

# Converting Colors

XYZ(37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(37.9656, 50.7758,  
62.4433)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68CDC8
RGB	104, 205, 200
RGB Percent	41%, 80%, 78%
CMY	0.5921, 0.1961, 0.2157
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.02, 0.20
HSL	177°, 50%, 61%
HSV	177°, 49%, 80%
XYZ	37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433
YIQ	174.2310, -58.5910, -22.9670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

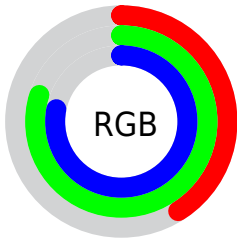
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">104, 156, 205</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6868424</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">76.54, -30.66, -6.61</a>
<a href="#">CIELCh</a>	<a href="#">77, 31.365, 192.162</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">50.7758, 0.2511, 0.3359</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285058504</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF68CDC8</a> )
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">174.2310, 12.7041, -61.5926</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">71.2571, -29.5957, -2.0764</a>

# Details

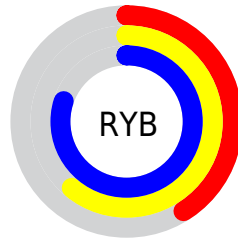
The XYZ color **37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **32.8892, 23.9855, 17.3661**, and the grayscale version is **40.3105, 42.4098, 46.1843**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.7103, 86.4214, 107.6673**, and **17.0091, 24.3594, 30.9995** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.7513, 49.6491, 61.7234**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.7621, 52.2049, 63.1968**.

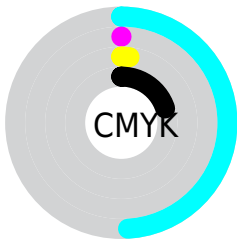
# Distribution



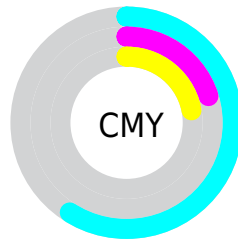
- Red (41%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433 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 37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 37.9656, 50.7758,  
62.4433

■ 37.9656, 50.7758,  
62.4433

328.7558,  
389.6921, 451.5985

■ 26.1331, 36.0302,  
44.9529

■ 71.3596, 91.3233,  
109.9438

■ 17.0564, 24.4575,  
31.0776

■ 93.6519, 117.8940,  
140.7909

■ 10.3703, 15.6734,  
20.3990

■ 120.1614,  
149.1751, 176.9274

■ 5.7093, 9.2933,  
12.4985

■ 151.2536,  
185.5512, 218.7717

■ 2.7081, 4.9330,  
6.9575

187.2938,  
227.4065, 266.7424

■ 1.0013, 2.2080,  
3.3575

228.6473,

■ 0.0000, 0.7244,

275.1255, 321.2581

1.2799

275.6795,  
329.0926, 382.7373

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0453

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 37.9656, 50.7758,  
62.4433

■ 37.9656, 50.7758,  
62.4433

■ 35.7513, 49.6491,  
61.7234

■ 40.7621, 52.2049,  
63.1968

■ 34.0720, 48.7970,  
61.0315


■ 44.1746, 53.9503,  
63.9822


■ 32.8807, 48.1963,  
60.3665


■ 48.2397, 56.0320,  
64.8022

■ 32.1201, 47.8177,  
59.7258

■ 52.9899, 58.4667,  
65.6584


 31.6928, 47.6107,  
59.1048


 58.4554, 61.2702,  
66.5522

 31.6656, 47.5976,  
59.0596

 64.6647, 64.4570,  
67.4850

 71.6447, 68.0410,  
68.4581

 74.4725, 69.4844,  
69.2409

 74.5979, 69.5346,  
69.9015

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.2148, 50.7758, 45.8880



37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433



40.3045, 50.7758, 80.1853

# Triad

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



37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433



56.3127, 50.7758, 83.1464



51.8329, 50.7758, 29.6953

# Complementary

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



37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433



32.8892, 23.9855, 17.3661

# 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.



57.2009, 50.7758, 36.1623



37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433



59.9292, 50.7758, 65.8872

# Square

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



37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433



50.6992, 50.7758, 93.6751



60.2670, 50.7758, 48.6980



45.9020, 50.7758, 29.1466



# Rectangle

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



37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433



43.1375, 50.7758, 89.4185



60.2670, 50.7758, 48.6980



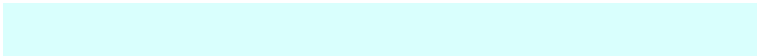
53.7747, 50.7758, 31.1768

# Sweetspot

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



37.9671, 50.7778, 62.4445



82.0475, 93.3320, 106.7073



30.6445, 47.9185, 20.7321



17.2165, 19.8001, 22.7762



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.



37.9671, 50.7778, 62.4445



58.4064, 81.2454, 101.0442



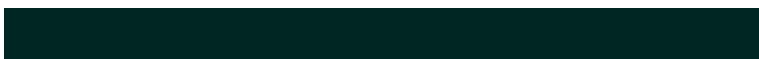
29.2230, 32.3385, 62.4615



11.5183, 12.7171, 14.2870



19.7230, 29.6345, 36.8217



1.0250, 1.5318, 1.9393



# Inverse Universe

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



32.8892, 23.9855, 17.3661



49.1705, 32.4416, 18.9998



38.4961, 35.6181, 17.9440



11.2345, 11.2225, 11.7693



15.7185, 8.0980, 0.9703

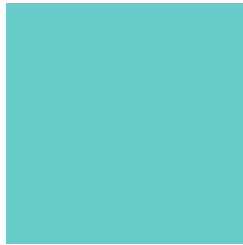


0.8190, 0.4210, 0.0925



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

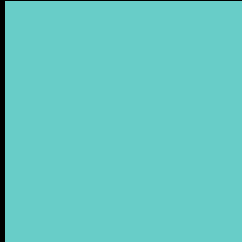
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

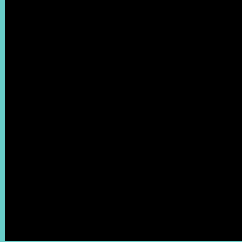
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433.



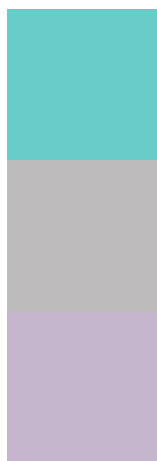
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 37.9656, 50.7758,

62.4433.

# 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

37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433

### Protanopia

48.1908, 50.1619, 55.2864

### Deuteranopia

51.0361, 49.8694, 64.6935



## Tritanopia

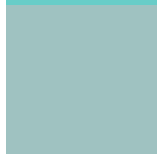
40.3371, 50.6705, 74.6722

# Trichromacy



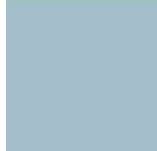
## Original Color

37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433



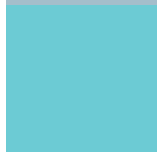
## Protanomaly

43.2155, 49.8048, 57.7877



## Deuteranomaly

44.5028, 49.0312, 63.6183



## Tritanomaly

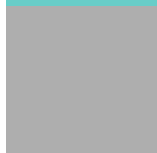
39.4239, 50.6535, 69.9866

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433



## Achromatopsia

40.2316, 42.3268, 46.0938



## Achromatomaly

38.2906, 44.5064, 51.3722

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433 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(104, 205, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 205, 200)  
}
```

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(104, 205, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 205, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433 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(104, 205, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 205, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 205, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 205, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 205, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 205,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 37.9656, 50.7758, 62.4433 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 205, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
205, 200) }
```

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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