

# Converting Colors

XYZ(16.8628, 27.2319, 21.6809)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(16.8628, 27.2319, 21.6809)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(16.8740, 27.2337,  
21.8200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26A177
RGB	38, 161, 119
RGB Percent	15%, 63%, 47%
CMY	0.8510, 0.3686, 0.5333
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.26, 0.37
HSL	160°, 62%, 39%
HSV	160°, 76%, 63%
XYZ	16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200
YIQ	119.4350, -59.8260, -39.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

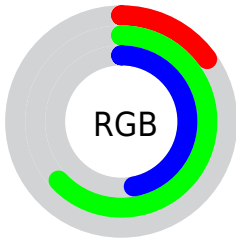
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	38, 112, 161
Decimal	2531703
CIELab	59.19, -43.08, 12.60
CIELCh	59, 44.884, 163.697
Yxy	27.2337, 0.2559, 0.4131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280721783 (0xFF26A177)
YUV	119.4350, -0.2145, -71.4185
Hunter-Lab	52.1859, -33.6085, 11.7398

# Details

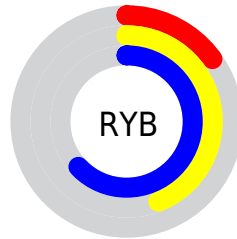
The XYZ color **16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **16.8400, 9.5433, 8.5453**, and the grayscale version is **17.6877, 18.6088, 20.2650**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.7571, 55.4495, 47.2409**, and **6.4681, 11.1673, 7.6090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.0832, 26.8638, 20.1093**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.9421, 27.7458, 23.6446**.

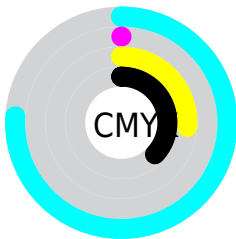
# Distribution



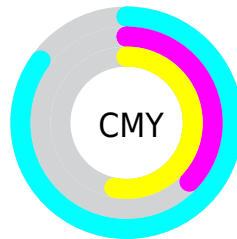
- Red (15%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200 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 16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.8740, 27.2337,  
21.8200

■ 16.8740, 27.2337,  
21.8200

227.6157,  
288.7869, 274.5276

■ 10.2394, 17.7488,  
13.5276

■ 37.6543, 55.2587,  
47.3467

■ 5.6215, 10.7698,  
7.6579

■ 52.5308, 74.5675,  
65.4181

■ 2.6548, 5.9123,  
3.7922

■ 70.8853, 97.9198,  
87.5863

■ 0.9739, 2.7918,  
1.5121

■ 93.0832, 125.7000,  
114.2698

■ 0.0000, 1.0240,  
0.2269

■ 119.4898,  
158.2924, 145.8871

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.4706,

196.0814, 182.8568

186.3907,  
239.4514, 225.5975

■ 16.8740, 27.2337,  
21.8200

■ 16.8740, 27.2337,  
21.8200

■ 16.0832, 26.8638,  
20.1093

■ 17.9421, 27.7458,  
23.6446

■ 15.5251, 26.6109,  
18.5070

■ 19.3151, 28.4121,  
25.5842

■ 15.3480, 26.5317,  
17.9541

■ 21.0195, 29.2469,  
27.6423

■ 23.0783, 30.2622,  
29.8215

■ 25.5123, 31.4685,  
32.1243

■ 28.3406, 32.8757,  
34.5531

■ 31.5812, 34.4930,  
37.1101

■ 35.2507, 36.3291,  
39.7977

■ 39.3650, 38.3919,  
42.6178

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.1433, 27.2337, 12.4936



16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200



16.7790, 27.2337, 37.5603

# Triad

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



16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200



28.5158, 27.2337, 70.7715



34.4648, 27.2337, 13.0585

# Complementary

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



16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200



16.8400, 9.5433, 8.5453

# 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.



37.8024, 27.2337, 22.9413



16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200



34.0480, 27.2337, 57.9607

# Square

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



16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200



22.9817, 27.2337, 70.1262



37.6397, 27.2337, 39.1664



29.0226, 27.2337, 8.8267



# Rectangle

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



16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200



17.9287, 27.2337, 50.2335



37.6397, 27.2337, 39.1664



35.9029, 27.2337, 15.6371

# Sweetspot

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



16.8747, 27.2348, 21.8206



47.1140, 57.0637, 58.7946



16.4933, 27.3824, 6.2503



9.9745, 12.3369, 12.5759



76.7382, 80.7346, 87.9200



13.3056, 13.9985, 15.2444



# Same Dimension

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



16.8747, 27.2348, 21.8206



28.0402, 47.7623, 33.8902



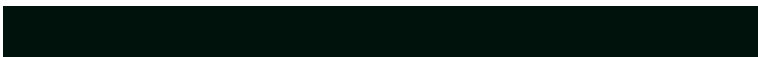
16.9883, 22.4965, 37.1663



7.1728, 7.9699, 8.5219



12.2772, 21.1972, 14.4421



0.2788, 0.4537, 0.4129



# Inverse Universe

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



16.8400, 9.5433, 8.5453



28.0581, 14.5780, 9.4017



16.4848, 10.5900, 3.0095



7.1689, 7.1240, 7.8761



12.3067, 6.2787, 3.5397

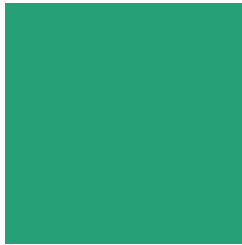


0.2801, 0.1405, 0.1874



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200 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 16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200 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 16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 16.8740, 27.2337,



# 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

16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200

### Protanopia

25.1018, 26.7549, 18.5930

### Deuteranopia

27.1402, 26.6406, 22.7805



## **Tritanopia**

20.7463, 27.2895, 40.7332

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200

**Protanomaly**

20.0009, 25.6871, 19.5267

**Deuteranomaly**

20.8407, 25.3689, 22.2106

**Tritanomaly**

19.0833, 27.1002, 33.0792

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200

**Achromatopsia**

17.5343, 18.4475, 20.0893

**Achromatomaly**

16.0713, 20.5558, 20.5734

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200 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(38, 161, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 161, 119)  
}
```

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(38, 161, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 161, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200 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(38, 161, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 161, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 161, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 161, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 161, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 161,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 16.8740, 27.2337, 21.8200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 161, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 161,  
119) }
```

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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