

Converting Colors

XYZ(12.5215, 18.2013, 18.1048)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(12.5215, 18.2013, 18.1048)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(12.5091, 18.1593,
18.1750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	358370
RGB	53, 131, 112
RGB Percent	21%, 51%, 44%
CMY	0.7921, 0.4863, 0.5608
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.15, 0.49
HSL	165°, 42%, 36%
HSV	165°, 60%, 51%
XYZ	12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750
YIQ	105.5120, -40.3890, -22.4450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

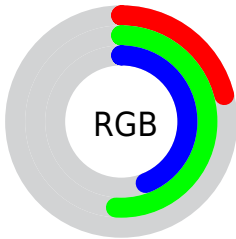
Format	Color
RYB	53, 97, 131
Decimal	3507056
CIELab	49.69, -28.81, 3.14
CIELCh	50, 28.980, 173.788
Yxy	18.1593, 0.2561, 0.3718
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281697136 (0xFF358370)
YUV	105.5120, 3.1986, -46.0530
Hunter-Lab	42.6137, -22.1760, 4.5421

Details

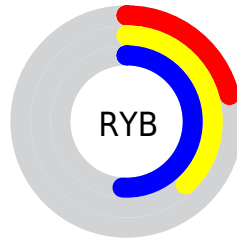
The XYZ color **12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **11.8035, 7.8398, 7.0227**, and the grayscale version is **13.5662, 14.2727, 15.5429**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.1132, 40.5041, 41.3529**, and **3.8678, 6.2550, 5.8540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.7380, 17.7824, 17.2280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.4759, 18.6372, 19.1648**.

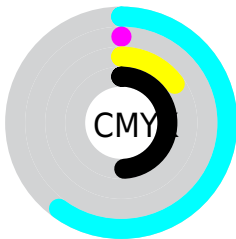
Distribution



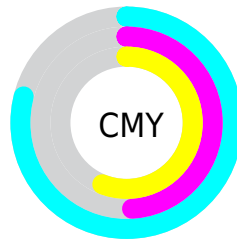
- Red (21%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750 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 12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.5091, 18.1593,
18.1750

■ 12.5091, 18.1593,
18.1750

201.4490,
241.7674, 254.1247

■ 7.1660, 11.0644,
10.9050

■ 30.0279, 40.3086,
41.1533

■ 3.6134, 6.1102,
5.8896

■ 42.9343, 56.1318,
57.6986

■ 1.4858, 2.9122,
2.7104

■ 59.0926, 75.6332,
78.1727

■ 0.3162, 1.0861,
0.9486

■ 78.8680, 99.1972,
102.9942

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 102.6261,
127.2083, 132.5816

■ 130.7320,

160.0507, 167.3535

163.5512,
198.1090, 207.7283

■ 12.5091, 18.1593,
18.1750

■ 12.5091, 18.1593,
18.1750

■ 11.7380, 17.7824,
17.2280

■ 13.4759, 18.6372,
19.1648

■ 11.1451, 17.4962,
16.3215

■ 14.6508, 19.2213,
20.1972

■ 10.7126, 17.2920,
15.4548

■ 16.0471, 19.9188,
21.2735

■ 10.3875, 17.1424,
14.6249

■ 17.6765, 20.7356,
22.3945

■ 10.3730, 17.1357,
14.5876

■ 19.5499, 21.6775,
23.5612

■ 21.6773, 22.7496,
24.7742

■ 24.0684, 23.9568,
26.0344

■ 26.7323, 25.3039,
27.3424

■ 29.6775, 26.7952,
28.6991

Harmonies

Analogous

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



13.3272, 18.1593, 12.0927



12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750



12.8503, 18.1593, 26.5482

Triad

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



12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750



19.4870, 18.1593, 37.1670



20.5840, 18.1593, 9.8804

Complementary

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



12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750



11.8035, 7.8398, 7.0227

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.



22.5778, 18.1593, 14.2604



12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750



21.8988, 18.1593, 30.1632

Square

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



12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750



16.6927, 18.1593, 39.0254



23.0828, 18.1593, 21.4607



17.8397, 18.1593, 8.1962

Rectangle

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



12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750



13.7096, 18.1593, 32.2451



23.0828, 18.1593, 21.4607



21.3755, 18.1593, 11.0192

Sweetspot

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



12.5096, 18.1600, 18.1754



32.0092, 37.3103, 40.3335



11.4694, 17.8874, 6.2166



7.2669, 8.5935, 9.2690



64.0503, 67.3860, 73.3833



8.9945, 9.4630, 10.3052

Same Dimension

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



12.5096, 18.1600, 18.1754



20.6578, 31.6678, 30.3401



11.3046, 13.8745, 23.5557



4.7544, 5.2600, 5.7180



10.2114, 16.8674, 14.3644



0.0382, 0.0596, 0.0649

Inverse Universe

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



11.8035, 7.8398, 7.0227



19.2980, 11.4496, 8.6085



12.3531, 9.7825, 4.6056



4.7157, 4.7060, 5.1150



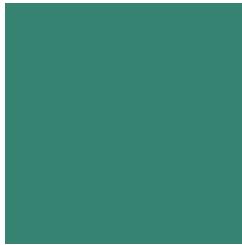
9.4700, 4.8523, 1.7814



0.0353, 0.0178, 0.0194

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750 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 12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750 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 12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750.

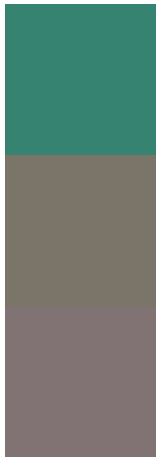


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 12.5091, 18.1593,

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

12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750

Protanopia

17.0795, 17.9535, 15.9298

Deuteranopia

18.2230, 17.9627, 19.0297



Tritanopia

14.2267, 18.0705, 26.7829

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750

Protanomaly

14.7033, 17.5984, 16.8093

Deuteranomaly

15.1778, 17.4374, 18.7855

Tritanomaly

13.4853, 17.9531, 23.5234

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750

Achromatopsia

13.6994, 14.4128, 15.6956

Achromatomaly

12.7680, 15.3704, 16.4812

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750 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(53, 131, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 131, 112)  
}
```

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(53, 131, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 131, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750 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(53, 131, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 131, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 131, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 131, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 131, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 131,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 12.5091, 18.1593, 18.1750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 131, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 131,  
112) }
```

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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