

# Converting Colors

XYZ(36.7812, 72.0464, 11.9678)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(36.7812, 72.0464, 11.9678)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(36.7987, 72.0555,  
11.9686)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2CFF00
RGB	44, 255, 0
RGB Percent	17%, 100%, 0%
CMY	0.8275, 0.0000, 0.9998
CMYK	0.83, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	110°, 100%, 50%
HSV	110°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686
YIQ	162.8410, -43.9010, -124.0370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

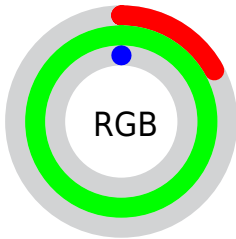
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 255, 211
Decimal	2948864
CIELab	88.00, -83.84, 83.50
CIElCh	88, 118.322, 135.116
Yxy	72.0555, 0.3046, 0.5964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281138944 (0xFF2CFF00)
YUV	162.8410, -80.2806, -104.2236
Hunter-Lab	84.8855, -71.1681, 51.0601

# Details

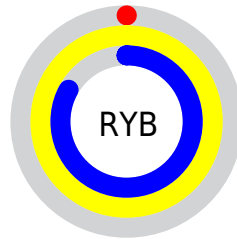
The XYZ color **36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **44.9257, 21.0756, 96.3079**, and the grayscale version is **35.1218, 36.9509, 40.2395**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **47.0518, 77.1180, 22.5306**, and **19.7399, 39.4799, 6.5800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.7973, 72.0547, 11.9685**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.1281, 72.7199, 12.9773**.

# Distribution



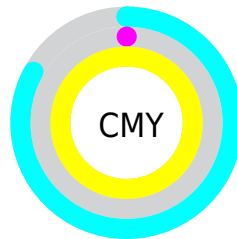
- Red (17%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686 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 36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 36.7987, 72.0555,  
11.9686


 36.7987, 72.0555,  
11.9686


323.8089,  
467.7348, 215.1678

 25.2246, 53.2040,  
6.6000


 69.5789, 122.1354,  
30.1014

 16.3741, 37.9657,  
3.1386


 91.5158, 154.1327,  
43.7028


 9.8818, 25.9560,  
1.1658

 117.6376,  
191.2806, 60.8855

 5.3823, 16.7908,  
0.0000

 148.3098,  
233.9637, 82.0680

 2.5103, 10.0854,  
0.0000

 183.8976,  
282.5662, 107.6690

 0.9005, 5.4556,  
0.0000

 224.7665,

 0.0000, 2.5170,

337.4726, 138.1069

0.0000

271.2818,  
399.0674, 173.8004

■ 0.0000, 0.8851,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 36.7987, 72.0555,  
11.9686

■ 36.7987, 72.0555,  
11.9686

■ 36.7973, 72.0547,  
11.9685

■ 38.1281, 72.7199,  
12.9773

■ 40.2151, 73.7476,  
15.2516

■ 43.1840, 75.1943,  
19.1740

■ 47.1244, 77.1013,  
24.9788

■ 52.1147, 79.5046,  
32.8624

■ 58.2247, 82.4364,  
42.9968

■ 65.5180, 85.9263,  
55.5359

■ 74.0537, 90.0015,  
70.6201

■ 83.8865, 94.6877,  
88.3790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.2948, 72.0555, 3.7505



36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686



28.3067, 72.0555, 44.9411

# Triad

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



36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686



55.4794, 72.0555, 344.6528



135.3190, 72.0555, 44.5222

# Complementary

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



36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686



44.9257, 21.0756, 96.3079

# 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.



135.4087, 72.0555, 125.4959



36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686



83.6255, 72.0555, 344.2152

# Square

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



36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686



36.9017, 72.0555, 247.9839



114.5482, 72.0555, 247.0247



114.3290, 72.0555, 11.8417



# Rectangle

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



36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686



27.4263, 72.0555, 93.1385



114.5482, 72.0555, 247.0247



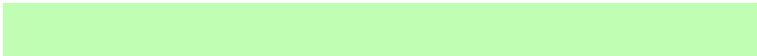
137.9505, 72.0555, 65.4041

# Sweetspot

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



36.7989, 72.0555, 11.9697



65.5060, 85.9205, 55.5150



63.8588, 66.4973, 9.4707



13.3313, 18.0607, 10.6865



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.



36.7989, 72.0555, 11.9697



36.7973, 72.0547, 11.9685



37.2373, 72.1110, 19.6969



18.0634, 20.3186, 19.1142



19.3118, 37.6937, 6.2578



1.9572, 3.7097, 0.6129



# Inverse Universe

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



44.9257, 21.0756, 96.3079



44.9234, 21.0737, 96.3077



48.9060, 24.3271, 42.2965



18.4673, 18.1326, 22.7766



23.5861, 11.0696, 50.3281

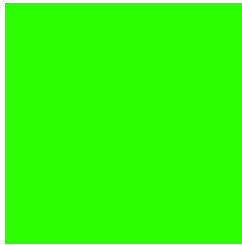


2.3738, 1.1177, 4.9039



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

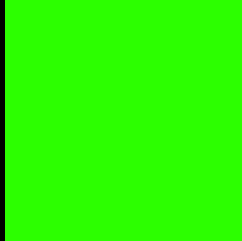
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

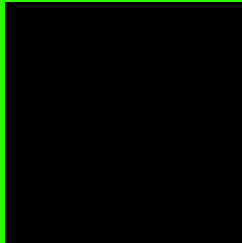
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

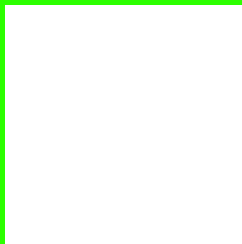
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 36.7987, 72.0555,



# 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

36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686

### Protanopia

63.3376, 70.2559, 10.2225

### Deuteranopia

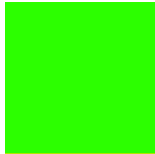
69.9718, 70.4223, 37.0991



## Tritanopia

55.6532, 71.1328, 105.4045

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686



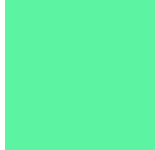
## Protanomaly

46.0902, 66.5975, 10.4254



## Deuteranomaly

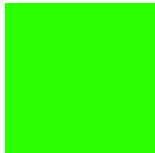
48.0793, 65.7421, 20.5114



## Tritanomaly

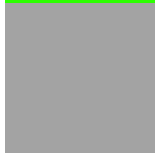
42.9858, 68.9851, 45.2323

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686



## Achromatopsia

34.8123, 36.6253, 39.8849



## Achromatomaly

29.9843, 44.4724, 20.1004

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686 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(44, 255, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 255, 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(44, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 255, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686 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(44, 255, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 255, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 255, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 255, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 255, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 255, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 36.7987, 72.0555, 11.9686 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 255, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 255,  
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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