

# Converting Colors

XYZ(40.2416, 58.4711, 81.4601)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(40.2416, 58.4711, 81.4601)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837)</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(40.1151, 58.2663,  
81.0837)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00DFE2
RGB	0, 223, 226
RGB Percent	0%, 87%, 89%
CMY	0.9998, 0.1255, 0.1137
CMYK	1.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	181°, 100%, 44%
HSV	181°, 100%, 89%
XYZ	40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837
YIQ	156.6650, -133.8710, -46.3430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

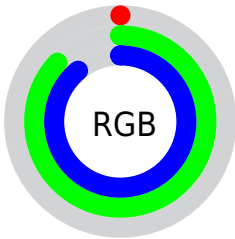
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 112, 226
Decimal	57314
CIELab	80.89, -42.56, -14.24
CIELCh	81, 44.879, 198.494
Yxy	58.2663, 0.2235, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278247394 (0xFF00DFE2)
YUV	156.6650, 34.1822, -137.3952
Hunter-Lab	76.3324, -39.7742, -9.5479

# Details

The XYZ color **40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **31.3979, 16.2354, 1.4805**, and the grayscale version is **31.8001, 33.4562, 36.4338**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.6201, 82.2507, 107.2887**, and **21.1694, 30.5777, 43.3144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.1160, 58.2677, 81.0850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.5419, 58.6066, 81.1280**.

# Distribution



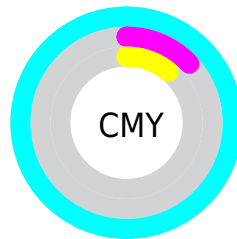
- Red (0%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837 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 40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.1151, 58.2663,  
81.0837

40.1151, 58.2663,  
81.0837

337.7346,  
418.1775, 518.3803

27.8129, 42.0228,  
60.0791

74.6220, 102.3106,  
136.7134

18.3244, 29.1191,  
43.0567

97.5574, 130.8801,  
172.1756

11.2842, 19.1710,  
29.5979

124.7679,  
164.3270, 213.2942

6.3271, 11.7939,  
19.2841

156.6189,  
203.0359, 260.4876

3.0875, 6.6035,  
11.6969

193.4757,  
247.3909, 314.1743

1.2002, 3.2154,  
6.4176

235.7036,

0.1065, 1.2452,

297.7766, 374.7730

3.0278

283.6682,  
354.5773, 442.7021

■ 0.0000, 0.0982,  
1.1088

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.1151, 58.2663,  
81.0837

■ 40.1151, 58.2663,  
81.0837

■ 40.1160, 58.2677,  
81.0850

■ 40.5419, 58.6066,  
81.1280

■ 41.3702, 59.1529,  
81.1898

■ 42.7311, 59.9740,  
81.2765

■ 44.6989, 61.1081,  
81.3917

■ 47.3360, 62.5875,  
81.5383

■ 50.6973, 64.4404,  
81.7188

■ 54.8318, 66.6921,  
81.9355

■ 59.7844, 69.3658,  
82.1905

■ 65.5965, 72.4828,  
82.4858

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.6625, 58.2663, 53.7794



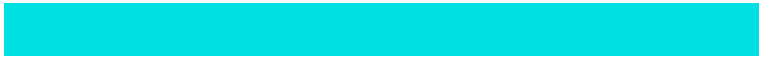
40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837



44.3710, 58.2663, 109.9568

# Triad

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



40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837



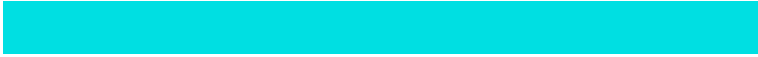
69.8563, 58.2663, 103.7193



59.0186, 58.2663, 25.3696

# Complementary

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



40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837



31.3979, 16.2354, 1.4805

# 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.



68.0750, 58.2663, 32.3366



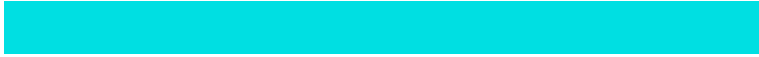
40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837



74.7830, 58.2663, 74.1979

# Square

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



40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837



61.2392, 58.2663, 125.3397



74.0970, 58.2663, 48.5651



49.9077, 58.2663, 26.2553



# Rectangle

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



40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837



49.0895, 58.2663, 123.8981



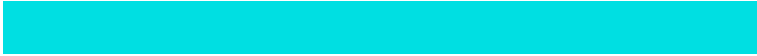
74.0970, 58.2663, 48.5651



62.1870, 58.2663, 26.7691

# Sweetspot

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



40.1169, 58.2685, 81.0851



71.9620, 87.6182, 107.7270



27.1978, 54.3940, 9.0672



14.8837, 18.4719, 23.0309



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

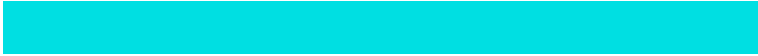


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



40.1169, 58.2685, 81.0851



52.7400, 76.5999, 106.6133



19.6367, 17.3081, 74.2584



14.1002, 15.5395, 17.6439



22.8933, 33.2562, 46.2608



1.5919, 2.3153, 3.2082



# Inverse Universe

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



44.6848, 21.4981, 71.6086



58.7499, 28.2640, 94.1359



37.2731, 27.9858, 3.4389



14.2868, 13.9323, 17.2804



25.4957, 12.2653, 40.8716

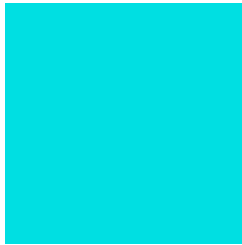


1.7698, 0.8512, 2.8465



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

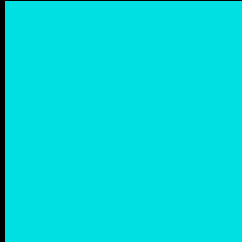
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

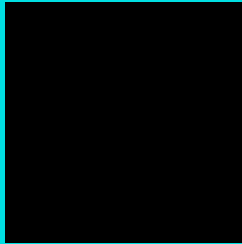
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

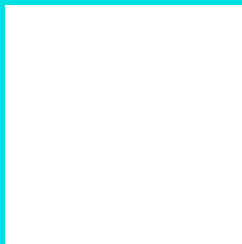
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.1151, 58.2663,



# 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

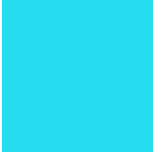
40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837

### Protanopia

55.3801, 57.1834, 69.0914

### Deuteranopia

58.4859, 57.1063, 84.2840



## **Tritanopia**

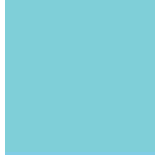
42.1994, 58.3382, 90.6976

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837



## Protanomaly

43.4599, 54.0955, 73.1167



## Deuteranomaly

45.1675, 54.0429, 82.9137



## Tritanomaly

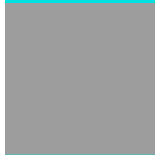
41.3492, 58.3773, 86.9305

# Monochromacy



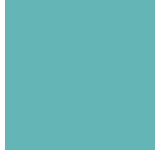
## Original Color

40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837



## Achromatopsia

32.0474, 33.7164, 36.7171



## Achromatomaly

30.2229, 39.1345, 50.2168

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837 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, 223, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 223, 226)  
}
```

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, 223, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 223, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837 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, 223, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 223, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 223, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 223, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 223, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 223,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 40.1151, 58.2663, 81.0837 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 223, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 223,  
226) }
```

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