

# Converting Colors

XYZ(33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(33.1506, 51.3631,  
22.0768)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74D36B
RGB	116, 211, 107
RGB Percent	45%, 83%, 42%
CMY	0.5451, 0.1725, 0.5804
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.49, 0.17
HSL	115°, 54%, 62%
HSV	115°, 49%, 83%
XYZ	33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768
YIQ	170.7390, -23.2360, -52.4840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

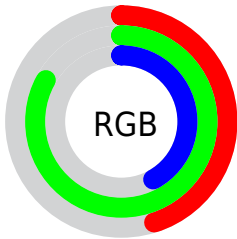
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	107, 211, 202
Decimal	7656299
CIELab	76.90, -48.47, 42.67
CIElCh	77, 64.578, 138.638
Yxy	51.3631, 0.3110, 0.4819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285846379 (0xFF74D36B)
YUV	170.7390, -31.4233, -48.0061
Hunter-Lab	71.6681, -42.8526, 31.9038

# Details

The XYZ color **33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **41.3753, 27.7768, 64.8115**, and the grayscale version is **38.7398, 40.7573, 44.3847**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.3387, 82.9423, 46.1397**, and **14.3472, 24.9620, 7.8034** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.8717, 49.7873, 16.8190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.2345, 53.3256, 28.7882**.

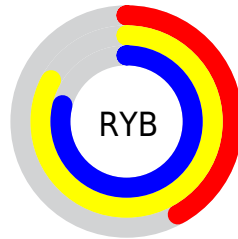
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (83%)

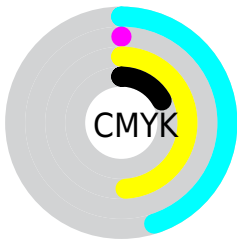
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (79%)

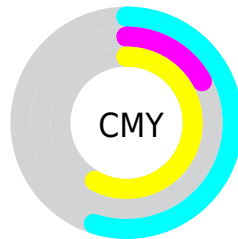


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768 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 33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 33.1506, 51.3631,  
22.0768

■ 33.1506, 51.3631,  
22.0768

307.9808,  
391.9729, 275.9137

■ 22.4016, 36.4977,  
13.7145

■ 63.9637, 92.1913,  
47.7767

■ 14.2706, 24.8188,  
7.7859

■ 84.7585, 118.9228,  
65.9514

■ 8.3920, 15.9421,  
3.8724

■ 109.6327,  
150.3785, 88.2339

■ 4.4007, 9.4832,  
1.5556

■ 138.9515,  
186.9427, 115.0429

■ 1.9312, 5.0577,  
0.2589

173.0804,  
228.9998, 146.7968

■ 0.5949, 2.2811,  
0.0000

212.3846,

■ 0.0000, 0.7637,

276.9343, 183.9142

0.0000

257.2297,  
331.1305, 226.8137

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 33.1506, 51.3631,  
22.0768

■ 33.1506, 51.3631,  
22.0768

■ 29.8717, 49.7873,  
16.8190

■ 37.2345, 53.3256,  
28.7882

■ 27.3408, 48.5666,  
12.9043

■ 42.1679, 55.6912,  
37.0462

■ 25.4995, 47.6751,  
10.2118


■ 47.9965, 58.4831,  
46.9400


■ 24.2790, 47.0803,  
8.5976


■ 54.7618, 61.7207,  
58.5510


■ 23.5845, 46.7387,  
7.8216

■ 62.5025, 65.4225,  
71.9555

 23.5496, 46.7217,  
7.7770

 71.2552, 69.6058,  
87.2248

 81.0546, 74.2870,  
104.4265

 82.5853, 75.0706,  
104.7451

# Harmonies

## Analogous

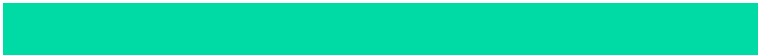
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



41.6529, 51.3631, 13.1975



33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768



29.1307, 51.3631, 43.6296

# Triad

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



33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768



44.3121, 51.3631, 151.9140



74.7945, 51.3631, 36.9731

# Complementary

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



33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768



41.3753, 27.7768, 64.8115

# 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.



75.8302, 51.3631, 70.3388



33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768



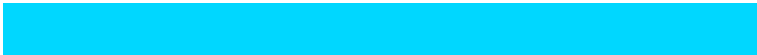
56.7634, 51.3631, 147.6294

# Square

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



33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768



34.8152, 51.3631, 123.6101



68.7792, 51.3631, 113.5938



66.1498, 51.3631, 18.9688

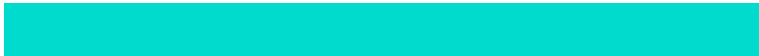


# Rectangle

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



33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768



28.9927, 51.3631, 66.7130



68.7792, 51.3631, 113.5938



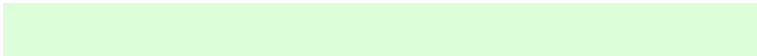
76.0921, 51.3631, 46.3688

# Sweetspot

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



33.1519, 51.3653, 22.0779



77.7850, 91.7416, 79.0835



50.3136, 56.5000, 22.1645



16.1885, 19.4160, 16.1381



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.



33.1519, 51.3653, 22.0779



45.6992, 76.3520, 25.5725



34.7523, 51.8739, 36.4491



11.7498, 13.2544, 12.5511



14.2480, 28.2141, 4.6949



0.8302, 1.5949, 0.2641



# Inverse Universe

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



41.3753, 27.7768, 64.8115



59.6682, 36.1061, 98.4320



39.3226, 27.2453, 40.9215



12.2057, 11.9549, 14.9079



20.3727, 9.6828, 37.9877



1.1694, 0.5570, 2.1254



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768 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 33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768 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 33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.1506, 51.3631,



# 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

33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768

### Protanopia

46.4622, 50.7059, 19.1428

### Deuteranopia

51.7289, 50.5383, 23.2481



## Tritanopia

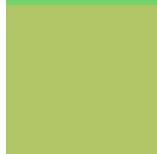
43.0057, 51.0715, 71.8811

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768



## Protanomaly

40.0437, 50.0058, 20.1119



## Deuteranomaly

42.2945, 49.1228, 22.5817



## Tritanomaly

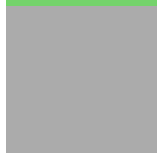
38.2457, 50.5136, 48.8086

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768



## Achromatopsia

38.7082, 40.7240, 44.3485



## Achromatomaly

35.6667, 43.8352, 34.5982

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768 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(116, 211, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 211, 107)  
}
```

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(116, 211, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 211, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768 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(116, 211, 107) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 211, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 211, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 211, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 211, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 211,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 33.1506, 51.3631, 22.0768 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 211, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
211, 107) }
```

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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