

# Converting Colors

XYZ(39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(39.3320, 71.4855,  
11.7825)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60FB02
RGB	96, 251, 2
RGB Percent	38%, 98%, 1%
CMY	0.6235, 0.0157, 0.9920
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.99, 0.02
HSL	97°, 98%, 50%
HSV	97°, 99%, 98%
XYZ	39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825
YIQ	176.2690, -12.4510, -110.2990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

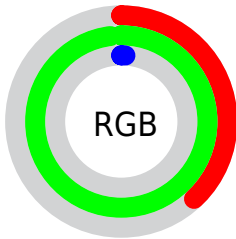
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	2, 251, 157
Decimal	6355714
CIELab	87.72, -74.47, 83.52
CIELCh	88, 111.903, 131.722
Yxy	71.4855, 0.3208, 0.5831
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284545794 (0xFF60FB02)
YUV	176.2690, -85.9146, -70.3959
Hunter-Lab	84.5491, -64.9232, 50.9219

# Details

The XYZ color **39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **31.3484, 14.1820, 92.3558**, and the grayscale version is **41.8508, 44.0303, 47.9490**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **52.7960, 80.0792, 22.7994**, and **19.0700, 38.1399, 6.3567** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.1901, 71.4158, 11.7191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.3328, 72.4974, 12.8603**.

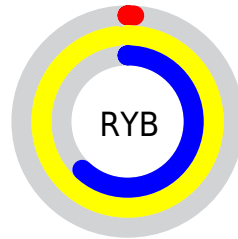
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (98%)

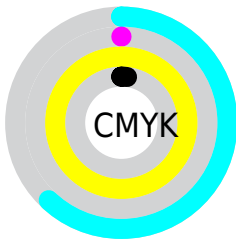
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (62%)

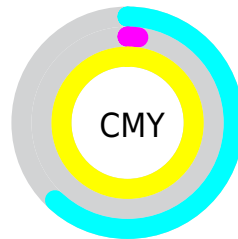


Cyan (62%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (2%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825 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 39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 39.3320, 71.4855,  
11.7825

 39.3320, 71.4855,  
11.7825


334.4829,  
465.7488, 213.8866


 27.2000, 52.7385,  
6.4750


 73.4361, 121.3248,  
29.7568

 17.8608, 37.5941,  
3.0626


 96.1388, 153.1858,  
43.2607


 10.9492, 25.6678,  
1.1267


 123.0959,  
190.1870, 60.3338

 6.0997, 16.5753,  
0.0000

 154.6725,  
232.7127, 81.3947

 2.9471, 9.9321,  
0.0000

 191.2342,  
281.1474, 106.8619

 1.1258, 5.3540,  
0.0000

 233.1463,

 0.0466, 2.4564,

335.8753, 137.1539

0.0000

280.7740,  
397.2810, 172.6893

■ 0.0000, 0.8547,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 39.3320, 71.4855,  
11.7825

■ 39.3320, 71.4855,  
11.7825

■ 39.1901, 71.4158,  
11.7191

■ 41.3328, 72.4974,  
12.8603

■ 43.9142, 73.7790,  
15.2033

■ 47.1575, 75.3670,  
19.1460

■ 51.1197, 77.2862,  
24.9084

■ 55.8507, 79.5581,  
32.6763

■ 61.3950, 82.2021,  
42.6123

■ 67.7935, 85.2361,  
54.8624

■ 75.0837, 88.6766,  
69.5599

■ 83.3011, 92.5391,  
86.8280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.0973, 71.4855, 4.5218



39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825



30.1009, 71.4855, 40.4148

# Triad

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



39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825



53.1670, 71.4855, 315.3505



131.1444, 71.4855, 51.7631

# Complementary

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



39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825



31.3484, 14.1820, 92.3558

# 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.



128.8175, 71.4855, 133.2430



39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825



78.8466, 71.4855, 326.4690

# Square

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



39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825



36.5356, 71.4855, 221.1999



107.8702, 71.4855, 245.7609



113.5824, 71.4855, 15.4670



# Rectangle

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



39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825



28.6426, 71.4855, 82.3104



107.8702, 71.4855, 245.7609



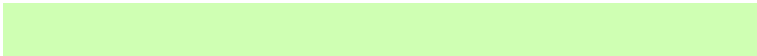
132.7649, 71.4855, 73.5259

# Sweetspot

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



39.3337, 71.4885, 11.7841



69.6823, 88.0735, 55.7104



51.6125, 44.1466, 5.8594



14.2991, 18.5597, 10.7318



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.



39.3337, 71.4885, 11.7841



40.6091, 74.0198, 12.1469



34.7726, 69.1098, 12.8090



17.6364, 19.6283, 18.3215



20.7476, 37.6141, 6.1667



2.0350, 3.5422, 0.5765



# Inverse Universe

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



31.3484, 14.1820, 92.3558



32.3007, 14.5665, 95.7169



52.9867, 25.8260, 71.2703



17.3212, 17.1782, 21.7881



16.5540, 7.4766, 48.5442

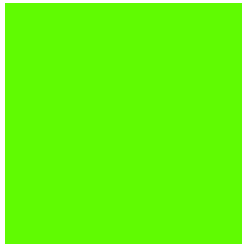


1.6508, 0.7531, 4.5015



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

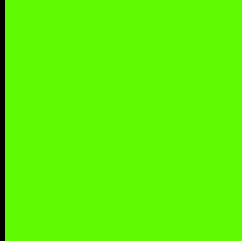
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

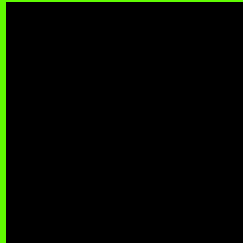
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 39.3320, 71.4855,



# 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

39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825

### Protanopia

63.3376, 70.2559, 10.2225

### Deuteranopia

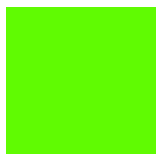
69.5683, 69.8621, 36.2037



## Tritanopia

57.1908, 70.7094, 102.7295

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825



## Protanomaly

50.0673, 68.2304, 10.5597



## Deuteranomaly

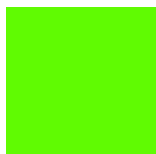
52.1541, 67.0357, 20.3156



## Tritanomaly

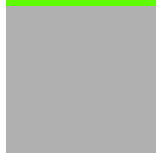
45.7615, 69.1043, 44.6448

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825



## Achromatopsia

41.2663, 43.4154, 47.2793



## Achromatomaly

36.3692, 50.1072, 23.3776

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825 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(96, 251, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 251, 2)  
}
```

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(96, 251, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 251, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825 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(96, 251, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 251, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 251, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 251, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 251, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 251, 2)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 39.3320, 71.4855, 11.7825 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 251, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 251,  
2) }
```

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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