

# Converting Colors

XYZ(25.1124, 47.2960, 65.2849)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(25.1124, 47.2960, 65.2849)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(35.0660, 52.5009,  
66.0431)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D6CD
RGB	0, 214, 205
RGB Percent	0%, 84%, 80%
CMY	0.9998, 0.1608, 0.1961
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.04, 0.16
HSL	177°, 100%, 42%
HSV	177°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431
YIQ	148.9880, -124.6550, -48.1670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

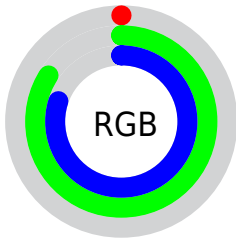
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 109, 214
Decimal	54989
CIELab	77.58, -44.75, -7.95
CIELCh	78, 45.453, 190.079
Yxy	52.5009, 0.2283, 0.3418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278245069 (0xFF00D6CD)
YUV	148.9880, 27.6139, -130.6625
Hunter-Lab	72.4575, -40.4151, -3.3210

# Details

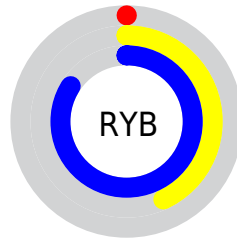
The XYZ color **35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **27.7825, 14.3174, 1.5591**, and the grayscale version is **28.4935, 29.9774, 32.6454**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.9943, 81.9281, 107.2594**, and **17.8128, 26.6881, 33.4906** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.0667, 52.5025, 66.0431**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.4948, 52.7105, 66.6334**.

# Distribution



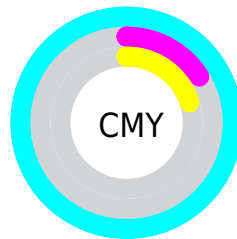
- Red (0%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431 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 35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 35.0660, 52.5009,  
66.0431


 35.0660, 52.5009,  
66.0431


316.3625,  
396.3673, 464.9394


 23.8805, 37.4045,  
47.8507


 66.9213, 93.8695,  
115.1758

 15.3692, 25.5208,  
33.3495

 88.3219, 120.9106,  
146.9531


 9.1669, 16.4655,  
22.1210

 113.8581,  
152.7019, 184.0959

 4.9082, 9.8542,  
13.7467

 143.8954,  
189.6280, 227.0226

 2.2277, 5.3024,  
7.8080

 178.7992,  
232.0732, 276.1517

 0.7573, 2.4257,  
3.8863

218.9347,

 0.0000, 0.8391,

280.4218, 331.9019

1.5632

264.6673,  
335.0584, 394.6916

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2643

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 35.0660, 52.5009,  
66.0431

■ 35.0660, 52.5009,  
66.0431

■ 35.0667, 52.5025,  
66.0431

■ 35.4948, 52.7105,  
66.6334

■ 36.2755, 53.1003,  
67.2422

■ 37.5264, 53.7325,  
67.8764

■ 39.3122, 54.6403,  
68.5388

■ 41.6876, 55.8519,  
69.2321

■ 44.7002, 57.3920,  
69.9586

■ 48.3932, 59.2828,  
70.7202

■ 52.8057, 61.5444,  
71.5187

■ 57.9739, 64.1955,  
72.3559

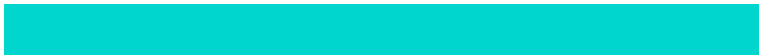
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.6614, 52.5009, 42.2326



35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431



38.0737, 52.5009, 94.2535

# Triad

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



35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431



61.5688, 52.5009, 102.6728



55.8719, 52.5009, 22.7110

# Complementary

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



35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431



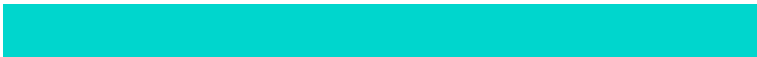
27.7825, 14.3174, 1.5591

# 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.



63.9533, 52.5009, 31.3597



35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431



67.5002, 52.5009, 75.2568

# Square

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



35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431



52.9113, 52.5009, 119.1455



68.4206, 52.5009, 49.1197



47.0062, 52.5009, 21.5712

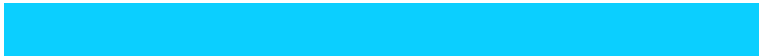


# Rectangle

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



35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431



41.9500, 52.5009, 110.0942



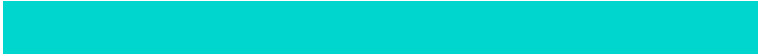
68.4206, 52.5009, 49.1197



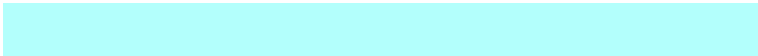
58.7970, 52.5009, 24.6832

# Sweetspot

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



35.0676, 52.5029, 66.0444



71.7711, 88.0587, 105.1283



24.1823, 48.1642, 8.0234



14.8372, 18.5794, 22.3973



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.



35.0676, 52.5029, 66.0444



52.1304, 78.0682, 98.1254



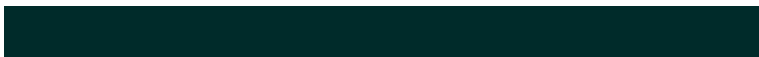
18.5844, 17.7471, 66.0665



12.7686, 14.0984, 15.8617



21.2049, 31.7373, 39.9704



1.2861, 1.9171, 2.4485



# Inverse Universe

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



27.7825, 14.3174, 1.5591



41.2988, 21.2835, 2.2399



31.9455, 22.7222, 2.7034



12.4442, 12.4292, 13.0135



16.8013, 8.6568, 0.9918

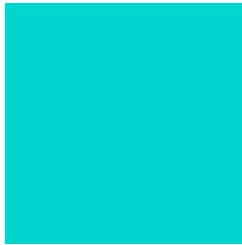


1.0210, 0.5252, 0.0999



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431 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 35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

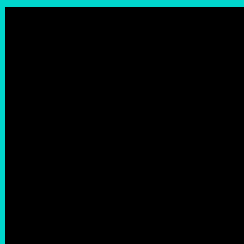
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

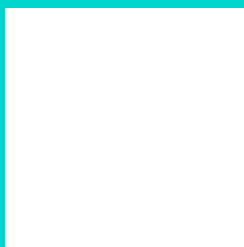
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431.



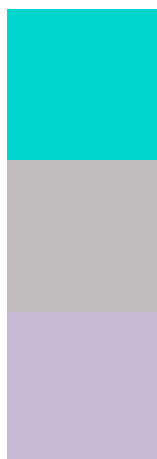
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.0660, 52.5009,



# 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

35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431

### Protanopia

49.4842, 51.4504, 56.0380

### Deuteranopia

52.6600, 51.5432, 68.8014



## Tritanopia

38.4246, 52.7708, 81.5594

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431



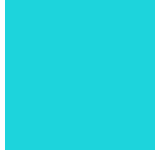
## Protanomaly

38.2128, 48.5393, 58.9847



## Deuteranomaly

40.0009, 48.5953, 67.5932



## Tritanomaly

36.9684, 52.5155, 75.8982

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431



## Achromatopsia

28.5667, 30.0544, 32.7292



## Achromatomaly

26.8243, 35.1846, 42.9136

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431 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, 214, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 214, 205)  
}
```

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, 214, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 214, 205) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431 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, 214, 205) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 214, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 214, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 214, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 214, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 214,  
205) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 35.0660, 52.5009, 66.0431 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 214, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 214,  
205) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor