

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.7730, 81.9187, 26.1846)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.7730, 81.9187, 26.1846)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(59.6044, 81.6371,  
26.2517)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3FB6A
RGB	195, 251, 106
RGB Percent	76%, 98%, 42%
CMY	0.2353, 0.0157, 0.5843
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.58, 0.02
HSL	83°, 95%, 70%
HSV	83°, 58%, 98%
XYZ	59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517
YIQ	217.7260, 13.1690, -56.9670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

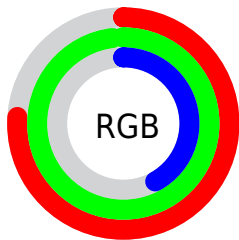
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	106, 251, 162
Decimal	12843882
CIELab	92.41, -39.33, 62.44
CIELCh	92, 73.797, 122.205
Yxy	81.6371, 0.3559, 0.4874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291033962 (0xFFC3FB6A)
YUV	217.7260, -55.0809, -19.9307
Hunter-Lab	90.3533, -40.3650, 46.0209

# Details

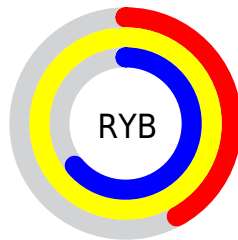
The XYZ color **59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF66**. A complement of this color would be **37.4703, 24.9567, 94.1137**, and the grayscale version is **66.8148, 70.2944, 76.5506**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.0661, 95.1640, 47.7087**, and **30.3487, 44.2171, 9.9528** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0618, 79.9428, 20.2414**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.6955, 83.5752, 34.2845**.

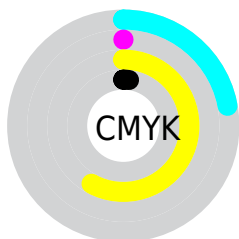
# Distribution



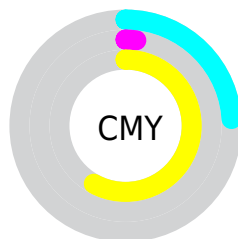
- Red (76%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517 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 59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 59.6044, 81.6371,  
26.2517


 59.6044, 81.6371,  
26.2517


412.9962,  
500.4330, 297.6602


 43.3481, 61.0664,  
16.7846


 103.3652,  
135.6650, 54.6698


 30.3540, 44.2788,  
9.9207


 131.6004,  
169.8910, 74.4578

 20.2569, 30.8897,  
5.2415


 164.5593,  
209.4376, 98.5233

 12.6912, 20.5149,  
2.3284

 202.6072,  
254.6891, 127.2846

 7.2918, 12.7699,  
0.7471

246.1095,  
306.0301, 161.1605

 3.6932, 7.2703,  
0.0000

295.4315,

 1.5301, 3.6317,

363.8448, 200.5693

0.0000

350.9386,  
428.5176, 245.9297

0.3462, 1.4698,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.2673,  
0.0000

59.6044, 81.6371,  
26.2517

59.6044, 81.6371,  
26.2517

56.0618, 79.9428,  
20.2414

63.6955, 83.5752,  
34.2845

53.0244, 78.4662,  
16.0670


68.3626, 85.7600,  
44.4940


50.4505, 77.1931,  
13.5166


73.6376, 88.2075,  
57.0254


48.2826, 76.1001,  
12.3049

79.5483, 90.9291,  
72.0102

 47.8362, 75.8735,  
12.1238

 86.1206, 93.9354,  
89.5696

 93.1187, 97.1324,  
108.4483

 93.7890, 97.4779,  
108.4797

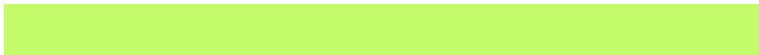
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.1876, 81.6371, 19.7321



59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517



49.4055, 81.6371, 48.2796

# Triad

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



59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517



61.6832, 81.6371, 218.3360



120.4288, 81.6371, 84.8988

# Complementary

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



59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517



37.4703, 24.9567, 94.1137

# 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.



114.8677, 81.6371, 147.5738



59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517



79.0169, 81.6371, 241.0520

# Square

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



59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517



50.4599, 81.6371, 157.6328



98.8807, 81.6371, 211.0433



113.0400, 81.6371, 43.7573



# Rectangle

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



59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517



46.5738, 81.6371, 75.3615



98.8807, 81.6371, 211.0433



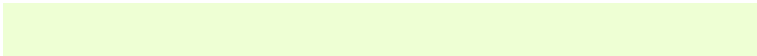
120.0105, 81.6371, 103.9454

# Sweetspot

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



59.6063, 81.6407, 26.2535



82.9456, 94.4774, 75.9204



55.2353, 47.2468, 19.8451



17.4763, 20.0947, 15.5279



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.



59.6063, 81.6407, 26.2535



57.6765, 82.6552, 20.3208



45.2578, 74.2438, 25.5819



18.0402, 19.8365, 18.3404



25.3111, 39.9667, 6.3803



2.4627, 3.7627, 0.5965



# Inverse Universe

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



37.4703, 24.9567, 94.1137



32.8839, 19.0231, 96.5464



56.5288, 34.7818, 95.0057



16.9169, 16.9698, 21.7692



11.8916, 5.0730, 48.3260

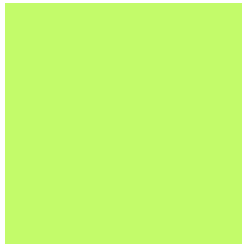


1.2158, 0.5289, 4.4812



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

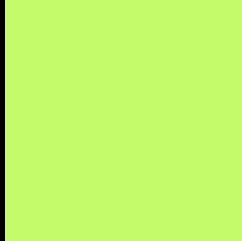
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517 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

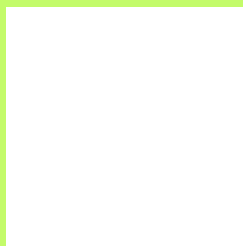
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517.



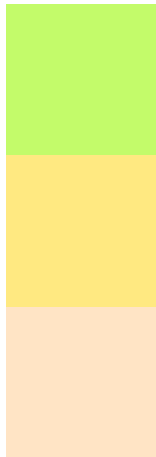
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.6044, 81.6371,



# 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

59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517

### Protanopia

74.3414, 81.1228, 32.5089

### Deuteranopia

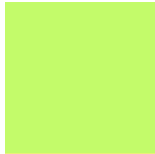
79.0614, 80.7780, 64.2481



## Tritanopia

75.6164, 81.4428, 105.5006

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517



## Protanomaly

68.2156, 81.0243, 30.1331



## Deuteranomaly

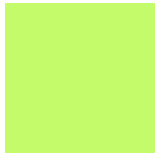
70.3006, 79.9949, 46.8573



## Tritanomaly

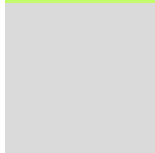
67.6128, 80.3461, 66.5884

# Monochromacy



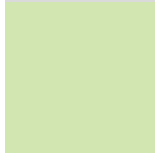
## Original Color

59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517



## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500



## Achromatomaly

62.8110, 73.4696, 52.4655

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517 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(195, 251, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 251, 106)  
}
```

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(195, 251, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 251, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517 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(195, 251, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 251, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(195, 251, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 251, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 251, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 251,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 59.6044, 81.6371, 26.2517 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 251, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
251, 106) }
```

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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