

# Converting Colors

XYZ(40.1024, 65.7900, 21.0759)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(40.1024, 65.7900, 21.0759)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(40.2027, 65.8792,  
21.1867)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	77EE5E
RGB	119, 238, 94
RGB Percent	47%, 93%, 37%
CMY	0.5333, 0.0666, 0.6314
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.61, 0.07
HSL	110°, 81%, 65%
HSV	110°, 61%, 93%
XYZ	40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867
YIQ	186.0030, -24.7000, -70.0120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

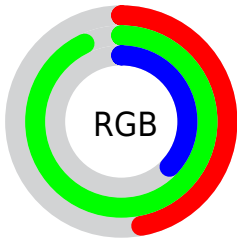
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	94, 238, 213
Decimal	7859806
CIELab	84.93, -59.74, 58.13
CIELCh	85, 83.353, 135.781
Yxy	65.8792, 0.3159, 0.5176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286049886 (0xFF77EE5E)
YUV	186.0030, -45.3575, -58.7616
Hunter-Lab	81.1660, -53.6269, 41.3398

# Details

The XYZ color **40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. The color can be described as middle muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **46.8794, 28.3268, 83.8893**, and the grayscale version is **46.9314, 49.3755, 53.7699**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.7752, 83.2736, 41.3567**, and **18.3791, 33.9656, 7.3376** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.8697, 64.2679, 16.2898**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.4267, 67.9157, 27.8462**.

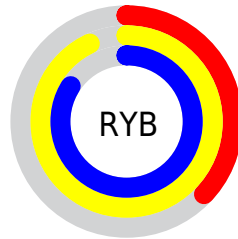
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (93%)

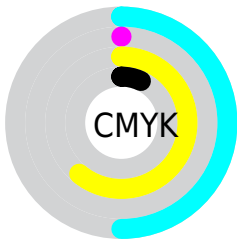
Blue (37%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (84%)

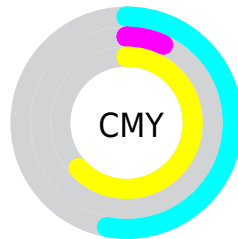


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (61%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867 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 40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.2027, 65.8792,  
21.1867

40.2027, 65.8792,  
21.1867

338.0970,  
445.9447, 271.0826

27.8815, 48.1743,  
13.0680

74.7545, 113.3129,  
46.2829

18.3764, 33.9650,  
7.3441

97.7158, 143.8106,  
64.0974

11.3219, 22.8667,  
3.5965

124.9545,  
179.3413, 85.9809

6.3526, 14.4951,  
1.4067

156.8360,  
220.2895, 112.3520

3.1034, 8.4658,  
0.1469

193.7257,  
267.0396, 143.6292

1.2087, 4.3944,  
0.0000

235.9888,

0.1132, 1.8966,

319.9759, 180.2310

0.0000

283.9908,  
379.4828, 222.5759

0.0000, 0.5463,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

40.2027, 65.8792,  
21.1867

40.2027, 65.8792,  
21.1867

36.8697, 64.2679,  
16.2898

44.4267, 67.9157,  
27.8462

34.3569, 63.0431,  
12.9844


49.5960, 70.3964,  
36.4099


32.5897, 62.1725,  
11.0727

55.7663, 73.3491,  
47.0097

31.5029, 61.6297,  
10.2353

62.9872, 76.7967,  
59.7649

 71.3051, 80.7610,  
74.7853

 80.7638, 85.2620,  
92.1735

 89.8659, 89.6318,  
107.1720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.3296, 65.8792, 11.2377



40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867



33.8073, 65.8792, 49.2758

# Triad

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



40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867



54.1856, 65.8792, 225.2139



104.0268, 65.8792, 47.1927

# Complementary

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



40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867



46.8794, 28.3268, 83.8893

# 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.



104.3834, 65.8792, 100.1438



40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867



72.9228, 65.8792, 223.6581

# Square

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



40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867



40.7213, 65.8792, 173.8587



92.1128, 65.8792, 170.2981



91.2183, 65.8792, 20.3176



# Rectangle

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



40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867



33.2013, 65.8792, 82.6223



92.1128, 65.8792, 170.2981



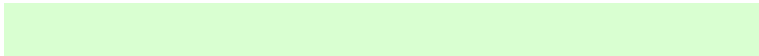
105.6815, 65.8792, 61.8420

# Sweetspot

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



40.2043, 65.8820, 21.1882



75.9164, 90.8905, 73.9289



60.7268, 65.8757, 20.1053



15.6739, 19.1799, 14.7935



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.



40.2043, 65.8820, 21.1882



42.2146, 74.7239, 17.8041



39.8969, 65.4135, 35.1815



15.8217, 17.7882, 16.7493



17.6492, 34.4200, 5.7135



1.5409, 2.9009, 0.4787



# Inverse Universe

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



46.8794, 28.3268, 83.8893



50.5040, 27.0961, 97.1760



48.8239, 30.0078, 53.3233



16.1694, 15.8845, 19.9354



21.5082, 10.0933, 45.9425

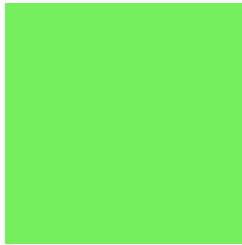


1.8593, 0.8758, 3.8253



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867 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 40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

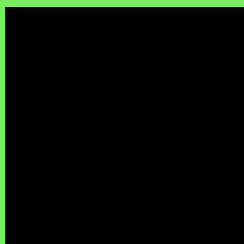
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

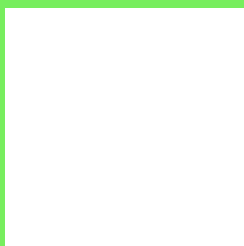
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867.



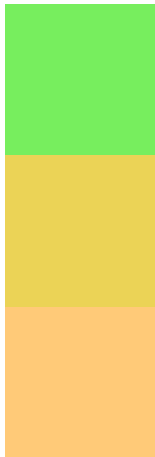
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.2027, 65.8792,



# 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

40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867

### Protanopia

59.2349, 64.9226, 18.2134

### Deuteranopia

65.7507, 64.8571, 26.8225



## Tritanopia

54.4776, 65.4221, 92.9755

# Trichromacy



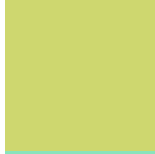
## Original Color

40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867



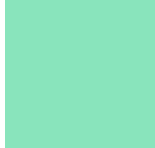
## Protanomaly

49.6519, 63.7716, 19.1434



## Deuteranomaly

52.6233, 62.8704, 24.4006



## Tritanomaly

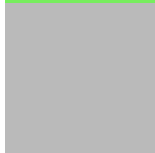
47.1370, 64.4360, 57.5300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867



## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722



## Achromatomaly

42.4814, 53.6439, 38.2523

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867 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(119, 238, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 238, 94)  
}
```

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(119, 238, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 238, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867 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(119, 238, 94) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 238, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 238, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 238, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 238, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 238,  
94) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 40.2027, 65.8792, 21.1867 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 238, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
238, 94) }
```

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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