

# Converting Colors

XYZ(8.5700, 12.5254, 17.0041)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(8.5700, 12.5254, 17.0041)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(8.5662, 12.5230,  
17.0046)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	016F6F
RGB	1, 111, 111
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 44%
CMY	0.9960, 0.5647, 0.5647
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	180°, 98%, 22%
HSV	180°, 99%, 44%
XYZ	8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046
YIQ	78.1100, -65.5600, -23.3200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

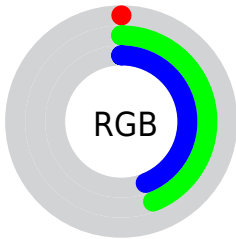
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 56, 111
Decimal	94063
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.04, -25.98, -7.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 27.079, 196.394
Yxy	12.5230, 0.2249, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278284143 (0xFF016F6F)
YUV	78.1100, 16.2148, -67.6255
Hunter-Lab	35.3879, -18.7199, -3.7186

# Details

The XYZ color **8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **6.5723, 3.4038, 0.3397**, and the grayscale version is **7.2424, 7.6196, 8.2977**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **22.7686, 30.4165, 39.3213**, and **2.6747, 3.9139, 5.3171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8.5539, 12.5169, 17.0043**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **8.7071, 12.5959, 17.0115**.

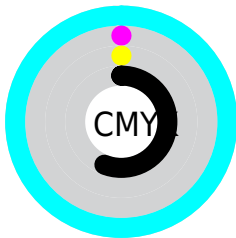
# Distribution



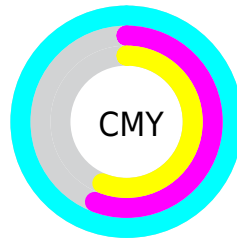
- Red (0%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046 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 8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



8.5662, 12.5230,  
17.0046

8.5662, 12.5230,  
17.0046

174.3844,  
207.8376, 247.2437

4.5142, 7.1009,  
10.0758

22.7361, 30.4441,  
39.1244

1.9969, 3.5253,  
5.3430

33.5847, 43.7120,  
55.1525

0.6322, 1.4117,  
2.3876

47.4295, 60.3638,  
75.0508

0.0000, 0.2253,  
0.7797

64.6359, 80.7841,  
99.2378

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

85.5693, 105.3573,  
128.1321

110.5949,

134.4676, 162.1521

140.0782,  
168.4996, 201.7165

8.5662, 12.5230,  
17.0046

8.5662, 12.5230,  
17.0046

8.5539, 12.5169,  
17.0043

8.7071, 12.5959,  
17.0115

8.9122, 12.7016,  
17.0211

9.2240, 12.8624,  
17.0357

9.6544, 13.0843,  
17.0559

10.2137, 13.3726,  
17.0821

■ 10.9110, 13.7321,  
17.1148

■ 11.7547, 14.1670,  
17.1543

■ 12.7524, 14.6813,  
17.2010

■ 13.9113, 15.2788,  
17.2552

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8.5272, 12.5230, 11.1934



8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046



9.4308, 12.5230, 23.3249

# Triad

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



8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046



14.9268, 12.5230, 22.7845



12.8354, 12.5230, 5.4577

# Complementary

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



8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046



6.5723, 3.4038, 0.3397

# 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.



14.7727, 12.5230, 7.0876



8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046



16.0689, 12.5230, 16.4090

# Square

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



8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046



13.0274, 12.5230, 27.2517



16.0095, 12.5230, 10.7435



10.8448, 12.5230, 5.5338



# Rectangle

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



8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046



10.4209, 12.5230, 26.5029



16.0095, 12.5230, 10.7435



13.5187, 12.5230, 5.7990

# Sweetspot

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



8.5666, 12.5235, 17.0049



20.7674, 25.2230, 30.7036



5.7258, 11.3898, 1.9258



4.8673, 5.9968, 7.3707



55.7959, 58.7016, 63.9261



6.5000, 6.8385, 7.4471



# Same Dimension

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



8.5666, 12.5235, 17.0049



15.3168, 22.4130, 30.4482



4.3871, 4.1644, 15.6119



3.4750, 3.8152, 4.3075



10.0795, 14.7493, 20.0370



50.2102, 73.4727, 99.8130



# Inverse Universe

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



6.5723, 3.4038, 0.3397



11.7388, 6.0516, 0.5494



7.8886, 6.0364, 0.7785



3.3845, 3.4015, 3.5515



7.7249, 3.9824, 0.3615



38.4813, 19.8379, 1.8009



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046 looks on a white 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

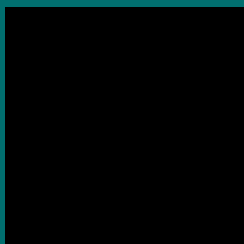
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 8.5662, 12.5230,



# 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

8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046

### Protanopia

12.0714, 12.4240, 14.5938

### Deuteranopia

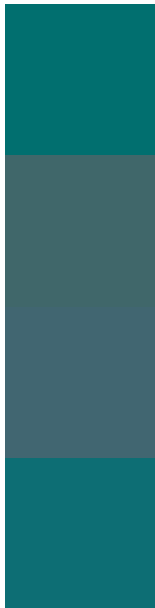
12.6788, 12.5310, 17.6701



## Tritanopia

9.1942, 12.6325, 19.4065

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046

## Protanomaly

9.5661, 11.8311, 15.4151

## Deuteranomaly

9.9120, 11.8188, 17.3816

## Tritanomaly

8.8943, 12.4984, 18.4666

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046

## Achromatopsia

7.2414, 7.6185, 8.2966

## Achromatomaly

6.8170, 8.7286, 10.9984

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046 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(1, 111, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 111, 111)  
}
```

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(1, 111, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 111, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046 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(1, 111, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 111, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 111, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 111, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 111, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 111,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 8.5662, 12.5230, 17.0046 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 111, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 111,  
111) }
```

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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