

# Converting Colors

XYZ(29.8079, 39.9536, 27.3303)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(29.8079, 39.9536, 27.3303)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(29.8648, 40.0679,  
27.2789)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80B782
RGB	128, 183, 130
RGB Percent	50%, 72%, 51%
CMY	0.4980, 0.2823, 0.4902
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.29, 0.28
HSL	122°, 28%, 61%
HSV	122°, 30%, 72%
XYZ	29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789
YIQ	160.5130, -15.7670, -28.1430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

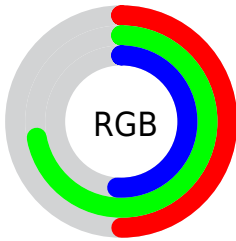
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	128, 181, 183
Decimal	8435586
CIE Lab	69.52, -28.69, 21.36
CIE LCh	70, 35.771, 143.329
Yxy	40.0679, 0.3072, 0.4122
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286625666 (0xFF80B782)
YUV	160.5130, -15.0429, -28.5139
Hunter-Lab	63.2992, -26.5567, 18.7583

# Details

The XYZ color **29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **35.5894, 28.8426, 47.4090**, and the grayscale version is **33.7240, 35.4803, 38.6380**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.7051, 75.0970, 56.2008**, and **12.4912, 18.1222, 10.4290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.2726, 38.3424, 21.4527**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.1585, 42.1338, 34.1986**.

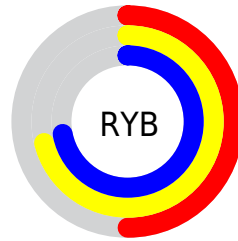
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (72%)

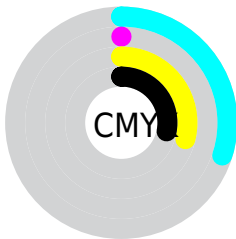
Blue (51%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (72%)

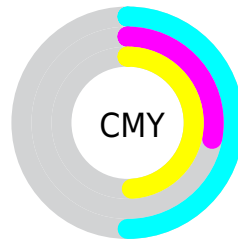


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (28%)


Yellow (49%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789 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 29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 29.8648, 40.0679,  
27.2789


 29.8648, 40.0679,  
27.2789


293.1949,  
346.4097, 302.8078


 19.8836, 27.5915,  
17.5485

 58.8364, 75.2669,  
56.3403

 12.4182, 18.0179,  
10.4603


 78.5575, 98.7583,  
76.5083

 7.1034, 10.9629,  
5.5956


 102.2558,  
126.6901, 100.9926

 3.5737, 6.0419,  
2.5360

130.2969,  
159.4468, 130.2118

 1.4639, 2.8706,  
0.8591

163.0460,  
197.4126, 164.5844

 0.3011, 1.0645,  
0.0000

200.8684,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

240.9722, 204.5289

0.0000

244.1296,  
290.5097, 250.4638

■ 29.8648, 40.0679,  
27.2789

■ 29.8648, 40.0679,  
27.2789

■ 26.2726, 38.3424,  
21.4527

■ 34.1585, 42.1338,  
34.1986

■ 23.3416, 36.9345,  
16.6617

■ 39.1848, 44.5517,  
42.2608

■ 21.0325, 35.8262,  
12.8459


■ 44.9768, 47.3388,  
51.5149


■ 19.3004, 34.9958,  
9.9386


■ 51.5646, 50.5096,  
62.0066


■ 18.0942, 34.4187,  
7.8643


■ 58.9769, 54.0778,  
73.7792

 17.3544, 34.0659,  
6.5355

 67.2407, 58.0567,  
86.8737

 16.9708, 33.8832,  
5.8369

 75.9747, 62.2488,  
101.3105

 76.2243, 62.3486,  
102.6248

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.8592, 40.0679, 20.4835



29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789



28.0986, 40.0679, 40.0417

# Triad

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



29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789



36.8099, 40.0679, 83.3745



49.1981, 40.0679, 32.2220

# Complementary

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



29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789



35.5894, 28.8426, 47.4090

# 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.



50.1909, 40.0679, 47.4204



29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789



42.6449, 40.0679, 79.7612

# Square

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



29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789



31.8383, 40.0679, 74.3726



47.6862, 40.0679, 65.4704



45.0958, 40.0679, 22.7933



# Rectangle

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



29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789



28.2816, 40.0679, 51.3648



47.6862, 40.0679, 65.4704



49.9225, 40.0679, 36.7084

# Sweetspot

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



29.8658, 40.0696, 27.2798



71.0596, 80.2128, 77.0990



39.9267, 45.2715, 27.0562



15.3834, 17.5667, 16.5302



88.6918, 93.3107, 101.6153



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988



# Same Dimension

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



29.8658, 40.0696, 27.2798



49.1411, 69.6717, 41.8164



31.9510, 40.9036, 38.2600



8.9032, 10.0653, 9.6478



11.8441, 23.6386, 4.1010



0.4220, 0.8351, 0.1683



# Inverse Universe

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



35.5894, 28.8426, 47.4090



61.0247, 46.3572, 83.6065



33.0538, 27.8283, 34.0567



9.3664, 9.1569, 11.2771



19.1196, 9.2216, 29.5803



0.6784, 0.3269, 1.0660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789 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 29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

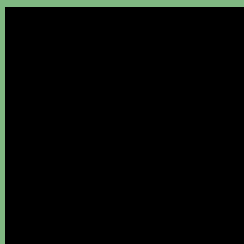
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 29.8648, 40.0679,



# 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

29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789

### Protanopia

37.1175, 39.7763, 24.7901

### Deuteranopia

40.2494, 39.4322, 28.0441



## Tritanopia

35.1627, 39.8230, 53.9775

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789

## Protanomaly

33.8022, 39.4598, 25.5736

## Deuteranomaly

35.6216, 39.2136, 27.8818

## Tritanomaly

32.9800, 39.8188, 42.9934

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789

## Achromatopsia

33.8758, 35.6400, 38.8120

## Achromatomaly

32.0874, 36.9675, 34.2984

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789 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(128, 183, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 183, 130)  
}
```

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(128, 183, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 183, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789 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(128, 183, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 183, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 183, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 183, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 183, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 183,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 29.8648, 40.0679, 27.2789 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 183, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
183, 130) }
```

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