

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.0006, 86.7144, 38.8939)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.0006, 86.7144, 38.8939)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(59.1581, 83.0268,  
38.1071)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3FF8D
RGB	179, 255, 141
RGB Percent	70%, 100%, 55%
CMY	0.2980, 0.0000, 0.4470
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.45, 0.00
HSL	100°, 100%, 78%
HSV	100°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071
YIQ	219.2800, -8.7020, -51.5660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

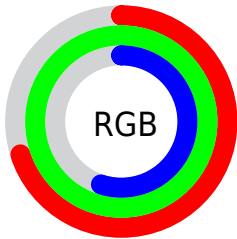
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">141, 255, 217</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11796365</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.03, -43.04, 47.03</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">93, 63.752, 132.461</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.0268, 0.3281, 0.4605</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289986445 (0xFFB3FF8D)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">219.2800, -38.5920, -35.3256</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.1190, -43.5690, 38.9875</a>

# Details

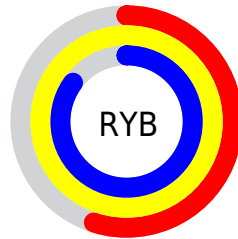
The XYZ color **59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **56.1914, 41.0228, 99.5643**, and the grayscale version is **67.7900, 71.3204, 77.6679**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.6489, 93.5100, 66.0231**, and **30.1239, 45.3037, 16.3893** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7838, 80.4508, 29.0657**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4543, 86.0275, 49.4740**.

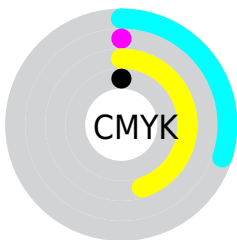
# Distribution



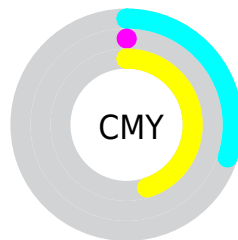
- Red (70%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071 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 59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 59.1581, 83.0268,  
38.1071

 59.1581, 83.0268,  
38.1071


411.3722,  
505.0758, 353.3911

 42.9873, 62.2123,  
25.7633


 102.7207,  
137.6130, 73.4775

 30.0696, 45.2042,  
16.4225


 130.8432,  
172.1534, 97.3412

 20.0398, 31.6183,  
9.6660

163.6803,  
212.0380, 125.8821

 12.5324, 21.0701,  
5.0754

201.5974,  
257.6510, 159.5185

 7.1821, 13.1753,  
2.2321

244.9597,  
309.3769, 198.6691

 3.6236, 7.5494,  
0.6928

294.1327,

 1.4915, 3.8080,

367.6001, 243.7523

0.0000

349.4818,  
432.7049, 295.1868

■ 0.3200, 1.5667,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.3350,  
0.0000

■ 59.1581, 83.0268,  
38.1071

■ 59.1581, 83.0268,  
38.1071

■ 53.7838, 80.4508,  
29.0657

■ 65.4543, 86.0275,  
49.4740

■ 49.2826, 78.2779,  
22.1852

■ 72.7157, 89.4722,  
63.3083

■ 45.6018, 76.4850,  
17.2855

■ 80.9835, 93.3792,  
79.7450

■ 42.6816, 75.0459,  
14.1555

■ 90.2966, 97.7658,  
98.9080

■ 40.4519, 73.9300, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
12.5359 108.9000

■ 39.5060, 73.4511,  
12.0953

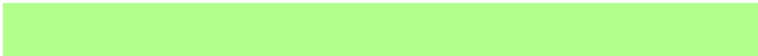
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.1856, 83.0268, 27.0485



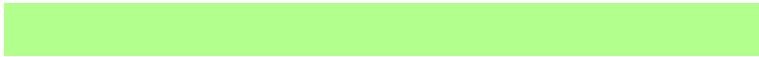
59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071



52.0814, 83.0268, 65.4195

# Triad

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



59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071



69.6261, 83.0268, 209.5246



114.6121, 83.0268, 71.9727

# Complementary

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



59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071



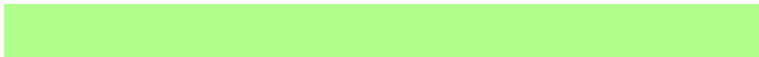
56.1914, 41.0228, 99.5643

# Split Complementary

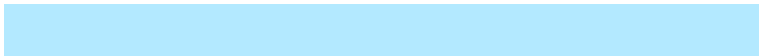
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



113.6700, 83.0268, 121.0508



59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071



86.0491, 83.0268, 213.2408

# Square

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



59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071



57.5129, 83.0268, 167.7976



102.6421, 83.0268, 176.6535

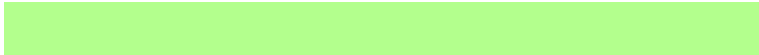


105.0587, 83.0268, 41.4399



# Rectangle

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



59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071



50.9799, 83.0268, 94.4088



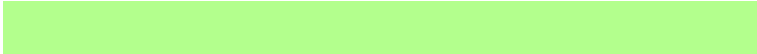
102.6421, 83.0268, 176.6535



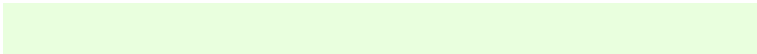
115.5469, 83.0268, 86.5104

# Sweetspot

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



59.1584, 83.0269, 38.1083



82.4962, 94.0926, 82.8156



70.8611, 72.8094, 35.5194



17.2396, 19.9425, 16.8782



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

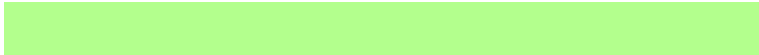


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

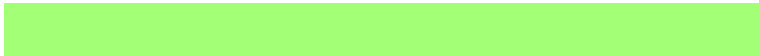


# Same Dimension

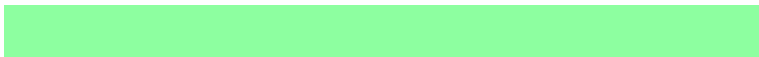
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



59.1584, 83.0269, 38.1083



54.1334, 80.6189, 29.6301



53.0904, 79.7211, 45.8485



18.3420, 20.4622, 19.1272



20.7833, 38.4523, 6.3266



2.1339, 3.8008, 0.6212



# Inverse Universe

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



56.1914, 41.0228, 99.5643



50.7697, 33.5828, 98.4140



65.9057, 46.3668, 84.8334



18.1699, 17.9793, 22.7626



18.2590, 8.3234, 50.0788

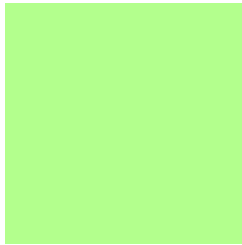


1.8938, 0.8702, 4.8814



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

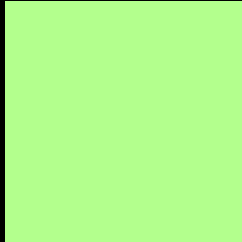
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071 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

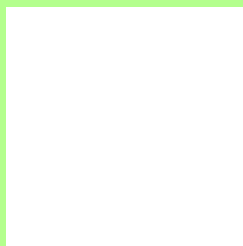
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071.



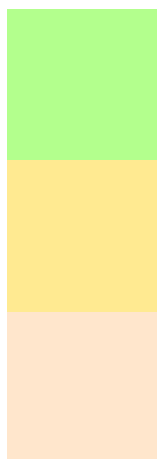
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.1581, 83.0268,



# 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

59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071

### Protanopia

75.7737, 82.1500, 38.6509

### Deuteranopia

80.4359, 82.2133, 68.7561



## Tritanopia

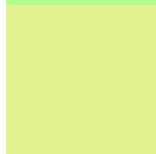
74.9422, 82.8056, 106.6409

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071



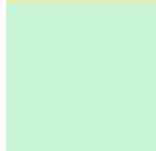
## Protanomaly

68.4647, 81.8488, 38.5755



## Deuteranomaly

70.8855, 81.4001, 55.6918



## Tritanomaly

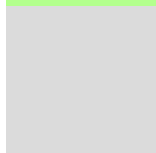
67.8160, 82.0302, 75.8775

# Monochromacy



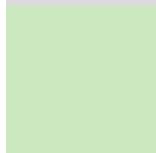
## Original Color

59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071



## Achromatopsia

67.3311, 70.8376, 77.1421



## Achromatomaly

63.1624, 74.3122, 60.3049

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071 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(179, 255, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 255, 141)  
}
```

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(179, 255, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 255, 141) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071 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(179, 255, 141) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 255, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 255, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 255, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 255, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 255,  
141) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 59.1581, 83.0268, 38.1071 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 255, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
255, 141) }
```

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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