

# Converting Colors

XYZ(42.0975, 68.1315, 28.7147)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(42.0975, 68.1315, 28.7147)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(42.0479, 67.9797,  
28.6745)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74F178
RGB	116, 241, 120
RGB Percent	45%, 95%, 47%
CMY	0.5451, 0.0549, 0.5294
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.50, 0.05
HSL	122°, 82%, 70%
HSV	122°, 52%, 95%
XYZ	42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745
YIQ	189.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

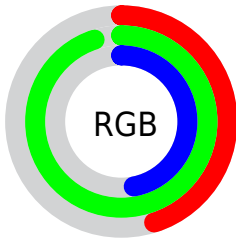
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	116, 237, 241
Decimal	7663992
CIELab	86.00, -58.66, 47.66
CIELCh	86, 75.578, 140.906
Yxy	67.9797, 0.3032, 0.4901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285854072 (0xFF74F178)
YUV	189.8310, -34.4267, -64.7498
Hunter-Lab	82.4498, -53.2554, 37.0949

# Details

The XYZ color **42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF99**. A complement of this color would be **57.8090, 37.3071, 84.2764**, and the grayscale version is **49.0543, 51.6089, 56.2021**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.3045, 83.8061, 52.9895**, and **19.4993, 35.3764, 11.2695** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.0029, 66.0405, 21.9740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.2720, 70.4908, 37.2332**.

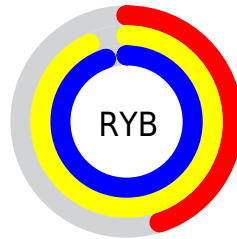
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (95%)

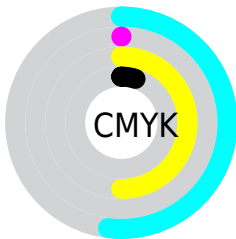
Blue (47%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (95%)

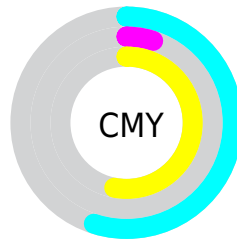


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745 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 42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.0479, 67.9797,  
28.6745

■ 42.0479, 67.9797,  
28.6745

345.6697,  
453.4241, 309.6888

■ 29.3301, 49.8812,  
18.5913

■ 77.5368, 116.3231,  
58.5955

■ 19.4762, 35.3190,  
11.2015

■ 101.0386,  
147.3368, 79.2704

■ 12.1209, 23.9087,  
6.0867

■ 128.8658,  
183.4244, 104.3129

■ 6.8989, 15.2659,  
2.8282

161.3837,  
224.9702, 134.1416

■ 3.4447, 9.0062,  
1.0076

198.9577,  
272.3587, 169.1750

■ 1.3931, 4.7452,  
0.0000

241.9531,

■ 0.2513, 2.0986,

325.9743, 209.8316

0.0000

290.7353,  
386.2013, 256.5300

0.0000, 0.6638,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

42.0479, 67.9797,  
28.6745

42.0479, 67.9797,  
28.6745

38.0029, 66.0405,  
21.9740

47.2720, 70.4908,  
37.2332

35.0407, 64.6207,  
16.9898


53.7519, 73.6048,  
47.7691


33.0586, 63.6726,  
13.5672

61.5633, 77.3604,  
60.3965

31.9313, 63.1356,  
11.5215

70.7749, 81.7906,  
75.2197

 31.4990, 62.9303,  
10.7082

 81.4505, 86.9262,  
92.3362

 90.7467, 91.3934,  
107.4656

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.4368, 67.9797, 15.8699



42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745



36.9784, 67.9797, 59.9354

# Triad

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



42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745



59.4874, 67.9797, 213.8981



101.0081, 67.9797, 44.9205

# Complementary

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



42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745



57.8090, 37.3071, 84.2764

# 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.



103.4175, 67.9797, 90.1507



42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745



77.2473, 67.9797, 203.7511

# Square

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



42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745



45.7951, 67.9797, 175.5360



94.0784, 67.9797, 151.9816



87.9861, 67.9797, 21.9101



# Rectangle

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



42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745



37.1046, 67.9797, 93.5811



94.0784, 67.9797, 151.9816



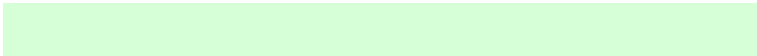
103.1675, 67.9797, 57.3916

# Sweetspot

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



42.0496, 67.9825, 28.6760



75.8809, 90.7786, 78.1544



70.1791, 82.5113, 28.7506



15.7805, 19.2086, 15.9861



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.



42.0496, 67.9825, 28.6760



43.0755, 75.0145, 24.7695



46.9573, 69.9456, 54.5196



15.5864, 17.6646, 16.8450



17.0897, 34.1279, 5.8554



1.4289, 2.8420, 0.5248



# Inverse Universe

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



57.8090, 37.3071, 84.2764



62.7510, 36.6891, 94.1656



50.4007, 34.3437, 45.2647



16.4311, 16.0222, 19.8265



27.6794, 13.3442, 43.0896

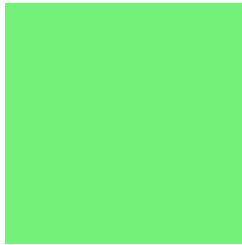


2.3095, 1.1128, 3.6206



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745 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 42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

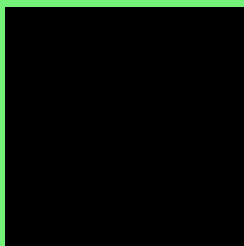
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

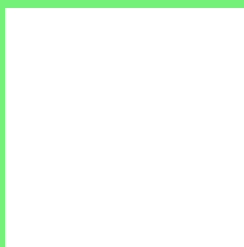
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745.



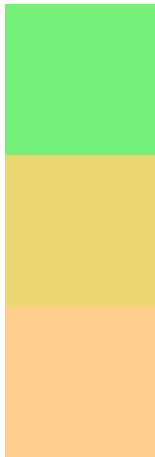
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.0479, 67.9797,



# 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

42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745

### Protanopia

61.5079, 67.0737, 24.7436

### Deuteranopia

67.8049, 66.8161, 34.1340



## Tritanopia

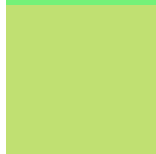
55.6052, 67.5213, 97.2910

# Trichromacy



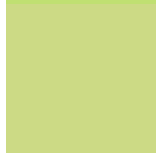
## Original Color

42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745



## Protanomaly

51.4311, 65.7327, 25.8966



## Deuteranomaly

54.2069, 64.6736, 31.8166



## Tritanomaly

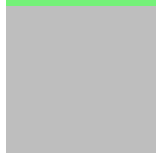
49.1135, 66.9517, 64.9780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745



## Achromatopsia

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745



## Achromatomaly

44.6963, 56.1041, 44.0707

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745 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(116, 241, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 241, 120)  
}
```

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(116, 241, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 241, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745 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(116, 241, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 241, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 241, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 241, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 241, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 241,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 42.0479, 67.9797, 28.6745 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 241, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
241, 120) }
```

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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