

Converting Colors

XYZ(16.6705, 17.5387, 19.0996)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(16.6705, 17.5387, 19.0996)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(16.6002, 17.4647,
19.0191)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	747474
RGB	116, 116, 116
RGB Percent	45%, 45%, 45%
CMY	0.5451, 0.5451, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	126°, 0%, 45%
HSV	126°, 0%, 45%
XYZ	16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191
YIQ	116.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 116, 116
Decimal	7631988
CIE _{Lab}	48.84, 0.00, -0.01
CIE _{LCh}	49, 0.007, 296.608
Yxy	17.4647, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285822068 (0xFF747474)
YUV	116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	41.7908, -2.2298, 2.2705

Details

The XYZ color **16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **16.6008, 17.4651, 19.0199**, and the grayscale version is **16.6008, 17.4654, 19.0198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.2190, 39.1572, 42.6422**, and **5.4944, 5.7805, 6.2950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.5830, 16.4912, 15.9466**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.8785, 18.5660, 22.4569**.

Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (45%)

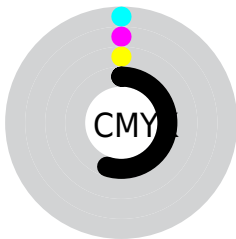
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (45%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191 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 16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.6002, 17.4647,
19.0191

■ 16.6002, 17.4647,
19.0191

226.0592,
237.8363, 258.9804

■ 10.0434, 10.5664,
11.5071

■ 37.1862, 39.1230,
42.6035

■ 5.4902, 5.7761,
6.2906

■ 51.9461, 54.6518,
59.5130

■ 2.5753, 2.7094,
2.9509

■ 70.1710, 73.8263,
80.3921

■ 0.9334, 0.9820,
1.0696

■ 92.2264, 97.0307,
105.6593

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

118.4775,
124.6495, 135.7333

149.2898,

157.0671, 171.0324

185.0286,
194.6679, 211.9753

■ 16.6002, 17.4647,
19.0191

■ 16.6002, 17.4647,
19.0191

■ 14.5830, 16.4912,
15.9466

■ 18.8785, 18.5660,
22.4569

■ 12.8161, 15.6387,
13.2263

■ 21.4253, 19.7971,
26.2703

■ 11.2902, 14.9032,
10.8459

■ 24.2493, 21.1629,
30.4706

■ 9.9948, 14.2795,
8.7921

■ 27.3587, 22.6673,
35.0682

■ 8.9186, 13.7622,
7.0506

■ 30.7612, 24.3141,
40.0733

■ 8.0496, 13.3452,
5.6062

■ 34.4641, 26.1068,
45.4955

■ 7.3741, 13.0221,
4.4421

■ 38.4746, 28.0490,
51.3442

■ 6.8774, 12.7854,
3.5403

■ 42.7996, 30.1440,
57.6285

■ 6.5421, 12.6269,
2.8804

■ 47.4458, 32.3951,
64.3572

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.5996, 17.4647, 19.0195



16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191



16.6007, 17.4647, 19.0179

Triad

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



16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191



16.6003, 17.4647, 19.0133



16.5985, 17.4647, 19.0159

Complementary

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



16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191



16.6008, 17.4651, 19.0199

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.



16.5987, 17.4647, 19.0142



16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191



16.5997, 17.4647, 19.0127

Square

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



16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191



16.6007, 17.4647, 19.0146



16.5991, 17.4647, 19.0131



16.5986, 17.4647, 19.0176

Rectangle

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



16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191



16.6008, 17.4647, 19.0169



16.5991, 17.4647, 19.0131



16.5985, 17.4647, 19.0153

Sweetspot

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



16.6007, 17.4655, 19.0195



29.1803, 30.6999, 33.4322



16.6009, 17.4656, 19.0194



6.9614, 7.3239, 7.9757



57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568

Same Dimension

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



16.6007, 17.4655, 19.0195



29.1803, 30.6999, 33.4322



16.6008, 17.4655, 19.0198



4.1094, 4.3234, 4.7081



7.0805, 14.0462, 2.7140



34.3438, 68.3848, 12.3816

Inverse Universe

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



16.6008, 17.4651, 19.0199



29.1803, 30.6999, 33.4322



16.6008, 17.4651, 19.0196



4.1094, 4.3234, 4.7081



10.8724, 5.2827, 15.0681



52.7954, 25.6683, 72.4430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191 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 16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

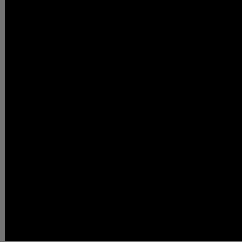
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.6002, 17.4647,

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

16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191

Protanopia

16.7543, 17.3740, 18.9935

Deuteranopia

17.7575, 17.3847, 19.2493



Tritanopia

17.1049, 17.4986, 21.5448

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191

Protanomaly

16.6192, 17.3043, 18.9871

Deuteranomaly

17.2844, 17.3056, 19.2589

Tritanomaly

16.9180, 17.4239, 20.5606

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191

Achromatopsia

16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191

Achromatomaly

16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191 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(116, 116, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 116, 116)  
}
```

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(116, 116, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 116, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191 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(116, 116, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 116, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 116, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 116, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 116, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 116,  
116) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.6002, 17.4647, 19.0191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 116, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
116, 116) }
```

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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