

# Converting Colors

XYZ(41.5954, 62.6216, 30.2887)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(41.5954, 62.6216, 30.2887)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(41.5885, 62.5837,  
30.3100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85E580
RGB	133, 229, 128
RGB Percent	52%, 90%, 50%
CMY	0.4784, 0.1019, 0.4980
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.44, 0.10
HSL	117°, 66%, 70%
HSV	117°, 44%, 90%
XYZ	41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100
YIQ	188.7820, -24.7950, -51.7630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

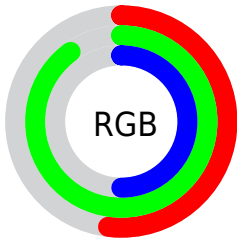
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	128, 229, 224
Decimal	8775040
CIELab	83.22, -48.09, 40.49
CIELCh	83, 62.866, 139.910
Yxy	62.5837, 0.3092, 0.4654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286965120 (0xFF85E580)
YUV	188.7820, -29.9655, -48.9208
Hunter-Lab	79.1099, -44.6038, 32.6606

# Details

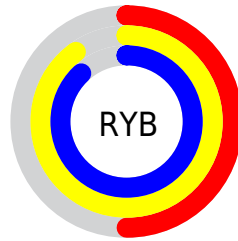
The XYZ color **41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **52.6054, 36.9448, 78.4905**, and the grayscale version is **48.4225, 50.9443, 55.4783**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **65.4387, 85.8445, 57.3766**, and **19.2636, 31.9595, 12.1747** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.1606, 60.4578, 23.1032**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.0717, 65.2180, 39.3444**.

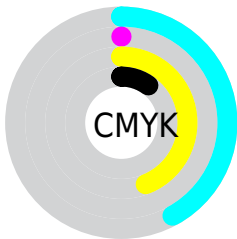
# Distribution



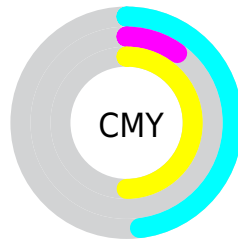
- Red (52%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100 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 41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 41.5885, 62.5837,  
30.3100


 41.5885, 62.5837,  
30.3100


343.7950,  
434.0571, 317.5989


 28.9689, 45.5045,  
19.8200


 76.8455, 108.5687,  
61.2189

 19.2015, 31.8550,  
12.0815


 100.2137,  
138.2433, 82.4748

 11.9208, 21.2508,  
6.6760


 127.8954,  
172.8851, 108.1564

 6.7616, 13.3074,  
3.1849

160.2561,  
212.8786, 138.6823

 3.3585, 7.6406,  
1.1898

197.6610,  
258.6082, 174.4709

 1.3460, 3.8658,  
0.0000

240.4755,

 0.2173, 1.5988,

310.4582, 215.9409

0.0000

289.0651,  
368.8130, 263.5107

■ 0.0000, 0.3568,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 41.5885, 62.5837,  
30.3100

■ 41.5885, 62.5837,  
30.3100

■ 37.1606, 60.4578,  
23.1032

■ 47.0717, 65.2180,  
39.3444

■ 33.7160, 58.8004,  
17.5956


■ 53.6672, 68.3821,  
50.3146


■ 31.1808, 57.5782,  
13.6491


■ 61.4333, 72.1057,  
63.3257


■ 29.4688, 56.7502,  
11.1021

■ 70.4228, 76.4140,  
78.4736

 28.4771, 56.2677,  
9.7578

 80.6856, 81.3307,  
95.8485

 28.1630, 56.1146,  
9.3469

 87.3106, 84.5211,  
106.3202

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.9909, 62.5837, 19.1038



41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100



37.2158, 62.5837, 55.8107

# Triad

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



41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100



55.0057, 62.5837, 172.0905



87.7126, 62.5837, 45.6283

# Complementary

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



41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100



52.6054, 36.9448, 78.4905

# 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.



89.2268, 62.5837, 82.1700



41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100



68.8712, 62.5837, 165.9919

# Square

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



41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100



44.1400, 62.5837, 143.2862



81.8927, 62.5837, 128.8741



78.0260, 62.5837, 25.3143



# Rectangle

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



41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100



37.2053, 62.5837, 81.9065



81.8927, 62.5837, 128.8741



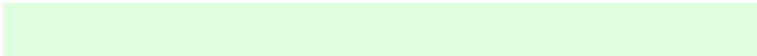
89.2456, 62.5837, 56.0148

# Sweetspot

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



41.5901, 62.5863, 30.3114



79.5075, 92.5519, 82.6757



62.8544, 71.5042, 30.9119



16.5109, 19.5669, 16.8441



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.



41.5901, 62.5863, 30.3114



47.8248, 77.3491, 30.1308



44.5099, 63.6653, 49.7084



14.2550, 16.1230, 15.2652



16.1306, 32.0971, 5.3452



1.2154, 2.3839, 0.3961



# Inverse Universe

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



52.6054, 36.9448, 78.4905



63.5705, 40.6304, 99.0997



48.6391, 35.5398, 49.3988



14.9209, 14.5770, 18.1716



24.5918, 11.7434, 43.3537

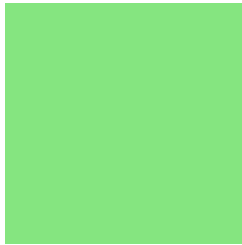


1.8390, 0.8790, 3.2047



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100 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 41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100 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 41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 41.5885, 62.5837,



# 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

41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100

### Protanopia

56.8255, 61.6674, 26.6773

### Deuteranopia

63.1216, 61.6665, 31.8685



## Tritanopia

52.9906, 62.4362, 87.1004

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100



## Protanomaly

49.3599, 60.7297, 27.8593



## Deuteranomaly

52.4877, 60.4162, 31.0854



## Tritanomaly

47.5608, 61.7640, 61.0447

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100



## Achromatopsia

48.3692, 50.8881, 55.4172



## Achromatomaly

44.9301, 54.4108, 44.6935

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100 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(133, 229, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 229, 128)  
}
```

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(133, 229, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 229, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100 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(133, 229, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 229, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 229, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 229, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 229, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 229, 128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 41.5885, 62.5837, 30.3100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 229, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
229, 128) }
```

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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