

# Converting Colors

XYZ(14.1149, 37.4540, 49.5086)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(14.1149, 37.4540, 49.5086)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(29.1249, 45.0686,  
50.3441)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C9B4
RGB	0, 201, 180
RGB Percent	0%, 79%, 71%
CMY	0.9999, 0.2118, 0.2941
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.10, 0.21
HSL	174°, 100%, 39%
HSV	174°, 100%, 79%
XYZ	29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441
YIQ	138.5070, -113.0550, -49.1430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

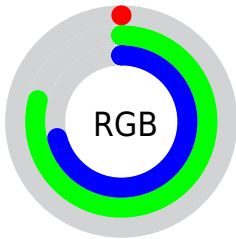
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	0, 106, 201
Decimal	51636
CIELab	72.94, -46.26, -1.31
CIELCh	73, 46.278, 181.627
Yxy	45.0686, 0.2339, 0.3619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278241716 (0xFF00C9B4)
YUV	138.5070, 20.4560, -121.4706
Hunter-Lab	67.1332, -40.0430, 2.5308

# Details

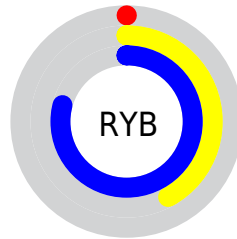
The XYZ color **29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **24.2243, 12.4730, 1.8421**, and the grayscale version is **24.3112, 25.5773, 27.8536**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **56.4938, 80.4597, 91.9096**, and **14.1096, 22.0901, 23.5988** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.1253, 45.0699, 50.3431**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.6327, 45.3065, 51.4945**.

# Distribution



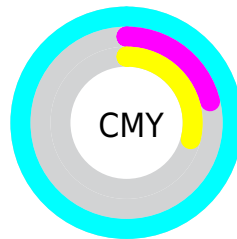
- Red (0%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (21%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441 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 29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 29.1249, 45.0686,  
50.3441

 29.1249, 45.0686,  
50.3441


289.7874,  
367.0513, 404.7836


 19.3201, 31.5115,  
35.3138


 57.6717, 82.8233,  
92.0860


 12.0072, 20.9886,  
23.6192

 77.1443, 107.7897,  
119.6348

 6.8208, 13.1157,  
14.8418


 100.5703,  
137.3280, 152.1934

 3.3956, 7.5083,  
8.5630

 128.3149,  
171.8226, 190.1804

 1.3663, 3.7819,  
4.3644

 160.7436,  
211.6578, 234.0144

 0.2320, 1.5523,  
1.8273

198.2217,

 0.0000, 0.3251,

257.2180, 284.1139

0.4459

241.1145,  
308.8877, 340.8975

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 29.1249, 45.0686,  
50.3441

■ 29.1249, 45.0686,  
50.3441

■ 29.1253, 45.0699,  
50.3431

■ 29.6327, 45.3065,  
51.4945

■ 30.4447, 45.6998,  
52.6752

■ 31.6665, 46.3040,  
53.8921

■ 33.3535, 47.1476,  
55.1479

■ 35.5522, 48.2547,  
56.4449

■ 38.3036, 49.6463,  
57.7851

■ 41.6446, 51.3414,  
59.1702

■ 45.6088, 53.3575,  
60.6020

■ 50.2273, 55.7104,  
62.0818

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



30.5848, 45.0686, 30.8415



29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441



30.9380, 45.0686, 76.2522

# Triad

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



29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441



51.4973, 45.0686, 97.4584



50.6398, 45.0686, 19.4413

# Complementary

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



29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441



24.2243, 12.4730, 1.8421

# 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.



57.4504, 45.0686, 29.2663



29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441



57.9877, 45.0686, 73.3589

# Square

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



29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441



43.2782, 45.0686, 108.2301



60.2905, 45.0686, 47.8216



42.3975, 45.0686, 16.7107



# Rectangle

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



29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441



33.9094, 45.0686, 92.7962



60.2905, 45.0686, 47.8216



53.2068, 45.0686, 21.8312

# Sweetspot

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



29.1262, 45.0703, 50.3452



71.0244, 87.7600, 101.1961



21.2521, 41.9627, 6.9806



14.6557, 18.5068, 21.4414



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



29.1262, 45.0703, 50.3452



49.8125, 77.1410, 85.9194



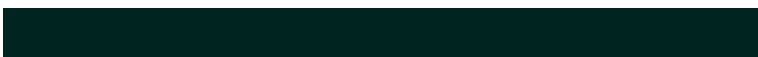
17.7469, 18.6243, 57.9197



10.8971, 12.0477, 13.4083



18.3323, 28.3453, 31.7583



0.8821, 1.3478, 1.5780



# Inverse Universe

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



24.2243, 12.4730, 1.8421



41.4338, 21.3375, 2.9504



26.7475, 17.7362, 2.0147



10.6782, 10.6547, 11.2885



15.2469, 7.8483, 1.2438

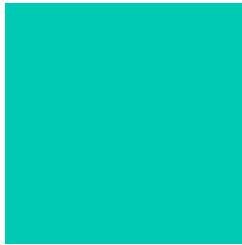


0.7376, 0.3779, 0.1412



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

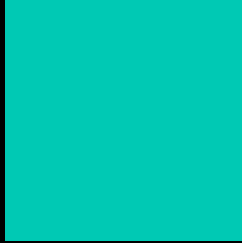
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441 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 ✓ Pass

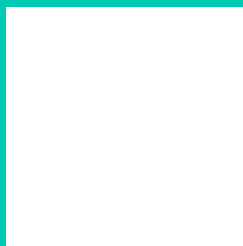
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441.



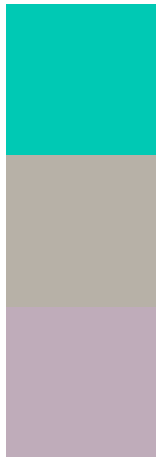
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 29.1249, 45.0686,



# 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

29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441

### Protanopia

42.2256, 44.3016, 42.8847

### Deuteranopia

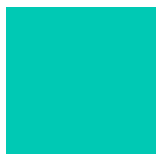
45.1013, 44.1266, 52.5946



## Tritanopia

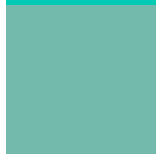
33.0398, 44.9634, 69.2248

# Trichromacy



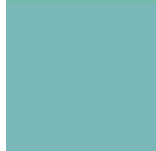
## Original Color

29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441



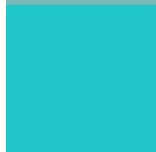
## Protanomaly

32.2078, 41.8094, 45.4022



## Deuteranomaly

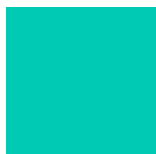
33.6113, 41.4652, 51.5795



## Tritanomaly

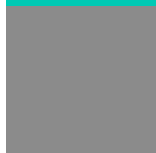
31.2466, 44.8816, 61.6597

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441



## Achromatopsia

24.5403, 25.8183, 28.1161



## Achromatomaly

22.7776, 30.2485, 35.2099

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441 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, 201, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 201, 180)  
}
```

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, 201, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 201, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441 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, 201, 180) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 201, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 201, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 201, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 201, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 201,  
180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 29.1249, 45.0686, 50.3441 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 201, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 201,  
180) }
```

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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