

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.6096, 27.5598, 17.9885)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.6096, 27.5598, 17.9885)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(16.5606, 27.4167,  
18.0548)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2CA26A
RGB	44, 162, 106
RGB Percent	17%, 64%, 42%
CMY	0.8274, 0.3647, 0.5843
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.35, 0.36
HSL	152°, 57%, 40%
HSV	152°, 73%, 64%
XYZ	16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548
YIQ	120.3340, -52.3520, -42.4320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

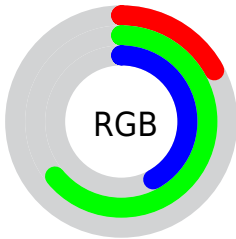
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	44, 121, 162
Decimal	2925162
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.36, -45.55, 20.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 49.772, 156.244
Yxy	27.4167, 0.2670, 0.4420
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281115242 (0xFF2CA26A)
YUV	120.3340, -7.0667, -66.9449
Hunter-Lab	52.3610, -35.1761, 16.2086

# Details

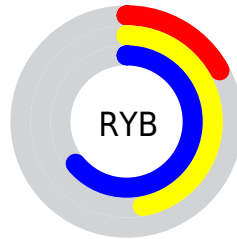
The XYZ color **16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **18.1022, 10.4036, 13.1121**, and the grayscale version is **17.9944, 18.9315, 20.6164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.1868, 55.6756, 41.1343**, and **6.2324, 11.2428, 5.8446** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.6138, 26.9735, 16.0164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.8163, 28.0165, 20.2960**.

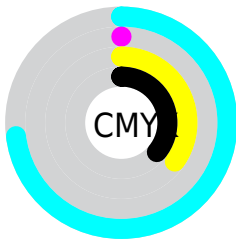
# Distribution



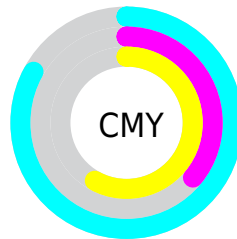
- Red (17%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548 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 16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.5606, 27.4167,  
18.0548

■ 16.5606, 27.4167,  
18.0548

225.8333,  
289.6691, 253.4262

■ 10.0151, 17.8864,  
10.8195

■ 37.1184, 55.5518,  
40.9459

■ 5.4713, 10.8685,  
5.8329

■ 51.8613, 74.9254,  
57.4387

■ 2.5639, 5.9785,  
2.6766

■ 70.0675, 98.3490,  
77.8545

■ 0.9276, 2.8320,  
0.9316

■ 92.1021, 126.2068,  
102.6118

■ 0.0000, 1.0447,  
0.0000

■ 118.3307,  
158.8834, 132.1290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 149.1185,

196.7630, 166.8248

184.8309,  
240.2301, 207.1177

■ 16.5606, 27.4167,  
18.0548

■ 16.5606, 27.4167,  
18.0548

■ 15.6138, 26.9735,  
16.0164

■ 17.8163, 28.0165,  
20.2960

■ 14.9391, 26.6658,  
14.1725

■ 19.4081, 28.7845,  
22.7442

■ 14.5651, 26.4993,  
12.9660

■ 21.3621, 29.7350,  
25.4059

■ 23.7015, 30.8796,  
28.2864

■ 26.4472, 32.2293,  
31.3909

■ 29.6188, 33.7938,  
34.7246

■ 33.2345, 35.5825,  
38.2923

■ 37.3112, 37.6041,  
42.0987

■ 41.8653, 39.8669,  
46.1483

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.5988, 27.4167, 9.8514



16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548



15.8726, 27.4167, 33.7408

# Triad

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



16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548



27.3834, 27.4167, 78.5904



36.9630, 27.4167, 13.8162

# Complementary

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



16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548



18.1022, 10.4036, 13.1121

# 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.



39.8725, 27.4167, 26.2743



16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548



33.8019, 27.4167, 66.9495

# Square

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



16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548



21.5248, 27.4167, 73.5479



38.6322, 27.4167, 45.9150



31.1884, 27.4167, 8.1749



# Rectangle

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



16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548



16.7236, 27.4167, 47.7370



38.6322, 27.4167, 45.9150



38.3472, 27.4167, 17.1066

# Sweetspot

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



16.5613, 27.4178, 18.0554



48.2365, 58.6190, 57.2308



18.7465, 28.7923, 6.9528



10.5289, 13.0155, 12.5198



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.



16.5613, 27.4178, 18.0554



27.5764, 48.6141, 27.0853



20.1378, 28.2984, 38.5844



7.1337, 7.9543, 8.3159



11.4963, 20.8849, 10.3300



0.2653, 0.4483, 0.3419



# Inverse Universe

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



18.1022, 10.4036, 13.1121



30.5434, 15.9883, 17.6669



16.3314, 9.8153, 3.4171



7.2072, 7.1393, 8.0774



12.8125, 6.4810, 6.2030



0.2931, 0.1457, 0.2559



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548 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 16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548 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 16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.5606, 27.4167,



# 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

16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548

### Protanopia

24.9675, 26.9814, 15.2013

### Deuteranopia

27.4547, 26.8852, 19.0716



## **Tritanopia**

21.0564, 27.2033, 40.7002

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548



## Protanomaly

19.8577, 25.9257, 16.0141



## Deuteranomaly

20.9659, 25.5142, 18.5716



## Tritanomaly

19.0923, 27.1504, 31.0223

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548



## Achromatopsia

17.8524, 18.7821, 20.4537



## Achromatomaly

16.1721, 20.8411, 19.3900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548 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(44, 162, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 162, 106)  
}
```

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(44, 162, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 162, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548 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(44, 162, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 162, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 162, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 162, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 162, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 162,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.5606, 27.4167, 18.0548 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 162, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 162,  
106) }
```

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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