

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.7600, 8.0000, 29.7053)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.7600, 8.0000, 29.7053)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(16.6603, 7.9528,  
29.5111)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E0096
RGB	142, 0, 150
RGB Percent	56%, 0%, 59%
CMY	0.4431, 0.9999, 0.4118
CMYK	0.05, 1.00, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	297°, 100%, 29%
HSV	297°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111
YIQ	59.5580, 36.4820, 76.7540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

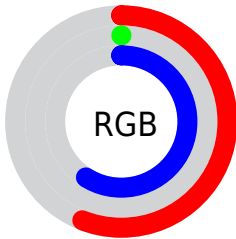
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 0, 150
Decimal	9306262
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.88, 64.80, -43.42
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 78.008, 326.175
Yxy	7.9528, 0.3078, 0.1469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287496342 (0xFF8E0096)
YUV	59.5580, 44.5879, 72.3016
Hunter-Lab	28.2007, 56.1023, -42.3045

# Details

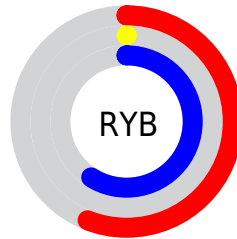
The XYZ color **16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **11.0068, 21.8645, 3.6405**, and the grayscale version is **4.1718, 4.3891, 4.7797**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.2265, 21.8576, 60.0145**, and **6.1351, 2.9081, 11.7932** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.6604, 7.9528, 29.5112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9693, 8.3659, 29.5747**.

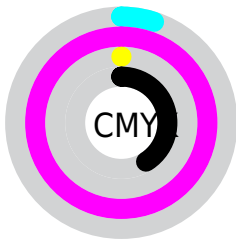
# Distribution



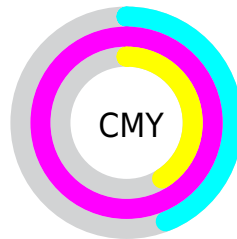
- Red (56%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111 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 16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.6603, 7.9528,  
29.5111

■ 16.6603, 7.9528,  
29.5111

■ 226.4017,  
175.3613, 313.7549

■ 10.0864, 4.0648,  
19.2189

■ 37.2890, 21.8659,  
59.9400

■ 5.5190, 1.7099,  
11.6501

■ 52.0746, 32.6597,  
80.9138

■ 2.5927, 0.4300,  
6.3863

■ 70.3281, 46.5242,  
106.2851

■ 0.9422, 0.0000,  
3.0088

■ 92.4148, 63.8438,  
136.4726


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0991

■ 118.7002, 85.0030,  
171.8948

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 149.5496,

110.3860, 212.9703


 185.3283,  
140.3773, 260.1175


 16.6603, 7.9528,  
29.5111


 16.6603, 7.9528,  
29.5111


 16.6604, 7.9528,  
29.5112

 16.9693, 8.3659,  
29.5747

 17.4016, 9.0247,  
29.6790

 18.0157, 10.0453,  
29.8437

 18.8341, 11.4732,  
30.0761

 19.8763, 13.3471,  
30.3829

■ 21.1593, 15.7013,  
30.7697

■ 22.6987, 18.5667,  
31.2416

■ 24.5085, 21.9716,  
31.8035

■ 26.6020, 25.9423,  
32.4595

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



11.7998, 7.9528, 51.6864



16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111



19.0976, 7.9528, 10.3279

# Triad

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



16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111



8.1210, 7.9528, 0.0000



2.3186, 7.9528, 23.7657

# Complementary

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



16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111



11.0068, 21.8645, 3.6405

# 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.



1.9631, 7.9528, 7.1808



16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111



4.4796, 7.9528, 0.0000

# Square

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



16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111



13.1256, 7.9528, 0.0000



2.5773, 7.9528, 1.0510



3.8419, 7.9528, 46.6856



# Rectangle

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



16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111



18.5331, 7.9528, 3.6143



2.5773, 7.9528, 1.0510



2.0909, 7.9528, 17.0211

# Sweetspot

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



16.6606, 7.9532, 29.5113



39.8818, 32.4362, 55.0801



5.6139, 2.4195, 29.0254



8.5999, 6.7432, 12.1331



71.1368, 74.8414, 81.5023



11.3376, 11.9280, 12.9896



# Same Dimension

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



16.6606, 7.9532, 29.5113



29.3541, 14.0103, 52.0784



14.2178, 7.1403, 9.2244



6.0051, 5.8936, 7.2908



13.8263, 6.6003, 24.4763



0.1768, 0.0847, 0.2999



# Inverse Universe

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



12.6218, 6.5019, 0.8199



22.2535, 11.4655, 1.3370



11.8609, 22.1946, 8.6611



5.8126, 5.8201, 6.1193



10.4719, 5.3938, 0.7001



0.1307, 0.0670, 0.0217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111 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

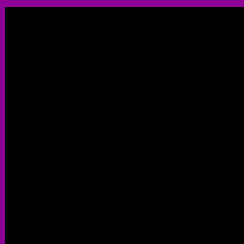
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.6603, 7.9528,



# 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

16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111

### Protanopia

9.9365, 8.5645, 38.1752

### Deuteranopia

8.7377, 8.5409, 26.3873



## Tritanopia

11.9769, 8.3923, 5.6913

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111



## Protanomaly

9.0330, 5.6709, 34.3367



## Deuteranomaly

9.2876, 6.0963, 27.0728



## Tritanomaly

12.9120, 7.4467, 11.5833

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111



## Achromatopsia

4.2949, 4.5186, 4.9208



## Achromatomaly

6.8853, 4.3502, 10.8327

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111 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(142, 0, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 0, 150)  
}
```

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(142, 0, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 0, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111 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(142, 0, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 0, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 0, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 0, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 0, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 0,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.6603, 7.9528, 29.5111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 0, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 0,  
150) }
```

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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