

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.5985, 9.3635, 3.1080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.5985, 9.3635, 3.1080)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(16.5070, 9.3106,  
3.1176)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A5222A
RGB	165, 34, 42
RGB Percent	65%, 13%, 16%
CMY	0.3529, 0.8666, 0.8353
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.75, 0.35
HSL	356°, 66%, 39%
HSV	356°, 79%, 65%
XYZ	16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176
YIQ	74.0810, 75.5080, 30.2600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

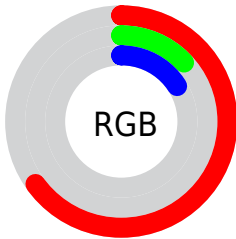
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	165, 34, 42
Decimal	10822186
CIELab	36.58, 52.34, 29.46
CIElCh	37, 60.066, 29.373
Yxy	9.3106, 0.5705, 0.3218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289012266 (0xFFA5222A)
YUV	74.0810, -15.8159, 79.7360
Hunter-Lab	30.5133, 43.1663, 15.3015

# Details

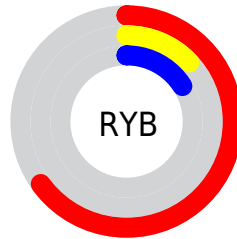
The XYZ color **16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **20.2018, 29.6850, 36.5681**, and the grayscale version is **6.5421, 6.8827, 7.4953**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.8666, 24.3555, 11.9905**, and **5.8257, 3.0033, 0.2726** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9176, 8.4931, 1.8076**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.4304, 10.6248, 5.0679**.

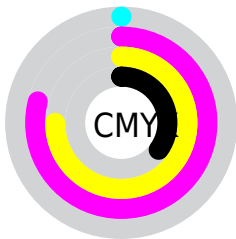
# Distribution



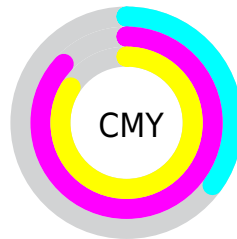
- Red (65%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176 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 16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 16.5070, 9.3106,  
3.1176


 16.5070, 9.3106,  
3.1176

225.5272,  
185.6783, 137.8446

 9.9767, 4.9443,  
1.1550


 37.0266, 24.4905,  
11.9173


 5.4457, 2.2146,  
0.0000

 51.7466, 36.0729,  
19.5914


 2.5485, 0.7280,  
0.0000

 69.9272, 50.8294,  
30.0065

 0.9198, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 91.9338, 69.1445,  
43.5810

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 118.1317, 91.4026,  
60.7336

 148.8864,

117.9879, 81.8826

184.5631,  
149.2851, 107.4468

16.5070, 9.3106,  
3.1176

16.5070, 9.3106,  
3.1176

15.9176, 8.4931,  
1.8076

17.4304, 10.6248,  
5.0679

15.5884, 8.0454,  
1.0483

18.7270, 12.4958,  
7.7261

15.5721, 8.0213,  
1.0165

20.4309, 14.9769,  
11.1514

22.5726, 18.1148,  
15.3968

25.1794, 21.9515,  
20.5107

■ 28.2765, 26.5257,  
26.5374

■ 31.8873, 31.8730,  
33.5185

■ 36.0335, 38.0271,  
41.4929

■ 40.7358, 45.0194,  
50.4975

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.9154, 9.3106, 10.3598



16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176



12.9401, 9.3106, 0.7952

# Triad

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



16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176



4.0704, 9.3106, 2.9468



8.7726, 9.3106, 46.5902

# Complementary

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



16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176



20.2018, 29.6850, 36.5681

# 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.



5.7269, 9.3106, 39.2463



16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176



3.5133, 9.3106, 9.9187

# Square

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



16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176



5.8273, 9.3106, 0.7493



4.0247, 9.3106, 23.5831



12.7690, 9.3106, 39.7926



# Rectangle

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



16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176



10.2116, 9.3106, 0.2814



4.0247, 9.3106, 23.5831



7.6142, 9.3106, 45.6446

# Sweetspot

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



16.5072, 9.3112, 3.1177



47.7265, 43.1973, 41.8639



21.1258, 10.9559, 36.5983



10.0355, 8.8557, 8.3759



78.6606, 82.7571, 90.1225



14.0027, 14.7319, 16.0430



# Same Dimension

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



16.5072, 9.3112, 3.1177



28.0622, 14.6213, 2.1601



19.5275, 15.5583, 3.4881



7.0905, 7.0926, 7.4629



11.7874, 6.0710, 0.8051



0.2526, 0.1295, 0.0430



# Inverse Universe

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



16.5072, 9.3112, 3.1177



28.0622, 14.6213, 2.1601



12.8393, 13.8323, 37.5902



7.0905, 7.0926, 7.4629



11.7874, 6.0710, 0.8051



0.2526, 0.1295, 0.0430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

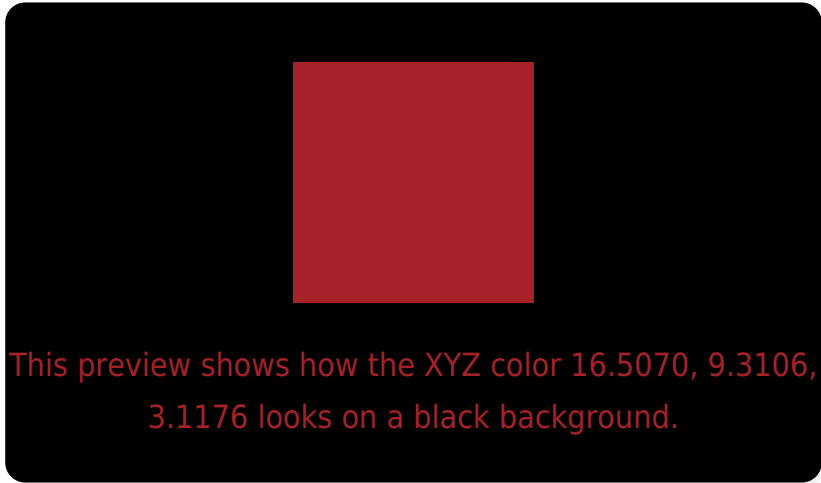
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.5070, 9.3106,



# 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

16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176

### Protanopia

8.9169, 9.5651, 5.5139

### Deuteranopia

9.6744, 9.5475, 2.7718



## Tritanopia

16.4215, 9.3227, 2.5241

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176

## Protanomaly

10.4555, 8.3844, 4.4354

## Deuteranomaly

11.2620, 8.5751, 2.7307

## Tritanomaly

16.4679, 9.3413, 2.7688

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176

## Achromatopsia

6.5089, 6.8478, 7.4573

## Achromatomaly

8.4969, 6.6015, 5.3838

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176 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(165, 34, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 34, 42)  
}
```

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(165, 34, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 34, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176 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(165, 34, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 34, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 34, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 34, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 34, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 34,  
42) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.5070, 9.3106, 3.1176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 34, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 34,  
42) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet  
interesting? Support Converting  
Colors with the new Membership  
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you  
double the colors in the color bucket, and more  
awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor