

# Converting Colors

XYZ(40.0686, 61.8214, 10.8460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(40.0686, 61.8214, 10.8460)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(40.1540, 61.8618,  
10.8611)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94E41B
RGB	148, 228, 27
RGB Percent	58%, 89%, 11%
CMY	0.4196, 0.1059, 0.8941
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.88, 0.11
HSL	84°, 79%, 50%
HSV	84°, 88%, 89%
XYZ	40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611
YIQ	181.1660, 16.8410, -79.4710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

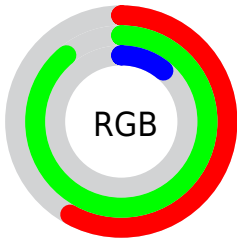
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	27, 228, 107
Decimal	9757723
CIE Lab	82.84, -50.86, 77.66
CIE LCh	83, 92.831, 123.221
Yxy	61.8618, 0.3557, 0.5480
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287947803 (0xFF94E41B)
YUV	181.1660, -76.0038, -29.0866
Hunter-Lab	78.6523, -46.5127, 46.8692

# Details

The XYZ color **40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **20.4623, 9.5133, 74.1600**, and the grayscale version is **44.4054, 46.7179, 50.8758**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.9301, 85.7930, 24.4995**, and **18.7770, 31.5798, 5.1059** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.4026, 60.9811, 9.8675**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.2359, 62.8938, 12.9104**.

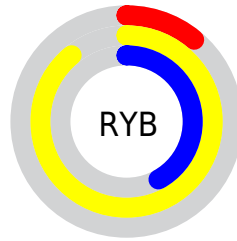
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (89%)

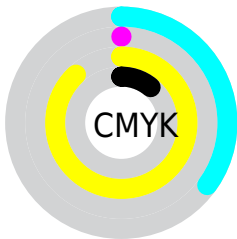
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (42%)

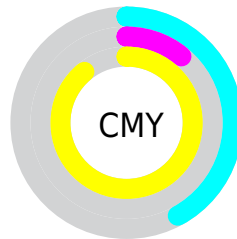


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (11%)


Yellow (89%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611 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 40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 40.1540, 61.8618,  
10.8611


 40.1540, 61.8618,  
10.8611


337.8955,  
431.4268, 207.4152

 27.8434, 44.9210,  
5.8605


 74.6808, 107.5258,  
28.0357

 18.3475, 31.3952,  
2.6930


 97.6277, 137.0178,  
41.0469


 11.3009, 20.9000,  
0.9399


 124.8508,  
171.4623, 57.5653

 6.3384, 13.0509,  
0.0000

 156.7153,  
211.2438, 78.0095

 3.0945, 7.4636,  
0.0000

 193.5867,  
256.7465, 102.7981

 1.2040, 3.7537,  
0.0000

 235.8303,

 0.1095, 1.5368,

308.3551, 132.3495

0.0000

283.8115,  
366.4537, 167.0824

■ 0.0000, 0.3144,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.1540, 61.8618,  
10.8611

■ 40.1540, 61.8618,  
10.8611

■ 38.4026, 60.9811,  
9.8675

■ 42.2359, 62.8938,  
12.9104

■ 38.1017, 60.8287,  
9.7329

■ 44.6923, 64.0888,  
16.2516

■ 47.5595, 65.4635,  
21.0550

■ 50.8675, 67.0304,  
27.4643

■ 54.6428, 68.8004,  
35.6058

■ 58.9095, 70.7833,  
45.5933

■ 63.6898, 72.9883,  
57.5310

■ 69.0043, 75.4241,  
71.5150

■ 74.8726, 78.0985,  
87.6355

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.6646, 61.8618, 6.3918



40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611



30.7266, 61.8618, 28.9385

# Triad

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



40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611



43.1251, 61.8618, 221.1653



106.1264, 61.8618, 61.3596

# Complementary

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



40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611



20.4623, 9.5133, 74.1600

# 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.



100.2187, 61.8618, 130.1200



40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611



60.9839, 61.8618, 247.8694

# Square

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



40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611



32.1491, 61.8618, 147.4533



82.4692, 61.8618, 207.7816



97.1687, 61.8618, 23.2576



# Rectangle

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



40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611



28.2937, 61.8618, 55.1811



82.4692, 61.8618, 207.7816



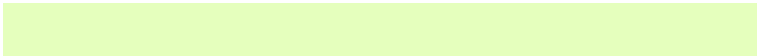
105.8183, 61.8618, 81.2039

# Sweetspot

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



40.1554, 61.8645, 10.8624



77.1012, 91.7749, 61.6242



37.1509, 26.4869, 4.1922



16.0670, 19.4419, 12.1329



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.



40.1554, 61.8645, 10.8624



48.9907, 78.3407, 12.5392



29.2811, 56.2586, 10.3535



15.0174, 16.5160, 15.3009



22.1374, 35.1937, 5.6263



1.7399, 2.6543, 0.4206



# Inverse Universe

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



20.4623, 9.5133, 74.1600



23.4734, 10.0159, 95.3038



39.4510, 19.3023, 75.0487



14.1230, 14.1656, 18.1342



10.6886, 4.5761, 42.7031

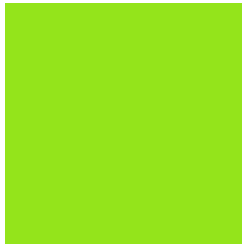


0.8922, 0.3909, 3.1604



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611 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 40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

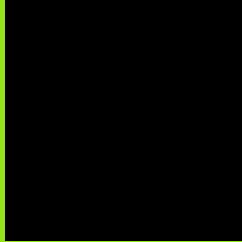
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.1540, 61.8618,



# 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**

40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611

**Protanopia**

55.1438, 61.1786, 9.5183

**Deuteranopia**

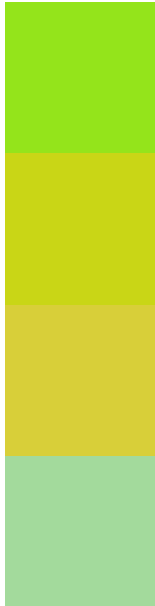
61.9911, 60.7846, 14.9439



## Tritanopia

54.6996, 61.5148, 83.1193

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611

**Protanomaly**

48.2788, 60.5686, 9.9054

**Deuteranomaly**

51.3702, 59.5200, 12.6519

**Tritanomaly**

46.1764, 60.3296, 40.6635

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611

**Achromatopsia**

43.9204, 46.2077, 50.3202

**Achromatomaly**

40.2579, 50.3039, 26.9898

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611 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(148, 228, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 228, 27)  
}
```

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(148, 228, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 228, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611 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(148, 228, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 228, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 228, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 228, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 228, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 228,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 40.1540, 61.8618, 10.8611 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 228, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
228, 27) }
```

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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