

# Converting Colors

XYZ(53.6911, 67.6348, 43.0801)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(53.6911, 67.6348, 43.0801)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(53.7347, 67.7557,  
43.0469)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B9E39F
RGB	185, 227, 159
RGB Percent	73%, 89%, 62%
CMY	0.2745, 0.1098, 0.3765
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.30, 0.11
HSL	97°, 55%, 76%
HSV	97°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469
YIQ	206.6900, -3.2040, -30.0520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

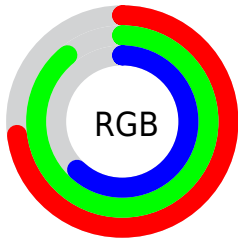
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	159, 227, 201
Decimal	12182431
CIELab	85.88, -25.72, 28.87
CIELCh	86, 38.668, 131.693
Yxy	67.7557, 0.3266, 0.4118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290372511 (0xFFB9E39F)
YUV	206.6900, -23.5112, -19.0221
Hunter-Lab	82.3139, -27.5240, 26.6134

# Details

The XYZ color **53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **50.3535, 42.7618, 78.2767**, and the grayscale version is **59.2582, 62.3442, 67.8928**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.5155, 95.2523, 77.5494**, and **26.5768, 35.0127, 19.2673** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.7259, 65.3827, 33.4571**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.4424, 70.4513, 54.5605**.

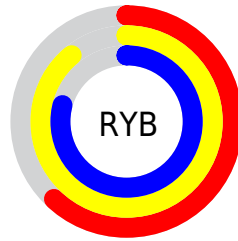
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (89%)

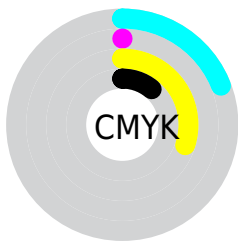
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (79%)

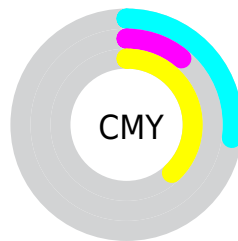


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (11%)


Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469 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 53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 53.7347, 67.7557,  
43.0469


 53.7347, 67.7557,  
43.0469


391.3124,  
452.6300, 374.7315

 38.6194, 49.6990,  
29.5902


 94.8438, 116.0026,  
81.0687

 26.6432, 35.1743,  
19.2784


 121.5683,  
146.9616, 106.4710

 17.4406, 23.7972,  
11.6927


152.8933,  
182.9901, 136.6922

 10.6464, 15.1832,  
6.4148

189.1840,  
224.4726, 172.1509

 5.8951, 8.9481,  
3.0261

230.8060,  
271.7934, 213.2657

 2.8215, 4.7073,  
1.1080


278.1245,

 1.0601, 2.0766,


325.3370, 260.4550

0.0000


331.5048,  
385.4877, 314.1374


 0.0000, 0.6514,  
0.0000


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 53.7347, 67.7557,  
43.0469


 53.7347, 67.7557,  
43.0469


 48.7259, 65.3827,  
33.4571


 59.4424, 70.4513,  
54.5605

 44.3814, 63.3106,  
25.6818

 65.8714, 73.4727,  
68.0905

 40.6711, 61.5285,  
19.6077

 73.0493, 76.8344,  
83.7285

 37.5602, 60.0212,  
15.1065

 81.0007, 80.5470,  
101.5595

■ 35.0099, 58.7718,  
12.0322

■ 86.7605, 83.4210,  
106.1368

■ 32.9754, 57.7612,  
10.2111

■ 31.3874, 56.9601,  
9.3430

■ 31.3812, 56.9570,  
9.3398

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.0134, 67.7557, 35.6113



53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469



49.5619, 67.7557, 59.5047

# Triad

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



53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469



59.2027, 67.7557, 130.3672



82.5357, 67.7557, 64.3350

# Complementary

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



53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469



50.3535, 42.7618, 78.2767

# 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.



81.9377, 67.7557, 90.1605



53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469



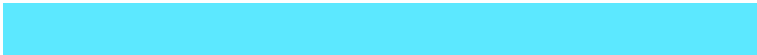
67.9091, 67.7557, 132.5054

# Square

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



53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469



52.5139, 67.7557, 111.1551



76.3901, 67.7557, 116.4618



77.9560, 67.7557, 45.8827



# Rectangle

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



53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469



48.8485, 67.7557, 75.2228



76.3901, 67.7557, 116.4618



82.9441, 67.7557, 72.3448

# Sweetspot

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



53.7364, 67.7586, 43.0484



86.5482, 96.0189, 90.3531



58.8104, 60.5791, 41.3951



18.2470, 20.4216, 18.7434



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

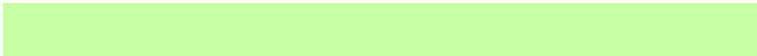


# Same Dimension

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



53.7364, 67.7586, 43.0484



65.7558, 86.2176, 47.9203



48.7381, 65.0998, 46.5249



14.7076, 16.3563, 15.2864



18.4210, 33.2778, 5.4524



1.4622, 2.5112, 0.4076



# Inverse Universe

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



50.3535, 42.7618, 78.2767



60.6687, 48.6860, 100.8075



56.8743, 46.2470, 72.9961



14.4334, 14.3257, 18.1487



14.5486, 6.5660, 42.8837



1.1779, 0.5382, 3.1738



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469 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 53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

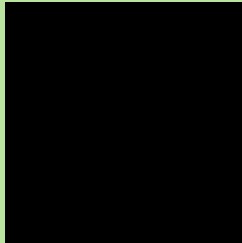
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.7347, 67.7557,



# 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



<b>Original Color</b>
53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469
<b>Protanopia</b>
62.7513, 67.3820, 39.8357
<b>Deuteranopia</b>
68.6770, 67.0384, 44.4420



## Tritanopia

62.8342, 67.4942, 88.3132

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469



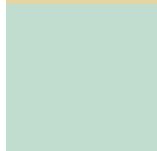
## Protanomaly

58.9795, 67.3257, 40.8970



## Deuteranomaly

62.3107, 66.6911, 43.7710



## Tritanomaly

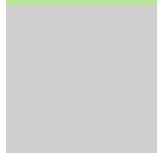
59.1113, 67.5554, 68.9555

# Monochromacy



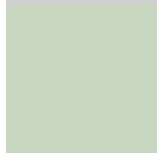
## Original Color

53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469



## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493



## Achromatomaly

56.8940, 63.9530, 58.0607

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469 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(185, 227, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 227, 159)  
}
```

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(185, 227, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 227, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469 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(185, 227, 159) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 227, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 227, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 227, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 227, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 227,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 53.7347, 67.7557, 43.0469 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 227, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
227, 159) }
```

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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