

# Converting Colors

XYZ(10.8059, 15.1245, 20.0698)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(10.8059, 15.1245, 20.0698)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(10.8342, 15.1641,  
20.1252)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	247878
RGB	36, 120, 120
RGB Percent	14%, 47%, 47%
CMY	0.8588, 0.5294, 0.5294
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	180°, 54%, 31%
HSV	180°, 70%, 47%
XYZ	10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252
YIQ	94.8840, -50.0640, -17.8080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

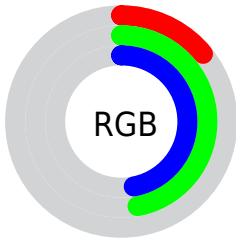
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	36, 78, 120
Decimal	2390136
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.86, -24.20, -7.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 25.268, 196.731
Yxy	15.1641, 0.2349, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280580216 (0xFF247878)
YUV	94.8840, 12.3822, -51.6413
Hunter-Lab	38.9411, -18.4847, -3.3830

# Details

The XYZ color **10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **8.6956, 5.3827, 2.2502**, and the grayscale version is **10.8299, 11.3939, 12.4080**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.0061, 35.2454, 44.4094**, and **3.4229, 4.9744, 6.9106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.4837, 14.9838, 20.1091**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.3261, 15.4180, 20.1486**.

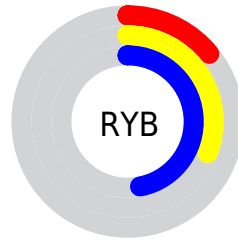
# Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (47%)

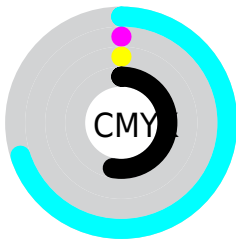
Blue (47%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (47%)

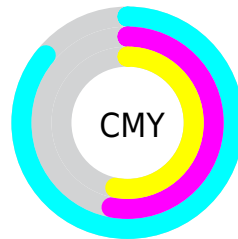


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252 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 10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



10.8342, 15.1641,  
20.1252

10.8342, 15.1641,  
20.1252

190.4584,  
224.3573, 265.2187

6.0219, 8.9346,  
12.3011

26.9888, 35.1408,  
44.4887

2.8992, 4.6986,  
6.8241

39.0619, 49.6568,  
61.8652

1.1007, 2.0715,  
3.2755

54.2860, 67.7038,  
83.2629

0.0257, 0.6485,  
1.2370

73.0264, 89.6662,  
109.1004

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0093

95.6484, 115.9284,  
139.7962

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

122.5176,

146.8747, 175.7688

153.9991,  
182.8895, 217.4368

■ 10.8342, 15.1641,  
20.1252

■ 10.8342, 15.1641,  
20.1252

■ 10.4837, 14.9838,  
20.1091

■ 11.3261, 15.4180,  
20.1486

■ 10.2586, 14.8677,  
20.0985

■ 11.9708, 15.7504,  
20.1788

■ 10.1069, 14.7895,  
20.0913

■ 12.7799, 16.1675,  
20.2168

■ 10.1069, 14.7895,  
20.0913

■ 13.7637, 16.6746,  
20.2629

■ 14.9315, 17.2767,  
20.3176

■ 16.2921, 17.9781,  
20.3813

■ 17.8536, 18.7831,  
20.4545

■ 19.6238, 19.6956,  
20.5374

■ 21.6098, 20.7195,  
20.6304

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



10.7813, 15.1641, 13.9614



10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252



11.7829, 15.1641, 26.6151

# Triad

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



10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252



17.6073, 15.1641, 25.9317



15.3741, 15.1641, 7.5204

# Complementary

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



10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252



8.6956, 5.3827, 2.2502

# 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.



17.4080, 15.1641, 9.3554



10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252



18.7805, 15.1641, 19.3538

# Square

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



10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252



15.6251, 15.1641, 30.4925



18.7041, 15.1641, 13.3579



13.2653, 15.1641, 7.6296



# Rectangle

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



10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252



12.8541, 15.1641, 29.8087



18.7041, 15.1641, 13.3579



16.0931, 15.1641, 7.9065

# Sweetspot

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



10.8347, 15.1647, 20.1256



25.9276, 30.2137, 35.7181



7.8128, 13.9617, 3.9526



6.0334, 7.1030, 8.4597



59.0181, 62.0916, 67.6177



7.4413, 7.8288, 8.5256



# Same Dimension

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



10.8347, 15.1647, 20.1256



18.1738, 26.2164, 35.3546



6.9432, 7.3816, 18.8288



4.1071, 4.5124, 5.0977



11.0256, 16.1339, 21.9177



52.5934, 76.9604, 104.5494



# Inverse Universe

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



8.6956, 5.3827, 2.2502



14.1429, 7.7833, 1.6704



10.6908, 9.3731, 2.9152



3.9983, 4.0150, 4.1888



8.4502, 4.3562, 0.3955

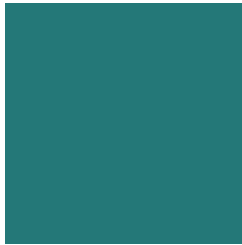


40.3081, 20.7796, 1.8865



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252 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 10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252 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

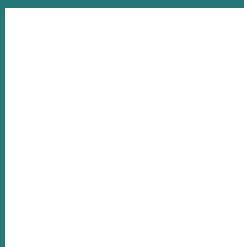
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 10.8342, 15.1641,



# 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

10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252

### Protanopia

14.4890, 14.9365, 17.4486

### Deuteranopia

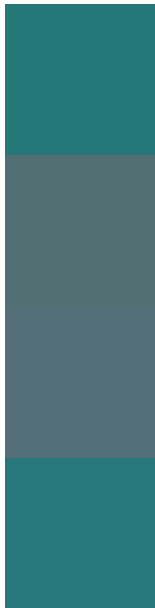
15.1823, 14.9127, 20.8171



## Tritanopia

11.4076, 15.2236, 22.7593

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252

## Protanomaly

12.3684, 14.6200, 18.3897

## Deuteranomaly

12.7449, 14.4418, 20.5282

## Tritanomaly

11.1352, 15.1057, 21.7308

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252

## Achromatopsia

10.8771, 11.4435, 12.4620

## Achromatomaly

10.2730, 12.3560, 14.9402

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252 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(36, 120, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(36, 120, 120)  
}
```

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(36, 120, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 120, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252 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(36, 120, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 120, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 120, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 120, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 120, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 120,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 10.8342, 15.1641, 20.1252 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 120, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 120,  
120) }
```

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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