

# Converting Colors

XYZ(32.0570, 63.7720, 10.6196)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(32.0570, 63.7720, 10.6196)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(31.9833, 63.6234,  
10.5949)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11F200
RGB	17, 242, 0
RGB Percent	7%, 95%, 0%
CMY	0.9333, 0.0510, 0.9999
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 1.00, 0.05
HSL	116°, 100%, 47%
HSV	116°, 100%, 95%
XYZ	31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949
YIQ	147.1370, -56.4180, -122.9620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

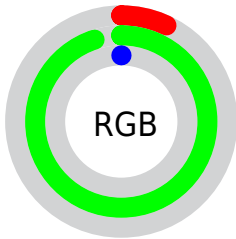
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 242, 225
Decimal	1176064
CIELab	83.77, -82.27, 80.03
CIELCh	84, 114.768, 135.791
Yxy	63.6234, 0.3012, 0.5991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279366144 (0xFF11F200)
YUV	147.1370, -72.5385, -114.1301
Hunter-Lab	79.7643, -68.0139, 47.9596

# Details

The XYZ color **31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **47.0918, 22.4258, 85.8543**, and the grayscale version is **28.1007, 29.5642, 32.1954**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **45.2132, 76.1801, 21.9941**, and **17.1405, 34.2810, 5.7135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.9840, 63.6257, 10.5953**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.7767, 64.0150, 11.5057**.

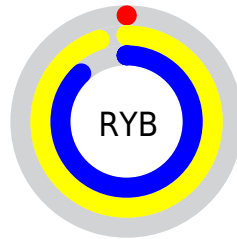
# Distribution



Red (7%)

Green (95%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (88%)

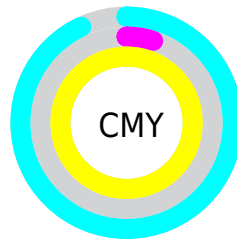


Cyan (93%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (93%)

Magenta (5%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949 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 31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 31.9833, 63.6234,  
10.5949


 31.9833, 63.6234,  
10.5949


302.7898,  
437.8284, 205.5035


 21.5042, 46.3457,  
5.6844


 62.1503, 110.0684,  
27.5337

 13.6076, 32.5187,  
2.5885

 82.5689, 140.0045,  
40.3991


 7.9281, 21.7580,  
0.8865


 107.0314,  
174.9289, 56.7532

 4.1004, 13.6792,  
0.0000

 135.9032,  
215.2259, 77.0146

 1.7591, 7.8979,  
0.0000

 169.5495,  
261.2799, 101.6018

 0.4928, 4.0297,  
0.0000

 208.3359,

 0.0000, 1.6902,

313.4755, 130.9333

0.0000

252.6275,  
372.1968, 165.4277

■ 0.0000, 0.4173,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 31.9833, 63.6234,  
10.5949

■ 31.9833, 63.6234,  
10.5949

■ 31.9840, 63.6257,  
10.5953

■ 32.7767, 64.0150,  
11.5057

■ 34.2831, 64.7482,  
13.5346

■ 36.6462, 65.8916,  
17.0274

■ 39.9688, 67.4936,  
22.1907

■ 44.3393, 69.5961,  
29.1980

■ 49.8359, 72.2361,  
38.2011

■ 56.5293, 75.4472,  
49.3361

■ 64.4846, 79.2601,  
62.7271

■ 73.7618, 83.7035,  
78.4888

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.2308, 63.6234, 3.1781



31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949



24.6329, 63.6234, 40.5087

# Triad

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



31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949



49.3492, 63.6234, 309.3740



120.0494, 63.6234, 37.9788

# Complementary

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



31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949



47.0918, 22.4258, 85.8543

# 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.



120.5964, 63.6234, 109.1899



31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949



74.6271, 63.6234, 306.6961

# Square

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



31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949



32.6051, 63.6234, 223.7757



102.2386, 63.6234, 217.9152



100.9037, 63.6234, 9.8398



# Rectangle

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



31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949



23.9609, 63.6234, 84.2277



102.2386, 63.6234, 217.9152



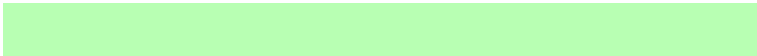
122.5625, 63.6234, 56.2059

# Sweetspot

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



31.9848, 63.6260, 10.5963



63.5807, 84.9280, 55.4249



62.6985, 71.0358, 10.4078



12.8917, 17.8341, 10.6659



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.



31.9848, 63.6260, 10.5963



36.0072, 71.6474, 11.9316



34.0958, 64.4438, 22.9169



15.6685, 17.7093, 16.7421



17.2216, 34.1996, 5.6935



1.4683, 2.8634, 0.4753



# Inverse Universe

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



47.0918, 22.4258, 85.8543



53.0158, 25.2455, 96.6864



41.4412, 20.8074, 27.1033



16.3385, 15.9717, 19.9433



25.3452, 12.0713, 46.1220

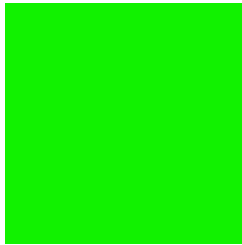


2.1410, 1.0210, 3.8384



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

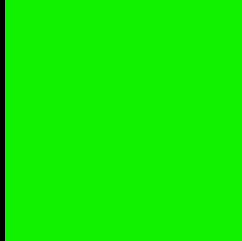
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

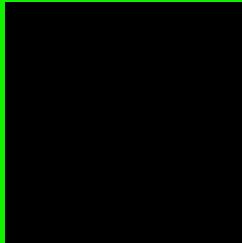
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949.



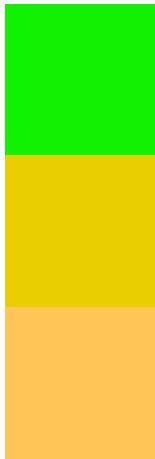
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 31.9833, 63.6234,



# 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

31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949

### Protanopia

55.9171, 61.9493, 9.0103

### Deuteranopia

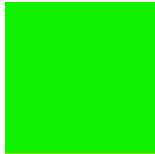
62.9266, 61.8806, 17.6444



## **Tritanopia**

48.5824, 63.1463, 94.4219

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949



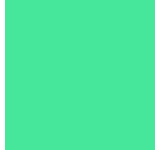
## Protanomaly

38.9196, 58.0564, 9.1547



## Deuteranomaly

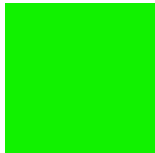
40.6323, 56.1892, 12.3185



## Tritanomaly

37.0908, 60.8580, 40.8022

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949



## Achromatopsia

27.7328, 29.1771, 31.7738



## Achromatomaly

24.0039, 36.9734, 16.4611

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949 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(17, 242, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 242, 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(17, 242, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 242, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949 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(17, 242, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 242, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 242, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 242, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 242, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 242, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 31.9833, 63.6234, 10.5949 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 242, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 242,  
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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