

# Converting Colors

XYZ(9.8318, 25.8709, 2.3210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(9.8318, 25.8709, 2.3210)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(14.0026, 28.0053,  
4.6675)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	00A800
RGB	0, 168, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 66%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3412, 0.9999
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.34
HSL	120°, 100%, 33%
HSV	120°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675
YIQ	98.6160, -46.2000, -87.8640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

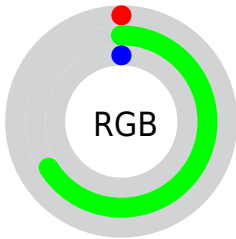
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 168, 168
Decimal	43008
CIELab	59.89, -63.05, 60.86
CIELCh	60, 87.630, 136.016
Yxy	28.0053, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278233088 (0xFF00A800)
YUV	98.6160, -48.6177, -86.4862
Hunter-Lab	52.9200, -45.3791, 31.8147

# Details

The XYZ color **14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **23.2161, 11.1520, 37.9697**, and the grayscale version is **11.8907, 12.5099, 13.6233**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.8471, 56.7644, 15.5287**, and **6.0173, 12.0346, 2.0058** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.0033, 28.0065, 4.6681**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.3306, 28.1637, 5.2035**.

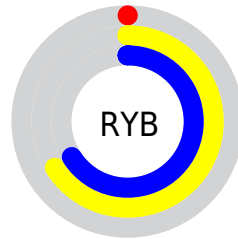
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (66%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (66%)

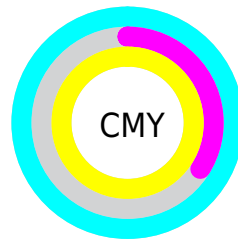


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675 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 14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 14.0026, 28.0053,  
4.6675


 14.0026, 28.0053,  
4.6675


210.7573,  
292.4922, 155.3785


 8.2042, 18.3297,  
1.9982


 32.6799, 56.4929,  
15.5221


 4.2788, 11.1869,  
0.5542


 46.2894, 76.0737,  
24.5445

 1.8610, 6.1927,  
0.0000

 63.2334, 99.7249,  
36.5217

 0.5540, 2.9626,  
0.0000

 83.8772, 127.8310,  
51.8722


 0.0000, 1.1122,  
0.0000


 108.5861,  
160.7764, 71.0146


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 137.7255,


198.9455, 94.3674


 171.6608,  
242.7226, 122.3492


 14.0026, 28.0053,  
4.6675


 14.0026, 28.0053,  
4.6675


 14.0033, 28.0065,  
4.6681

 14.3306, 28.1637,  
5.2035

 14.9330, 28.4531,  
6.1891

 15.9231, 28.9287,  
7.8088

 17.3512, 29.6146,  
10.1449

 19.2601, 30.5316,  
13.2673

■ 21.6874, 31.6976,  
17.2377

■ 24.6672, 33.1289,  
22.1116

■ 28.2305, 34.8405,  
27.9397

■ 32.4059, 36.8462,  
34.7693

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



21.1417, 28.0053, 1.3793



14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675



10.7891, 28.0053, 17.9553

# Triad

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



14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675



21.7764, 28.0053, 136.9397



52.9275, 28.0053, 16.5211

# Complementary

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



14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675



23.2161, 11.1520, 37.9697

# 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.



53.2385, 28.0053, 47.8223



14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675



32.9671, 28.0053, 135.4148

# Square

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



14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675



14.3551, 28.0053, 99.2263



45.1672, 28.0053, 95.8910



44.4084, 28.0053, 4.2416



# Rectangle

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



14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675



10.5088, 28.0053, 37.3749



45.1672, 28.0053, 95.8910



54.0621, 28.0053, 24.5124

# Sweetspot

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



14.0033, 28.0065, 4.6681



44.4356, 59.9587, 39.5918



30.1524, 36.3316, 5.4235



9.1879, 12.8296, 7.8162



80.6108, 84.8088, 92.3568



14.7206, 15.4872, 16.8656



# Same Dimension

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



14.0033, 28.0065, 4.6681



25.4100, 50.8198, 8.4705



15.6035, 28.6466, 13.0948



7.4368, 8.4078, 8.0203



10.5743, 21.1485, 3.5251



0.2573, 0.5145, 0.0858



# Inverse Universe

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



23.2161, 11.1520, 37.9697



42.1272, 20.2360, 68.8985



17.7494, 8.9653, 9.1828



7.8419, 7.6666, 9.4847



17.5311, 8.4212, 28.6720

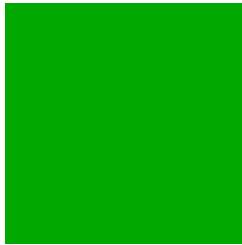


0.4265, 0.2049, 0.6976



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

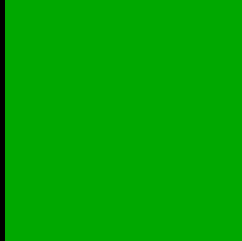
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

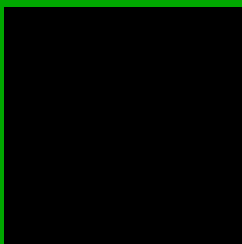
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

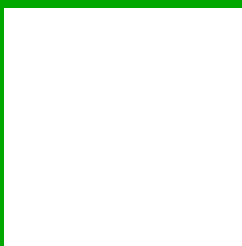
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 14.0026, 28.0053,



# 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

14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675

### Protanopia

24.8736, 27.6279, 4.0217

### Deuteranopia

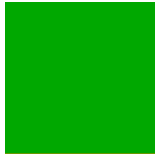
27.9450, 27.4390, 5.4925



## Tritanopia

21.6484, 27.9811, 41.7960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675



## Protanomaly

16.9848, 25.6660, 4.0588



## Deuteranomaly

17.8148, 24.8865, 4.6752



## Tritanomaly

16.3598, 26.7822, 18.4946

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675



## Achromatopsia

11.8596, 12.4772, 13.5877



## Achromatomaly

10.1548, 15.8309, 7.2231

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675 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, 168, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 168, 0)  
}
```

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, 168, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 168, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675 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, 168, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 168, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 168, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 168, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 168, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 168, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6675 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 168, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 168,  
0) }
```

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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