

# Converting Colors

XYZ(33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(33.2587, 60.4017,  
9.9058)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59E900
RGB	89, 233, 0
RGB Percent	35%, 91%, 0%
CMY	0.6510, 0.0863, 0.9999
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 1.00, 0.09
HSL	97°, 100%, 46%
HSV	97°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058
YIQ	163.3820, -11.0310, -102.9910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

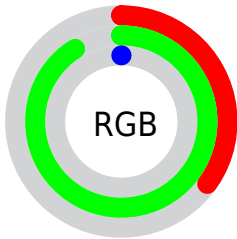
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	0, 233, 144
Decimal	5892352
CIE Lab	82.06, -70.32, 79.11
CIE LCh	82, 105.845, 131.632
Yxy	60.4017, 0.3211, 0.5832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284082432 (0xFF59E900)
YUV	163.3820, -80.5473, -65.2330
Hunter-Lab	77.7185, -59.6205, 46.8460

# Details


The XYZ color **33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **26.2173, 11.8169, 77.9933**, and the grayscale version is **35.3699, 37.2119, 40.5237**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **51.0390, 79.1931, 21.8283**, and **15.5253, 31.0507, 5.1751** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.2580, 60.4032, 9.9061**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.9379, 61.2510, 10.8094**.

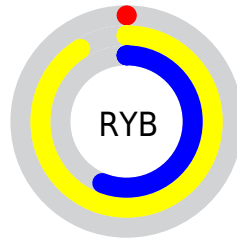
# Distribution



 Red (35%)

 Green (91%)

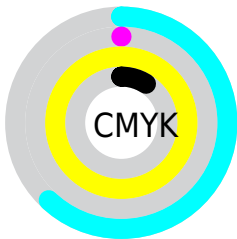
 Blue (0%)




 Red (0%)

 Yellow (91%)

 Blue (56%)

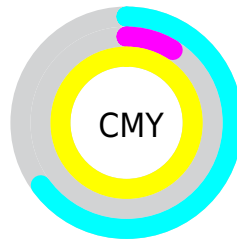


 Cyan (62%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (100%)

 Black (9%)



 Cyan (65%)

 Magenta (9%)

 Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058 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 33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 33.2587, 60.4017,  
9.9058


 33.2587, 60.4017,  
9.9058


308.4583,  
426.0768, 200.4588

 22.4849, 43.7425,  
5.2318


 64.1312, 105.4122,  
26.2232

 14.3322, 30.4681,  
2.3228


 84.9606, 134.5322,  
38.7037

 8.4353, 20.1942,  
0.7439


 109.8725,  
168.5747, 54.6233

 4.4289, 12.5363,  
0.0000

 139.2324,  
207.9239, 74.4007

 1.9475, 7.1100,  
0.0000

 173.4056,  
252.9644, 98.4544

 0.6042, 3.5310,  
0.0000

 212.7574,

 0.0000, 1.4148,

304.0804, 127.2030

0.0000

257.6531,  
361.6564, 161.0649

■ 0.0000, 0.2276,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 33.2587, 60.4017,  
9.9058

■ 33.2587, 60.4017,  
9.9058

■ 33.2580, 60.4032,  
9.9061

■ 34.9379, 61.2510,  
10.8094

■ 37.0906, 62.3205,  
12.7249

■ 39.7917, 63.6440,  
15.9707

■ 43.0891, 65.2418,  
20.7324

■ 47.0241, 67.1321,  
27.1660

■ 51.6341, 69.3310,  
35.4082

■ 56.9528, 71.8532,  
45.5815

■ 63.0117, 74.7126,  
57.7979

■ 69.8401, 77.9220,  
72.1605

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.1452, 60.4017, 3.8056



33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058



25.4341, 60.4017, 34.0169

# Triad

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



33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058



44.8630, 60.4017, 266.4510



110.8649, 60.4017, 43.8727

# Complementary

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



33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058



26.2173, 11.8169, 77.9933

# 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.



108.8434, 60.4017, 112.8758



33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058



66.5531, 60.4017, 276.1113

# Square

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



33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058



30.8302, 60.4017, 186.6953



91.0958, 60.4017, 208.0342



96.0579, 60.4017, 13.1041



# Rectangle

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



33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058



24.1882, 60.4017, 69.3489



91.0958, 60.4017, 208.0342



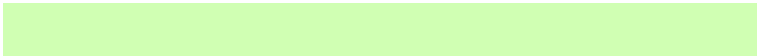
112.2169, 60.4017, 62.3110

# Sweetspot

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



33.2601, 60.4043, 9.9071



69.7781, 88.1229, 55.7149



43.5336, 37.1798, 4.8829



14.3215, 18.5712, 10.7328



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.



33.2601, 60.4043, 9.9071



40.7302, 74.0822, 12.1526



29.3409, 58.3607, 10.7682



15.4121, 17.1425, 16.0152



18.9981, 34.3384, 5.6267



1.5960, 2.7501, 0.4467



# Inverse Universe

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



26.2173, 11.8169, 77.9933



32.0763, 14.4508, 95.7064



44.7254, 21.7728, 60.1261



15.1254, 15.0099, 19.0223



15.0165, 6.7772, 44.2596

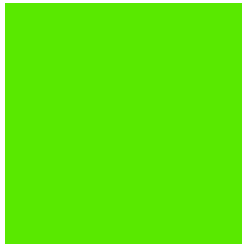


1.2858, 0.5871, 3.4804



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

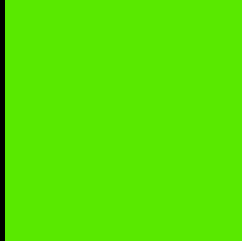
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

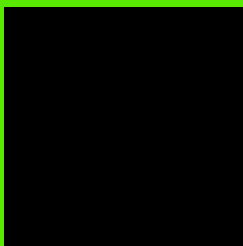
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

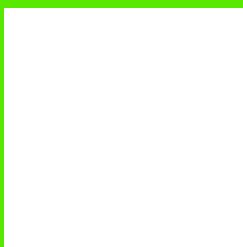
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058.



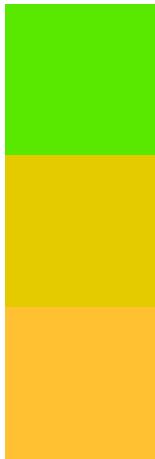
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 33.2587, 60.4017,



# 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

33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058

### Protanopia

53.3508, 59.2059, 8.6160

### Deuteranopia

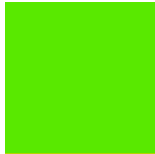
60.6440, 59.1810, 11.1325



## Tritanopia

48.5662, 60.1554, 86.8933

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058



## Protanomaly

42.1780, 57.4402, 8.8641



## Deuteranomaly

45.0658, 56.3267, 9.7932



## Tritanomaly

38.7519, 58.5227, 37.6873

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058



## Achromatopsia

34.8123, 36.6253, 39.8849



## Achromatomaly

30.6353, 42.2002, 19.6275

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058 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(89, 233, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 233, 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(89, 233, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 233, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058 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(89, 233, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 233, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 233, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 233, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 233, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 233, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 33.2587, 60.4017, 9.9058 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 233, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 233,  
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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