

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(16.7566, 16.5913,  
2.6671)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F6C0C
RGB	143, 108, 12
RGB Percent	56%, 42%, 5%
CMY	0.4392, 0.5765, 0.9529
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.92, 0.44
HSL	44°, 85%, 30%
HSV	44°, 92%, 56%
XYZ	16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671
YIQ	107.5210, 51.6760, -22.4360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

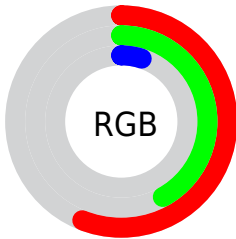
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	60, 143, 12
Decimal	9399308
CIELab	47.74, 5.62, 51.81
CIELCh	48, 52.118, 83.813
Yxy	16.5913, 0.4653, 0.4607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287589388 (0xFF8F6C0C)
YUV	107.5210, -47.0919, 31.1151
Hunter-Lab	40.7324, 2.1500, 24.6305

# Details

The XYZ color **16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **6.1261, 4.0945, 26.4538**, and the grayscale version is **14.2377, 14.9791, 16.3123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.5289, 37.6311, 10.7544**, and **5.6932, 5.4122, 0.7446** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.3585, 15.9014, 2.2071**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2923, 17.4651, 3.4550**.

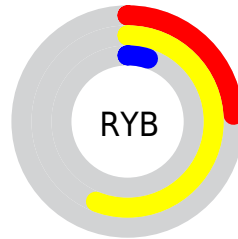
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (42%)

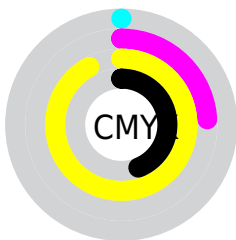
Blue (5%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (5%)

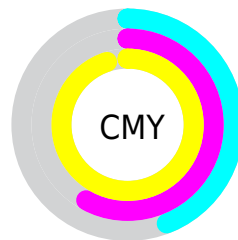


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671 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 16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.7566, 16.5913,  
2.6671

■ 16.7566, 16.5913,  
2.6671

226.9495,  
232.8060, 132.0007

■ 10.1553, 9.9435,  
0.9268

■ 37.4537, 37.6217,  
10.7953

■ 5.5651, 5.3615,  
0.0000

■ 52.2803, 52.7732,  
18.0208

■ 2.6206, 2.4609,  
0.0000

■ 70.5794, 71.5280,  
27.9119

■ 0.9565, 0.8570,  
0.0000

■ 92.7163, 94.2705,  
40.8871

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 119.0564,  
121.3852, 57.3651

■ 149.9651,

153.2564, 77.7643

■ 185.8077,  
190.2686, 102.5034

■ 16.7566, 16.5913,  
2.6671

■ 16.7566, 16.5913,  
2.6671

■ 16.3585, 15.9014,  
2.2071

■ 17.2923, 17.4651,  
3.4550

■ 17.9255, 18.4059,  
4.6698

■ 18.6672, 19.4191,  
6.3670

■ 19.5265, 20.5086,  
8.5931

■ 20.5115, 21.6779,  
11.3895

■ 21.6293, 22.9304,  
14.7931

■ 22.8866, 24.2689,  
18.8381

■ 24.2896, 25.6963,  
23.5557

■ 25.8440, 27.2151,  
28.9753

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



21.6837, 16.5913, 4.2483



16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671



12.4166, 16.5913, 3.2780

# Triad

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



16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671



8.9018, 16.5913, 30.5559



24.1781, 16.5913, 37.8852

# Complementary

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



16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671



6.1261, 4.0945, 26.4538

# 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.



19.6775, 16.5913, 53.2554



16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671



11.0423, 16.5913, 47.7612

# Square

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



16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671



8.4244, 16.5913, 15.4344



14.8220, 16.5913, 57.5570



26.4798, 16.5913, 20.9790



# Rectangle

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



16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671



10.3368, 16.5913, 5.1417



14.8220, 16.5913, 57.5570



22.8341, 16.5913, 43.6819

# Sweetspot

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



16.7570, 16.5921, 2.6674



39.6127, 42.0133, 29.2730



12.0161, 6.3254, 3.5067



8.9325, 9.4712, 6.2314



69.3244, 72.9347, 79.4259



10.7221, 11.2805, 12.2844



# Same Dimension

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



16.7570, 16.5921, 2.6674



29.1495, 28.1846, 3.9038



16.9088, 23.2902, 3.9523



5.7193, 6.0450, 5.7547



14.4819, 14.0954, 1.9574



0.1566, 0.1711, 0.0248



# Inverse Universe

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



6.1261, 4.0945, 26.4538



10.0080, 5.8098, 47.1319



5.9796, 2.7052, 26.1933



5.2395, 5.4748, 6.8094



5.0178, 3.0217, 23.2959

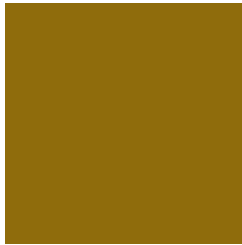


0.0641, 0.0611, 0.2281



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671 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 16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671 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 16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.7566, 16.5913,



# 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

16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671

### Protanopia

14.9987, 16.6555, 2.8398

### Deuteranopia

16.9305, 16.6810, 2.6752



## Tritanopia

19.4767, 16.4930, 16.3443

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671

## Protanomaly

15.5397, 16.6039, 2.7666

## Deuteranomaly

16.9305, 16.6810, 2.6752

## Tritanomaly

17.9069, 16.2925, 8.5043

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671

## Achromatopsia

14.2537, 14.9960, 16.3306

## Achromatomaly

14.4503, 15.2711, 8.4893

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671 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(143, 108, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 108, 12)  
}
```

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(143, 108, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 108, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671 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(143, 108, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 108, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 108, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 108, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 108, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 108,  
12) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.7566, 16.5913, 2.6671 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 108, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
108, 12) }
```

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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