

# Converting Colors

XYZ(39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(39.1668, 56.3612,  
38.9515)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7ED999
RGB	126, 217, 153
RGB Percent	49%, 85%, 60%
CMY	0.5059, 0.1490, 0.4000
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.29, 0.15
HSL	138°, 54%, 67%
HSV	138°, 42%, 85%
XYZ	39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515
YIQ	182.4950, -33.6920, -39.1960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

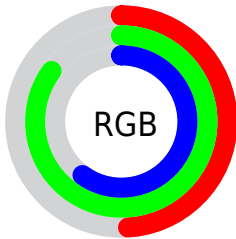
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	126, 196, 217
Decimal	8313241
CIELab	79.82, -40.94, 23.23
CIELCh	80, 47.069, 150.430
Yxy	56.3612, 0.2912, 0.4191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286503321 (0xFF7ED999)
YUV	182.4950, -14.5410, -49.5461
Hunter-Lab	75.0741, -38.2547, 21.7898

# Details

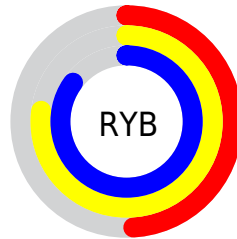
The XYZ color **39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **45.3722, 33.3923, 52.7713**, and the grayscale version is **44.8247, 47.1591, 51.3562**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.4366, 86.0192, 72.7763**, and **17.6689, 27.7511, 16.9956** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.1265, 54.4164, 32.5983**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.0653, 58.7330, 46.1890**.

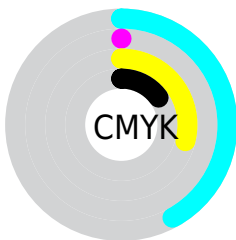
# Distribution



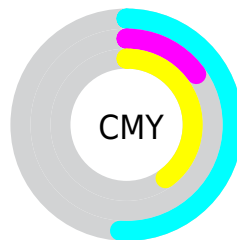
- Red (49%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515 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 39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 39.1668, 56.3612,  
38.9515


 39.1668, 56.3612,  
38.9515


333.7941,  
411.0513, 357.1041


 27.0708, 40.4926,  
26.4145


 73.1855, 99.5325,  
74.7837

 17.7633, 27.9228,  
16.9054


 95.8389, 127.6040,  
98.9160

 10.8788, 18.2675,  
10.0058


 122.7422,  
160.5119, 127.7505

 6.0521, 11.1422,  
5.2972

154.2607,  
198.6406, 161.7056

 2.9177, 6.1626,  
2.3609

190.7598,  
242.3745, 201.2000

 1.1104, 2.9442,  
0.7650

232.6049,

 0.0338, 1.1027,

292.0979, 246.6522

0.0000

280.1612,  
348.1954, 298.4807

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 39.1668, 56.3612,  
38.9515

■ 39.1668, 56.3612,  
38.9515

■ 35.1265, 54.4164,  
32.5983

■ 44.0653, 58.7330,  
46.1890

■ 31.8886, 52.8657,  
27.0915

■ 49.8647, 61.5482,  
54.3391

■ 29.3975, 51.6829,  
22.3961


■ 56.6098, 64.8312,  
63.4337


■ 27.5880, 50.8350,  
18.4729


■ 64.3414, 68.6021,  
73.5020

■ 26.3828, 50.2831,  
15.2795

■ 73.0976, 72.8802,  
84.5716

 25.7503, 50.0024,  
13.2024

 82.4703, 77.4544,  
96.6487

 84.1039, 78.1078,  
105.2513

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.8185, 56.3612, 26.3410



39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515



37.2629, 56.3612, 61.7620

# Triad

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



39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515



53.7071, 56.3612, 130.1824



70.9646, 56.3612, 38.4504

# Complementary

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



39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515



45.3722, 33.3923, 52.7713

# 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.



74.0507, 56.3612, 60.9752



39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515



63.3916, 56.3612, 118.6164

# Square

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



39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515



45.0301, 56.3612, 119.2279



71.1304, 56.3612, 91.0630



63.1258, 56.3612, 26.1178



# Rectangle

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



39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515



38.1742, 56.3612, 81.5582



71.1304, 56.3612, 91.0630



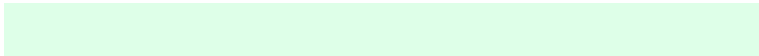
72.6310, 56.3612, 44.8191

# Sweetspot

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



39.1683, 56.3635, 38.9528



80.3591, 92.8343, 89.7934



50.1212, 62.2391, 29.1109



16.7188, 19.6359, 18.5768



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

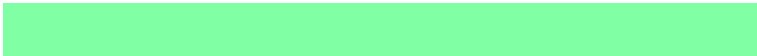


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



39.1683, 56.3635, 38.9528



51.4086, 78.7991, 48.2549



43.5293, 58.1079, 61.9176



13.0447, 14.6695, 14.6983



15.6279, 30.2838, 8.2057



1.0498, 1.9769, 0.7283



# Inverse Universe

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



45.3722, 33.3923, 52.7713



61.4407, 41.5869, 70.5509



41.2440, 31.7411, 31.0324



13.4412, 13.2056, 15.5846



20.8321, 10.3339, 19.2935



1.3868, 0.6843, 1.4456



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515 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 39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

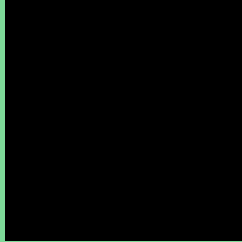
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515.



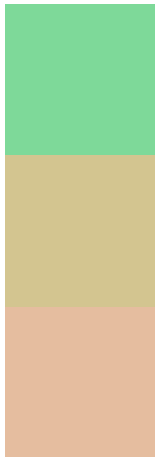
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 39.1668, 56.3612,



# 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

39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515

### Protanopia

51.8643, 55.7950, 34.4215

### Deuteranopia

56.7687, 55.5564, 40.5323



## Tritanopia

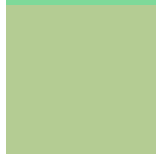
47.3018, 56.2988, 79.6078

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515



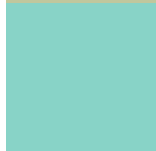
## Protanomaly

45.6817, 54.9956, 35.8113



## Deuteranomaly

48.2475, 54.4876, 39.8725



## Tritanomaly

43.7564, 55.9463, 62.5253

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515



## Achromatopsia

44.4628, 46.7784, 50.9417



## Achromatomaly

41.7661, 49.6519, 45.9105

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515 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(126, 217, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 217, 153)  
}
```

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(126, 217, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 217, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515 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(126, 217, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 217, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 217, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 217, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 217, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 217,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 39.1668, 56.3612, 38.9515 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 217, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
217, 153) }
```

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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