

# Converting Colors

XYZ(40.8425, 56.6413, 35.3316)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(40.8425, 56.6413, 35.3316)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(40.6622, 56.4541,  
35.1392)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FD790
RGB	143, 215, 144
RGB Percent	56%, 84%, 56%
CMY	0.4392, 0.1568, 0.4353
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.33, 0.16
HSL	121°, 47%, 70%
HSV	121°, 33%, 84%
XYZ	40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392
YIQ	185.3780, -20.1210, -37.3450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

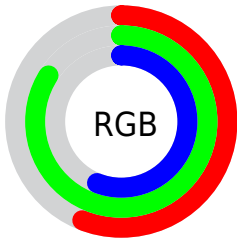
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	143, 214, 215
Decimal	9426832
CIELab	79.87, -36.49, 28.11
CIELCh	80, 46.061, 142.390
Yxy	56.4541, 0.3075, 0.4269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287616912 (0xFF8FD790)
YUV	185.3780, -20.3994, -37.1655
Hunter-Lab	75.1359, -34.8870, 24.8667

# Details

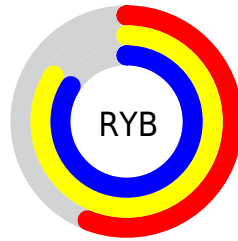
The XYZ color **40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **49.9863, 38.9482, 68.5037**, and the grayscale version is **46.4440, 48.8627, 53.2115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.5062, 87.7393, 66.6981**, and **18.6664, 28.0558, 14.7874** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.8197, 54.1293, 27.2337**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.5252, 59.2731, 44.6834**.

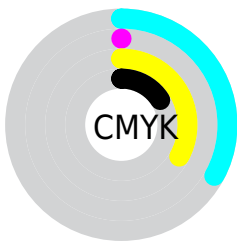
# Distribution



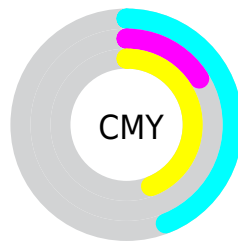
- Red (56%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392 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 40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.6622, 56.4541,  
35.1392

■ 40.6622, 56.4541,  
35.1392

339.9936,  
411.4006, 340.1052

■ 28.2417, 40.5671,  
23.4857

■ 75.4488, 99.6682,  
68.8554

■ 18.6493, 27.9810,  
14.7439

■ 98.5456, 127.7641,  
91.7551

■ 11.5197, 18.3113,  
8.4952

125.9320,  
160.6985, 119.2407

■ 6.4874, 11.1737,  
4.3211

157.9731,  
198.8557, 151.7307

■ 3.1871, 6.1838,  
1.8031

195.0345,  
242.6201, 189.6436

■ 1.2535, 2.9572,  
0.4300

237.4815,

■ 0.1480, 1.1094,

292.3761, 233.3980

0.0000

285.6794,  
348.5081, 283.4123

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.6622, 56.4541,  
35.1392

■ 40.6622, 56.4541,  
35.1392

■ 35.8197, 54.1293,  
27.2337

■ 46.5252, 59.2731,  
44.6834

■ 31.9355, 52.2638,  
20.8711

■ 53.4578, 62.6048,  
55.9470

■ 28.9472, 50.8290,  
15.9520

■ 61.5111, 66.4757,  
69.0103

■ 26.7834, 49.7907,  
12.3633

■ 70.7317, 70.9080,  
83.9472

■ 25.3615, 49.1091,  
9.9756

■ 81.1634, 75.9229,  
100.8275

■ 24.5822, 48.7362,  
8.6333

■ 83.5915, 77.0830,  
105.0805

■ 24.3179, 48.6096,  
8.1867

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.1095, 56.4541, 25.1465



40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392



37.7658, 56.4541, 54.9116

# Triad

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



40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392



51.3166, 56.4541, 127.7664



72.0166, 56.4541, 43.8996

# Complementary

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



40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392



49.9863, 38.9482, 68.5037

# 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.



73.4799, 56.4541, 68.5286



40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392



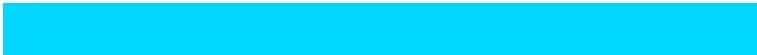
60.7867, 56.4541, 122.2749

# Square

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



40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392



43.4357, 56.4541, 111.8237



69.1638, 56.4541, 98.4652



65.3699, 56.4541, 29.0864



# Rectangle

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



40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392



37.9717, 56.4541, 73.1667



69.1638, 56.4541, 98.4652



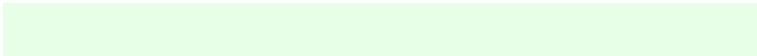
73.1599, 56.4541, 51.0895

# Sweetspot

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



40.6637, 56.4565, 35.1405



82.4954, 93.9654, 88.5450



57.2851, 65.0340, 35.5207



17.3093, 19.9452, 18.3875



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

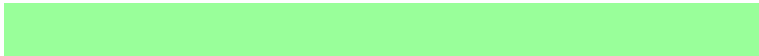


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



40.6637, 56.4565, 35.1405



54.7645, 80.6394, 43.4332



43.7664, 57.6976, 51.4793



12.2694, 13.8987, 13.2329



14.5476, 29.0744, 4.9134



0.8800, 1.7546, 0.3096



# Inverse Universe

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



49.9863, 38.9482, 68.5037



70.4537, 51.1715, 99.5791



45.9852, 37.3478, 47.4345



12.9452, 12.6296, 15.6519



23.8741, 11.4860, 38.2369

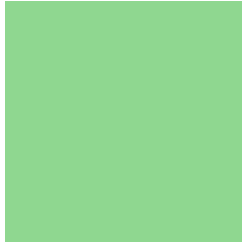


1.4424, 0.6938, 2.3192



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392 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 40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392 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 40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 40.6622, 56.4541,

35.1392.

# 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

40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392

### Protanopia

51.8508, 55.8562, 31.3411

### Deuteranopia

56.9813, 55.7530, 36.6123



## **Tritanopia**

49.1167, 56.2057, 77.3673

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392

## Protanomaly

46.9921, 55.7412, 32.7085

## Deuteranomaly

49.3588, 54.8056, 35.9940

## Tritanomaly

45.6749, 56.2683, 59.4925

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392

## Achromatopsia

46.1135, 48.5150, 52.8328

## Achromatomaly

43.5732, 50.9282, 45.5638

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392 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(143, 215, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 215, 144)  
}
```

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(143, 215, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 215, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392 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(143, 215, 144) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 215, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 215, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 215, 144); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 215, 144); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 215, 144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 40.6622, 56.4541, 35.1392 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 215, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
215, 144) }
```

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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