

Converting Colors

XYZ(16.8509, 20.0557, 47.6860)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(16.8509, 20.0557, 47.6860)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(16.9348, 20.1940,
47.8050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0085B7
RGB	0, 133, 183
RGB Percent	0%, 52%, 72%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4784, 0.2824
CMYK	1.00, 0.27, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	196°, 100%, 36%
HSV	196°, 100%, 72%
XYZ	16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050
YIQ	98.9330, -95.3180, -12.6460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

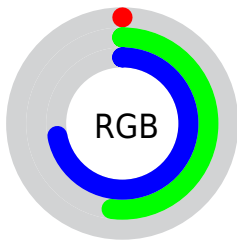
Format	Color
RYB	0, 77, 183
Decimal	34231
CIELab	52.06, -11.99, -34.67
CIELCh	52, 36.686, 250.921
Yxy	20.1940, 0.1994, 0.2378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278224311 (0xFF0085B7)
YUV	98.9330, 41.4450, -86.7642
Hunter-Lab	44.9377, -11.3733, -31.6166

Details

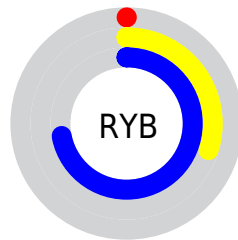
The XYZ color **16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **20.6710, 12.3517, 1.2957**, and the grayscale version is **11.7621, 12.3747, 13.4760**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.7550, 43.7295, 88.1121**, and **7.1996, 7.9524, 22.2746** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.9337, 20.1917, 47.8050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.8920, 21.7285, 48.0512**.

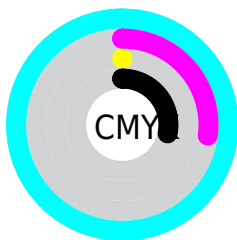
Distribution



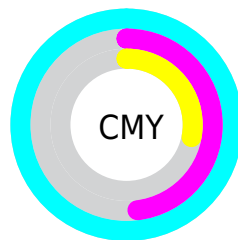
- Red (0%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050 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 16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.9348, 20.1940,
47.8050

■ 16.9348, 20.1940,
47.8050

■ 227.9599,
252.9634, 394.5051

■ 10.2830, 12.5361,
33.3136

■ 37.7581, 43.7422,
88.2765

■ 5.6507, 7.1099,
22.0937

■ 52.6604, 60.4013,
115.0937

■ 2.6725, 3.5309,
13.7268

■ 71.0436, 80.8297,
146.8566

■ 0.9830, 1.4148,
7.7943

■ 93.2729, 105.4116,
183.9837

■ 0.0000, 0.2276,
3.8777

■ 119.7139,
134.5316, 226.8935

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
1.5585

■ 150.7318,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

168.5739, 276.0047

0.2610

186.6921,
207.9231, 331.7357

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 16.9348, 20.1940,
47.8050

■ 16.9348, 20.1940,
47.8050

■ 16.9337, 20.1917,
47.8050

■ 17.8920, 21.7285,
48.0512

■ 19.1203, 23.4515,
48.3190

■ 20.7100, 25.4106,
48.6133

■ 22.7051, 27.6289,
48.9364

■ 25.1428, 30.1263,
49.2899

■ 28.0560, 32.9204,
49.6757

■ 31.4742, 36.0270,
50.0952

■ 35.4246, 39.4607,
50.5497

■ 39.9322, 43.2349,
51.0407

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.2504, 20.1940, 38.4520



16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050



20.5906, 20.1940, 49.0909

Triad

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



16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050



27.1684, 20.1940, 18.3075



14.8527, 20.1940, 9.7959

Complementary

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



16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050



20.6710, 12.3517, 1.2957

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.



17.8616, 20.1940, 7.3181



16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050



25.1655, 20.1940, 11.0567

Square

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



16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050



26.8355, 20.1940, 29.4417



21.6452, 20.1940, 7.6889



13.1608, 20.1940, 15.9119

Rectangle

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



16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050



23.1370, 20.1940, 44.8503



21.6452, 20.1940, 7.6889



15.7261, 20.1940, 8.6164

Sweetspot

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



16.9355, 20.1947, 47.8055



56.0307, 64.2222, 89.6787



17.4848, 34.0878, 8.5447



11.7866, 13.6556, 19.7362



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988

Same Dimension

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



16.9355, 20.1947, 47.8055



30.1259, 35.7591, 85.5501



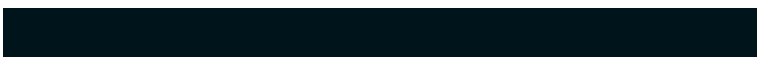
9.4018, 5.1272, 45.2943



9.0535, 9.7843, 11.4908



11.8726, 14.2048, 33.3691



0.4672, 0.5981, 1.1926

Inverse Universe

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



23.7628, 11.7617, 23.2087



42.4546, 21.0221, 41.0229



28.9521, 28.9141, 4.0561



9.2734, 9.1197, 10.7870



16.6064, 8.2163, 16.3459



0.6100, 0.2995, 0.7056

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050 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 16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

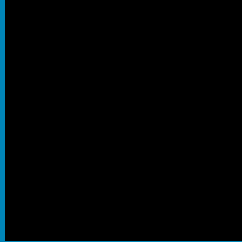
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

XYZ 16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050.

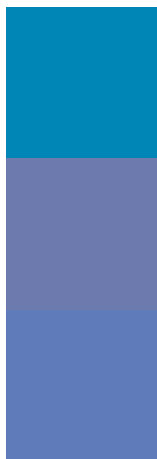


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.9348, 20.1940,

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

16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050

Protanopia

20.7839, 20.1632, 42.8409

Deuteranopia

20.5592, 20.1016, 48.6953



Tritanopia

14.4338, 20.3151, 31.1774

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050

Protanomaly

17.8509, 19.3612, 44.3912

Deuteranomaly

18.1046, 19.6001, 48.1764

Tritanomaly

15.2372, 20.1815, 36.8106

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050

Achromatopsia

11.8596, 12.4772, 13.5877

Achromatomaly

11.7636, 14.0373, 23.2086

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050 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(0, 133, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 133, 183)  
}
```

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(0, 133, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 133, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050 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(0, 133, 183) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 133, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 133, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 133, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 133, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 133,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.9348, 20.1940, 47.8050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 133, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 133,  
183) }
```

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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