■ 22.7911, 25.2442,  
27.0052

■ 11.4354, 7.4829,  
7.9596

■ 25.3976, 29.4667,  
30.9277

■ 10.6742, 6.4072,  
6.3289

■ 28.2765, 34.1579,  
35.1752

■ 10.0906, 5.6278,  
4.9384

■ 31.4354, 39.3317,  
39.7553

■ 9.6677, 5.1137,  
3.7750

■ 34.8819, 45.0014,  
44.6753

■ 9.3625, 4.7734,  
2.8405

■ 38.6230, 51.1798,  
49.9419

■ 42.6657, 57.8792,  
55.5621

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



16.1432, 15.2396, 20.0416



16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096



16.3357, 15.2396, 14.3538

# Triad

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



16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096



13.6801, 15.2396, 12.0061



13.3848, 15.2396, 21.6063

# Complementary

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



16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096



16.5290, 19.5955, 20.3648

# 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.



12.7792, 15.2396, 19.0545



16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096



12.9441, 15.2396, 13.5652

# Square

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



16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096



14.6639, 15.2396, 11.6136



12.6217, 15.2396, 16.0876



14.3071, 15.2396, 22.8250



# Rectangle

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



16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096



15.9193, 15.2396, 12.9503



12.6217, 15.2396, 16.0876



13.1392, 15.2396, 20.8625

# Sweetspot

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



16.5231, 15.2403, 17.1099



33.8088, 34.3033, 37.7526



16.2422, 14.9768, 22.4571



7.8715, 7.9611, 8.7691



62.3462, 65.5931, 71.4309



8.4577, 8.8982, 9.6901



# Same Dimension

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



16.5231, 15.2403, 17.1099



27.8448, 24.8798, 28.0443



16.4446, 15.8366, 14.7612



4.3845, 4.3669, 4.8290



9.2841, 4.7333, 2.8197



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



16.5231, 15.2403, 17.1099



27.8448, 24.8798, 28.0443



16.5965, 18.8241, 23.1810



4.3845, 4.3669, 4.8290



9.2841, 4.7333, 2.8197

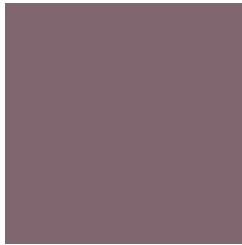


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096 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 16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096 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

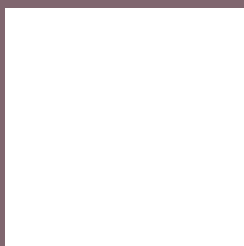
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.5227, 15.2396,



# 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

16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096

### Protanopia

14.7637, 15.2141, 18.3781

### Deuteranopia

15.5763, 15.3558, 16.8949



## Tritanopia

16.4679, 15.2177, 16.8212

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096

## Protanomaly

15.3938, 15.2360, 18.0491

## Deuteranomaly

15.8921, 15.3665, 16.8803

## Tritanomaly

16.4679, 15.2177, 16.8212

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096

## Achromatopsia

15.1092, 15.8961, 17.3108

## Achromatomaly

15.5679, 15.6547, 17.2401

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096 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(128, 102, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 102, 111)  
}
```

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(128, 102, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 102, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096 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(128, 102, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 102, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 102, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 102, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 102, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 102,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.5227, 15.2396, 17.1096 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 102, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
102, 111) }
```

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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