

Converting Colors

XYZ(36.0905, 70.4908, 11.7039)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(36.0905, 70.4908, 11.7039)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| XYZ(35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**XYZ(35.9371, 70.2016,
11.6562)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Hex | 2EFC00 |
| RGB | 46, 252, 0 |
| RGB Percent | 18%, 99%, 0% |
| CMY | 0.8196, 0.0117, 0.9998 |
| CMYK | 0.82, 0.00, 1.00, 0.01 |
| HSL | 109°, 100%, 49% |
| HSV | 109°, 100%, 99% |
| XYZ | 35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562 |
| YIQ | 161.6780, -41.8840, -122.0440 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

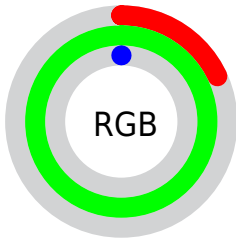
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| RYB | 0, 252, 206 |
| Decimal | 3079168 |
| CIELab | 87.10, -82.83, 82.79 |
| CIELCh | 87, 117.105, 135.013 |
| Yxy | 70.2016, 0.3051, 0.5960 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4281269248 (0xFF2EFC00) |
| YUV | 161.6780, -79.7073, -101.4496 |
| Hunter-Lab | 83.7864, -70.0652, 50.4022 |

Details

The XYZ color **35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562** 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 **43.0374, 20.1574, 93.7216**, and the grayscale version is **34.5706, 36.3710, 39.6080**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **47.0518, 77.1180, 22.5306**, and **19.2918, 38.5836, 6.4306** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.9371, 70.2037, 11.6566**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.2775, 70.8742, 12.6486**.

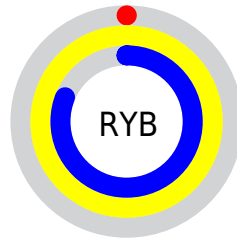
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (99%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (81%)

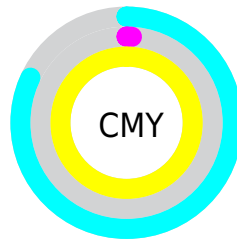


Cyan (82%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (82%)


Magenta (1%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562 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 35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 35.9371, 70.2016,
11.6562


 35.9371, 70.2016,
11.6562


320.1216,
461.2575, 213.0123


 24.5555, 51.6909,
6.3903

 68.2595, 119.4962,
29.5223


 15.8732, 36.7588,
3.0113


 89.9310, 151.0489,
42.9597


 9.5247, 25.0208,
1.1004


 115.7631,
187.7177, 59.9580


 5.1448, 16.0925,
0.0000

 146.1213,
229.8871, 80.9358

 2.3681, 9.5897,
0.0000

 181.3709,
277.9413, 106.3115

 0.8292, 5.1277,
0.0000

 221.8773,

 0.0000, 2.3224,

332.2649, 136.5039

0.0000

268.0057,
393.2422, 171.9312

■ 0.0000, 0.7855,
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 35.9371, 70.2016,
11.6562

■ 35.9371, 70.2016,
11.6562

■ 35.9371, 70.2037,
11.6566

■ 37.2775, 70.8742,
12.6486

■ 39.3469, 71.8939,
14.8707

■ 42.2652, 73.3167,
18.6960

■ 46.1175, 75.1815,
24.3518

■ 50.9780, 77.5223,
32.0290

■ 56.9132, 80.3698,
41.8943

■ 63.9836, 83.7519,
54.0973

■ 72.2451, 87.6946,
68.7743

■ 81.7500, 92.2219,
86.0512

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.9713, 70.2016, 3.6766



35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562



27.6388, 70.2016, 43.6484

Triad

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



35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562



53.9920, 70.2016, 334.9502



131.7435, 70.2016, 43.6014

Complementary

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



35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562



43.0374, 20.1574, 93.7216

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.



131.7535, 70.2016, 122.5380



35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562



81.3434, 70.2016, 334.9012

Square

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



35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562



35.9487, 70.2016, 240.8101



111.4197, 70.2016, 240.7026



111.3951, 70.2016, 11.6419

Rectangle

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



35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562



26.7633, 70.2016, 90.4145



111.4197, 70.2016, 240.7026



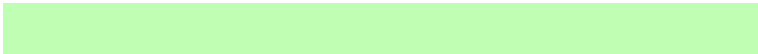
134.2758, 70.2016, 63.9809

Sweetspot

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



35.9387, 70.2045, 11.6578



65.6997, 86.0204, 55.5240



62.1725, 64.7479, 9.2219



13.3757, 18.0836, 10.6886



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.



35.9387, 70.2045, 11.6578



36.9100, 72.1129, 11.9738



36.2539, 70.2005, 19.1954



17.3127, 19.4614, 18.3064



18.8068, 36.6135, 6.0759



1.8196, 3.4311, 0.5664

Inverse Universe

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



43.0374, 20.1574, 93.7216



44.1991, 20.7003, 96.2738



47.6140, 23.6840, 41.2001



17.6643, 17.3551, 21.8042



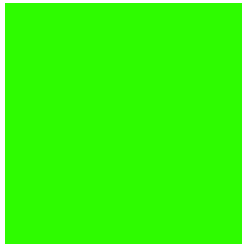
22.5324, 10.5585, 48.8240



2.1649, 1.0181, 4.5256

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

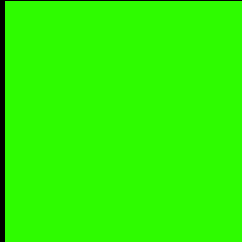
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

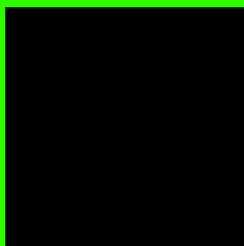
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

XYZ 35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 35.9371, 70.2016,

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

35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562

Protanopia

61.8641, 68.3448, 9.9313

Deuteranopia

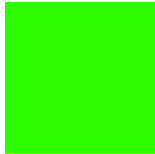
68.4136, 68.6102, 32.5590



Tritanopia

53.9625, 69.4482, 103.4892

Trichromacy



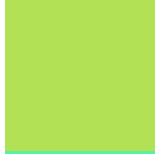
Original Color

35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562



Protanomaly

45.0326, 64.8093, 10.1360



Deuteranomaly

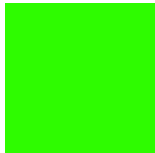
47.1953, 64.1060, 18.6903



Tritanomaly

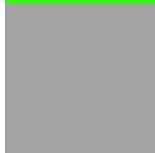
42.0081, 67.6076, 44.5537

Monochromacy



Original Color

35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562



Achromatopsia

34.3422, 36.1307, 39.3463



Achromatomaly

29.7090, 44.0026, 19.7595

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562 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(46, 252, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 252, 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(46, 252, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 252, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562 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(46, 252, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 252, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(46, 252, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 252, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 252, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 252, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 35.9371, 70.2016, 11.6562 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 252, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 252,  
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](#).

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