

# Converting Colors

XYZ(41.3000, 64.2725, 13.3438)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(41.3000, 64.2725, 13.3438)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(41.4135, 64.5366,  
13.4061)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	91E933
RGB	145, 233, 51
RGB Percent	57%, 91%, 20%
CMY	0.4314, 0.0863, 0.8000
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.78, 0.09
HSL	89°, 81%, 56%
HSV	89°, 78%, 91%
XYZ	41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061
YIQ	185.9400, 5.9740, -75.2580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

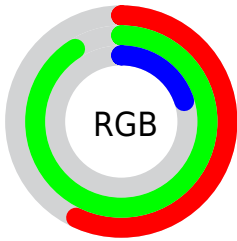
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 233, 139
Decimal	9562419
CIELab	84.24, -53.03, 73.34
CIELCh	84, 90.503, 125.871
Yxy	64.5366, 0.3470, 0.5407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287752499 (0xFF91E933)
YUV	185.9400, -66.5254, -35.9044
Hunter-Lab	80.3347, -48.5668, 46.3401

# Details

The XYZ color **41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061** 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 **26.5427, 13.7420, 78.3480**, and the grayscale version is **46.9991, 49.4467, 53.8474**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.5865, 85.5272, 28.4863**, and **19.4685, 33.3756, 5.4160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.1353, 63.4094, 11.2570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.1487, 65.8738, 16.9213**.

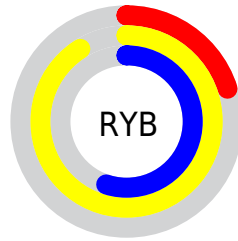
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (91%)

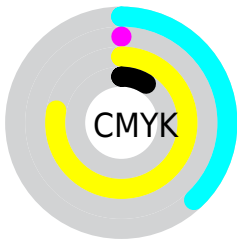
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (55%)

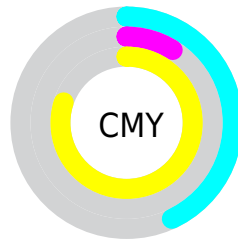


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061 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 41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



41.4135, 64.5366,  
13.4061

41.4135, 64.5366,  
13.4061

343.0790,  
441.1248, 224.8026

28.8314, 47.0854,  
7.5748

76.5820, 111.3834,  
32.7333

19.0970, 33.1032,  
3.7402

99.8990, 141.5477,  
47.0662

11.8448, 22.2055,  
1.4839

127.5252,  
176.7187, 65.0701

6.7095, 14.0080,  
0.2059

159.8257,  
217.2805, 87.1635

3.3258, 8.1262,  
0.0000

197.1660,  
263.6176, 113.7649

1.3283, 4.1758,  
0.0000

239.9114,

0.2043, 1.7724,

316.1145, 145.2928

0.0000

288.4273,  
375.1554, 182.1659

■ 0.0000, 0.4699,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 41.4135, 64.5366,  
13.4061

■ 41.4135, 64.5366,  
13.4061

■ 39.1353, 63.4094,  
11.2570

■ 44.1487, 65.8738,  
16.9213


■ 37.2565, 62.4619,  
10.2193

■ 47.3758, 67.4288,  
21.9769


■ 36.9324, 62.2976,  
10.0781


■ 51.1304, 69.2189,  
28.7259


■ 55.4426, 71.2566,  
37.3017

 60.3402, 73.5536,  
47.8244

 65.8488, 76.1206,  
60.4036

 71.9921, 78.9678,  
75.1412

 78.7927, 82.1045,  
92.1320

 85.3380, 85.1665,  
106.5487

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.4815, 64.5366, 7.7281



41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061



32.4596, 64.5366, 34.1141

# Triad

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



41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061



46.8942, 64.5366, 226.8227



108.2253, 64.5366, 59.5724

# Complementary

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



41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061



26.5427, 13.7420, 78.3480

# 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.



103.6687, 64.5366, 125.7438



41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061



65.3676, 64.5366, 247.2059

# Square

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



41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061



35.1078, 64.5366, 156.8276



86.8105, 64.5366, 203.0447



98.1749, 64.5366, 23.4038



# Rectangle

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



41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061



30.3684, 64.5366, 62.6168



86.8105, 64.5366, 203.0447



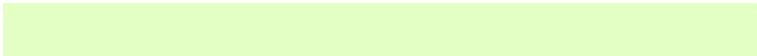
108.3745, 64.5366, 78.5214

# Sweetspot

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



41.4150, 64.5394, 13.4075



77.3286, 91.7938, 66.0760



43.4324, 36.0211, 7.7966



16.0371, 19.4077, 12.9802



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.



41.4150, 64.5394, 13.4075



46.5111, 77.0522, 12.8844



31.2616, 59.3051, 12.9323



15.6103, 17.2447, 16.0245



21.0992, 35.4215, 5.7250



1.7678, 2.8387, 0.4547



# Inverse Universe

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



26.5427, 13.7420, 78.3480



27.6175, 12.4121, 95.5479



48.5169, 25.0702, 79.3764



14.9244, 14.9063, 19.0129



12.3274, 5.3910, 44.1338

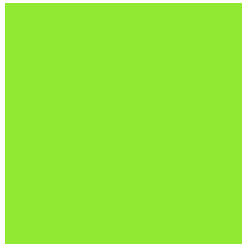


1.0786, 0.4804, 3.4707



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

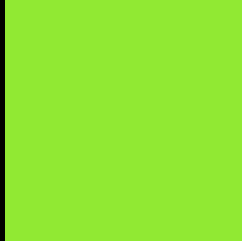
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061 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 41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 41.4135, 64.5366,



# 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

41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061

### Protanopia

57.5351, 63.4526, 11.6978

### Deuteranopia

64.3425, 63.5478, 21.7067



## Tritanopia

56.2417, 64.1123, 87.2526

# Trichromacy



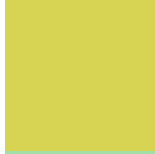
## Original Color

41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061



## Protanomaly

49.9416, 62.9046, 12.1989



## Deuteranomaly

53.1680, 62.1741, 17.5861



## Tritanomaly

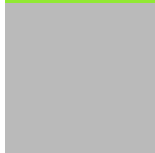
48.0607, 63.1424, 46.2139

# Monochromacy



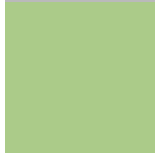
## Original Color

41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061



## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722



## Achromatomaly

42.6659, 53.1759, 31.6822

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061 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(145, 233, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 233, 51)  
}
```

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(145, 233, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 233, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061 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(145, 233, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 233, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 233, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 233, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 233, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 233,  
51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 41.4135, 64.5366, 13.4061 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 233, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
233, 51) }
```

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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