

# Converting Colors

XYZ(40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(40.6021, 67.6151,  
11.4013)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	81F110
RGB	129, 241, 16
RGB Percent	51%, 95%, 6%
CMY	0.4941, 0.0549, 0.9372
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.93, 0.05
HSL	90°, 89%, 50%
HSV	90°, 93%, 95%
XYZ	40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013
YIQ	181.8620, 5.4730, -93.7190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

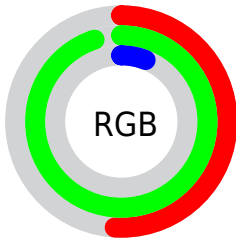
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	16, 241, 128
Decimal	8515856
CIELab	85.81, -62.29, 81.27
CIELCh	86, 102.396, 127.466
Yxy	67.6151, 0.3394, 0.5653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286705936 (0xFF81F110)
YUV	181.8620, -81.7700, -46.3600
Hunter-Lab	82.2284, -55.7614, 49.3391

# Details

The XYZ color **40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013** 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 **24.9703, 11.3141, 84.0906**, and the grayscale version is **44.8206, 47.1547, 51.3515**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.0156, 83.2753, 23.5530**, and **19.1904, 35.3377, 5.8094** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.3448, 66.9799, 10.8547**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.8261, 68.7300, 13.0278**.

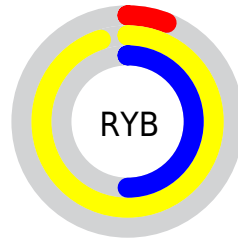
# Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (95%)

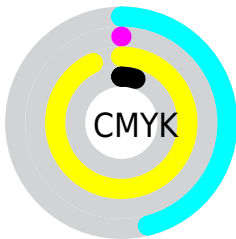
Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (50%)

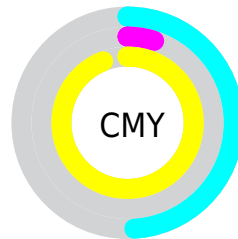


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (5%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013 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 40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 40.6021, 67.6151,  
11.4013


 40.6021, 67.6151,  
11.4013


339.7459,  
452.1311, 211.2357

 28.1946, 49.5847,  
6.2199


 75.3580, 115.8013,  
29.0478


 18.6136, 35.0835,  
2.9083


 98.4372, 146.7259,  
42.3500


 11.4938, 23.7272,  
1.0480


 125.8042,  
182.7174, 59.1961

 6.4697, 15.1314,  
0.0000

 157.8246,  
224.1601, 80.0048

 3.1761, 8.9116,  
0.0000

 194.8636,  
271.4384, 105.1946

 1.2476, 4.6836,  
0.0000

 237.2865,

 0.1434, 2.0628,

324.9367, 135.1839

0.0000

285.4589,  
385.0395, 170.3915

■ 0.0000, 0.6436,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.6021, 67.6151,  
11.4013

■ 40.6021, 67.6151,  
11.4013

■ 39.3448, 66.9799,  
10.8547

■ 42.8261, 68.7300,  
13.0278

■ 45.5248, 70.0581,  
16.0076

■ 48.7477, 71.6222,  
20.5590

■ 52.5351, 73.4391,  
26.8607

■ 56.9225, 75.5238,  
35.0674

■ 61.9417, 77.8897,  
45.3164

■ 67.6223, 80.5492,  
57.7328

■ 73.9914, 83.5138,  
72.4312

■ 81.0748, 86.7946,  
89.5185

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.5962, 67.6151, 5.5181



40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013



31.0269, 67.6151, 34.4628

# Triad

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



40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013



48.5220, 67.6151, 268.2483



119.9848, 67.6151, 58.1176

# Complementary

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



40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013



24.9703, 11.3141, 84.0906

# 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.



115.4148, 67.6151, 134.8542



40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013



70.2905, 67.6151, 289.4899

# Square

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



40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013



34.7650, 67.6151, 183.0864



95.6978, 67.6151, 230.5295



106.9922, 67.6151, 19.7711



# Rectangle

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



40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013



28.9867, 67.6151, 68.0710



95.6978, 67.6151, 230.5295



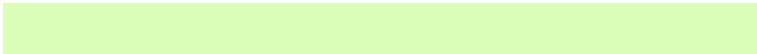
120.4971, 67.6151, 79.4655

# Sweetspot

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



40.6037, 67.6180, 11.4028



73.7200, 90.0945, 58.6324



43.6750, 33.3471, 4.6259



15.1944, 19.0098, 11.2868



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.



40.6037, 67.6180, 11.4028



44.6695, 76.1130, 12.3370



31.8344, 63.0973, 10.9924



16.3223, 18.0463, 16.7727



21.4907, 36.4004, 5.8933



1.9026, 3.0873, 0.4956



# Inverse Universe

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



24.9703, 11.3141, 84.0906



26.7951, 11.7283, 95.4593



51.0739, 24.7710, 85.3122



15.6470, 15.6152, 19.9110



12.9642, 5.6887, 45.5426

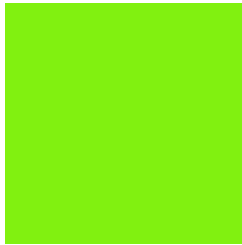


1.1932, 0.5324, 3.7941



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013 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 40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

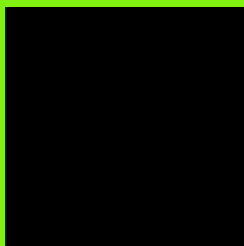
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.6021, 67.6151,



# 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

40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013

### Protanopia

59.9817, 66.6184, 9.6973

### Deuteranopia

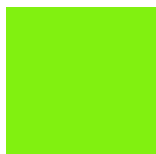
66.5842, 66.3278, 27.7055



## Tritanopia

56.9807, 67.0930, 93.9514

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013



## Protanomaly

50.5079, 65.6038, 10.1730



## Deuteranomaly

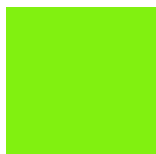
52.9272, 64.3227, 17.8096



## Tritanomaly

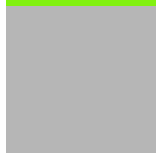
46.8547, 65.4276, 43.4170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013



## Achromatopsia

44.4628, 46.7784, 50.9417



## Achromatomaly

39.9730, 51.9035, 26.3239

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013 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(129, 241, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 241, 16)  
}
```

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(129, 241, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 241, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013 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(129, 241, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 241, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 241, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 241, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 241, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 241,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 40.6021, 67.6151, 11.4013 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 241, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
241, 16) }
```

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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