

# Converting Colors

XYZ(39.8998, 73.6541, 12.1137)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(39.8998, 73.6541, 12.1137)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(39.8798, 73.6438,  
12.1128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59FF00
RGB	89, 255, 0
RGB Percent	35%, 100%, 0%
CMY	0.6510, 0.0000, 0.9998
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	99°, 100%, 50%
HSV	99°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128
YIQ	176.2960, -17.0810, -114.4970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

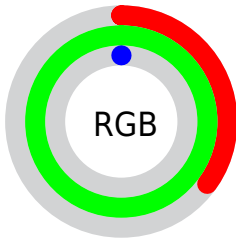
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 255, 166
Decimal	5897984
CIELab	88.75, -77.21, 84.42
CIELCh	89, 114.402, 132.444
Yxy	73.6438, 0.3174, 0.5862
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284088064 (0xFF59FF00)
YUV	176.2960, -86.9139, -76.5586
Hunter-Lab	85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025

# Details

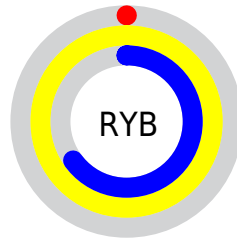
The XYZ color **39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **33.7847, 15.3322, 95.7865**, and the grayscale version is **41.8704, 44.0510, 47.9715**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **51.8363, 79.5794, 22.9842**, and **19.9663, 39.9325, 6.6554** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.8773, 73.6426, 12.1127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.8380, 74.6324, 13.1509**.

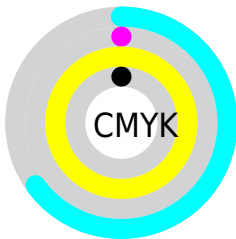
# Distribution



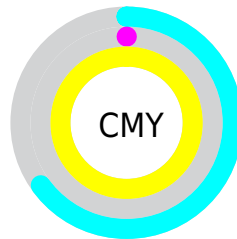
- Red (35%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128 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 39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 39.8798, 73.6438,  
12.1128


 39.8798, 73.6438,  
12.1128


336.7598,  
473.2431, 216.1550


 27.6286, 54.5026,  
6.6971


 74.2659, 124.3907,  
30.3678

 18.1849, 39.0036,  
3.1978


 97.1316, 156.7652,  
44.0442

 11.1833, 26.7625,  
1.1965


 124.2662,  
194.3196, 61.3113

 6.2585, 17.3949,  
0.0000


 156.0350,  
237.4382, 82.5875

 3.0450, 10.5165,  
0.0000

 192.8034,  
286.5054, 108.2914

 1.1776, 5.7427,  
0.0000

 234.9368,

 0.0886, 2.6893,

341.9057, 138.8416

0.0000

282.8005,  
404.0235, 174.6566

■ 0.0000, 0.9718,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 39.8798, 73.6438,  
12.1128

■ 39.8798, 73.6438,  
12.1128

■ 39.8773, 73.6426,  
12.1127

■ 41.8380, 74.6324,  
13.1509

■ 44.4135, 75.9119,  
15.4482

■ 47.6987, 77.5217,  
19.3854

■ 51.7566, 79.4893,  
25.1958

■ 56.6421, 81.8385,  
33.0746

■ 62.4040, 84.5909,  
43.1927

■ 69.0872, 87.7662,  
55.7033

■ 76.7331, 91.3828,  
70.7460

■ 85.3805, 95.4578,  
88.4495

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.1459, 73.6438, 4.4509



39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128



30.5370, 73.6438, 42.4466

# Triad

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



39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128



55.1432, 73.6438, 330.8581



135.8650, 73.6438, 51.6288

# Complementary

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



39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128



33.7847, 15.3322, 95.7865

# 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.



133.9630, 73.6438, 135.4874



39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128



82.0985, 73.6438, 339.9891

# Square

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



39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128



37.6180, 73.6438, 233.2401



112.3919, 73.6438, 253.3739



117.0558, 73.6438, 15.0479



# Rectangle

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



39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128



29.1606, 73.6438, 86.8607



112.3919, 73.6438, 253.3739



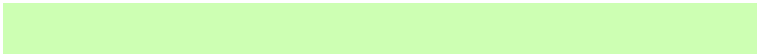
137.7433, 73.6438, 73.8615

# Sweetspot

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



39.8800, 73.6439, 12.1139



69.0761, 87.7610, 55.6820



54.8335, 48.4467, 6.4622



14.1575, 18.4867, 10.7252



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.



39.8800, 73.6439, 12.1139



39.8773, 73.6426, 12.1127



36.1149, 71.6620, 13.7865



18.3693, 20.4763, 19.1285



20.9817, 38.5545, 6.3359



2.1556, 3.8120, 0.6222



# Inverse Universe

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



33.7847, 15.3322, 95.7865



33.7814, 15.3298, 95.7862



53.7331, 26.2579, 67.7156



18.1414, 17.9646, 22.7613



17.8190, 8.0965, 50.0582

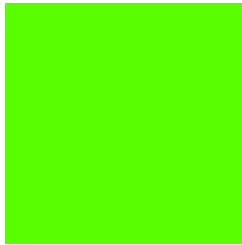


1.8531, 0.8492, 4.8795



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

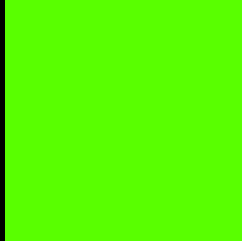
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

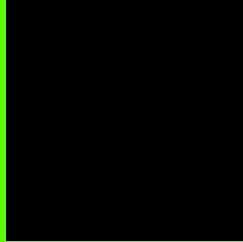
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 39.8798, 73.6438,



# 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

39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128

### Protanopia

64.9234, 71.8526, 10.4471

### Deuteranopia

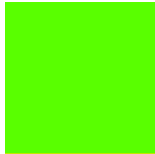
71.2030, 71.7197, 41.1008



## Tritanopia

58.6929, 72.6999, 105.5468

# Trichromacy



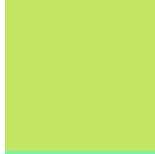
## Original Color

39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128



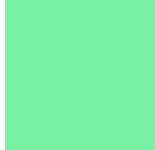
## Protanomaly

50.6248, 69.3542, 10.7185



## Deuteranomaly

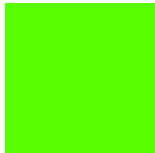
52.7771, 68.5416, 22.2526



## Tritanomaly

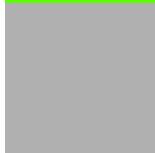
46.4573, 70.7748, 45.3948

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128



## Achromatopsia

41.2663, 43.4154, 47.2793



## Achromatomaly

36.2576, 50.7618, 23.2163

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128 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, 255, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 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(89, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 255, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128 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, 255, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 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(89, 255, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 255, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 255, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 255, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 39.8798, 73.6438, 12.1128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 255, 0) }
```

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

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