

# Converting Colors

XYZ(32.7019, 50.6105, 56.5063)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(32.7019, 50.6105, 56.5063)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(32.8377, 50.8047,  
56.7908)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D4BE
RGB	0, 212, 190
RGB Percent	0%, 83%, 75%
CMY	0.9999, 0.1686, 0.2549
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.10, 0.17
HSL	174°, 100%, 42%
HSV	174°, 100%, 83%
XYZ	32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908
YIQ	146.1040, -119.2900, -51.7860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

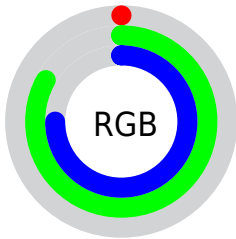
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 112, 212
Decimal	54462
CIELab	76.56, -48.12, -1.40
CIELCh	77, 48.144, 181.671
Yxy	50.8047, 0.2338, 0.3618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278244542 (0xFF00D4BE)
YUV	146.1040, 21.6407, -128.1332
Hunter-Lab	71.2774, -42.5000, 2.6545

# Details

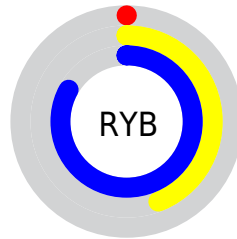
The XYZ color **32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **27.2978, 14.0563, 2.0351**, and the grayscale version is **27.3179, 28.7405, 31.2984**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.4580, 81.2996, 99.8001**, and **16.4038, 25.5831, 27.7404** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.8384, 50.8063, 56.7901**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.3954, 51.0654, 58.0832**.

# Distribution



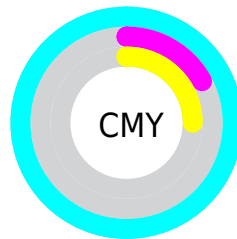
- Red (0%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908 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 32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 32.8377, 50.8047,  
56.7908


 32.8377, 50.8047,  
56.7908


306.5957,  
389.8045, 430.1367

 22.1608, 36.0532,  
40.4291


 63.4784, 91.3660,  
101.6572


 14.0924, 24.4753,  
27.5569


 84.1730, 117.9446,  
130.9989


 8.2671, 15.6866,  
17.7558


 108.9374,  
149.2344, 165.5044

 4.3195, 9.3026,  
10.6072

 138.1371,  
185.6197, 205.5921

 1.8845, 4.9391,  
5.6925

 172.1374,  
227.4850, 251.6807

 0.5678, 2.2116,  
2.5933

211.3037,

 0.0000, 0.7263,

275.2147, 304.1886

0.8890

256.0014,  
329.1930, 363.5344

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 32.8377, 50.8047,  
56.7908

■ 32.8377, 50.8047,  
56.7908

■ 32.8384, 50.8063,  
56.7901

■ 33.3954, 51.0654,  
58.0832

■ 34.2999, 51.5032,  
59.4097

■ 35.6675, 52.1794,  
60.7770

■ 37.5615, 53.1266,  
62.1881

■ 40.0353, 54.3721,  
63.6457

■ 43.1355, 55.9402,  
65.1519

■ 46.9042, 57.8525,  
66.7089

■ 51.3797, 60.1287,  
68.3185

■ 56.5974, 62.7871,  
69.9824

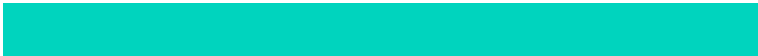
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.4774, 50.8047, 34.7994



32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908



34.8864, 50.8047, 85.9872

# Triad

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



32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908



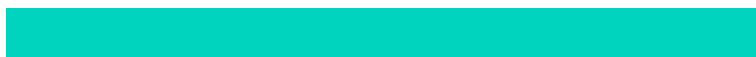
58.0605, 50.8047, 109.8020



57.0676, 50.8047, 21.9156

# Complementary

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



32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908



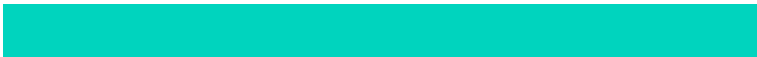
27.2978, 14.0563, 2.0351

# 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.



64.7462, 50.8047, 32.9754



32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908



65.3681, 50.8047, 82.6377

# Square

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



32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908



48.8000, 50.8047, 121.9679



67.9543, 50.8047, 53.8703



47.7803, 50.8047, 18.8483

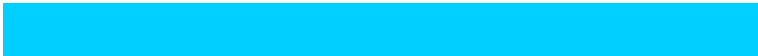


# Rectangle

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



32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908



38.2382, 50.8047, 104.6190



67.9543, 50.8047, 53.8703



59.9611, 50.8047, 24.6051

# Sweetspot

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



32.8392, 50.8066, 56.7920



71.0328, 87.7633, 101.2401



23.9396, 47.2924, 7.8675



14.6577, 18.5076, 21.4521



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.



32.8392, 50.8066, 56.7920



49.8376, 77.1510, 86.0516



19.9669, 20.9187, 65.2749



12.7340, 14.0846, 15.6799



20.2940, 31.3729, 35.1735



1.2404, 1.8988, 2.2076



# Inverse Universe

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



27.2978, 14.0563, 2.0351



41.4317, 21.3367, 2.9396



30.1164, 19.9253, 2.2596



12.4751, 12.4415, 13.1762



16.8689, 8.6839, 1.3480

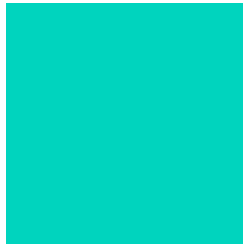


1.0357, 0.5310, 0.1771



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

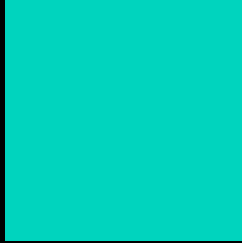
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

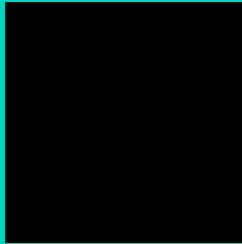
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

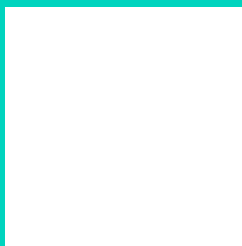
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908.



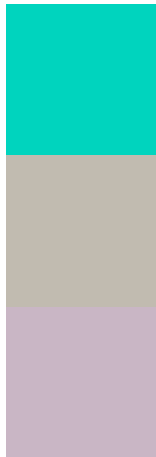
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 32.8377, 50.8047,



# 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

32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908

### Protanopia

47.5991, 50.0127, 48.2190

### Deuteranopia

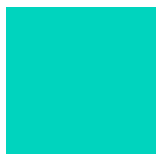
50.8934, 49.9046, 59.7735



## Tritanopia

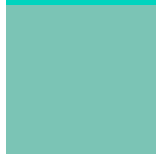
37.2887, 50.7917, 78.3595

# Trichromacy



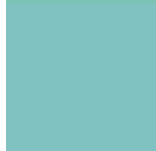
## Original Color

32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908



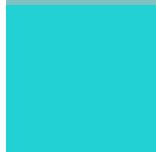
## Protanomaly

36.2488, 47.0270, 50.8827



## Deuteranomaly

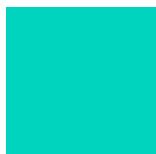
37.7097, 46.6242, 58.0508



## Tritanomaly

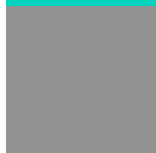
35.3438, 50.6945, 70.2096

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908



## Achromatopsia

27.3213, 28.7441, 31.3023



## Achromatomaly

25.4105, 33.6852, 39.3450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908 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, 212, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 212, 190)  
}
```

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, 212, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 212, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908 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, 212, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 212, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 212, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 212, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 212, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 212,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 32.8377, 50.8047, 56.7908 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 212, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 212,  
190) }
```

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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