

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.2190, 83.8146, 50.6099)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.2190, 83.8146, 50.6099)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.2815, 83.8496,  
50.4908)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2FFA9
RGB	178, 255, 169
RGB Percent	70%, 100%, 66%
CMY	0.3020, 0.0000, 0.3372
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	114°, 100%, 83%
HSV	114°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908
YIQ	222.1730, -18.2860, -43.0700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

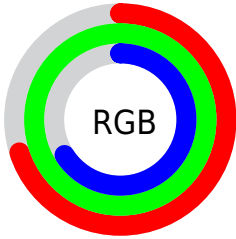
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">169, 255, 246</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11730857</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.39, -39.54, 33.79</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">93, 52.010, 139.480</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.8496, 0.3133, 0.4286</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289920937 (0xFFB2FFA9)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">222.1730, -26.2143, -38.7397</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.5694, -40.7880, 31.4065</a>

# Details

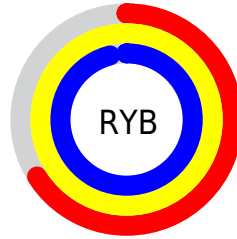
The XYZ color **61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **70.2451, 55.1900, 101.5582**, and the grayscale version is **69.7417, 73.3737, 79.9039**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.6116, 94.6184, 85.0905**, and **31.5148, 45.8601, 23.7139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.3061, 80.5037, 38.8632**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.5966, 87.8320, 64.6205**.

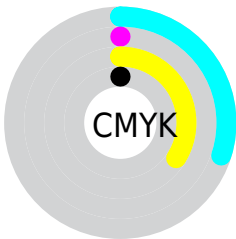
# Distribution



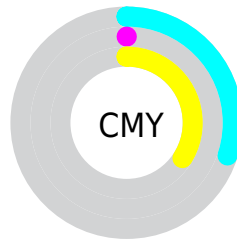
- Red (70%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908 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 61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.2815, 83.8496,  
50.4908

 61.2815, 83.8496,  
50.4908


419.0648,  
507.8137, 405.3721

 44.7058, 62.8913,  
35.4296


 105.7822,  
138.7648, 92.3054

 31.4260, 45.7533,  
23.7078


134.4380,  
173.4904, 119.8959

 21.0769, 32.0512,  
14.9068


167.8511,  
213.5739, 152.5000

 13.2930, 21.4006,  
8.6081

206.3869,  
259.3997, 190.5361

 7.7090, 13.4171,  
4.3932

250.4109,  
311.3522, 234.4229

 3.9595, 7.7164,  
1.8434

300.2883,

 1.6793, 3.9140,

369.8158, 284.5787

0.4564

356.3845,  
435.1748, 341.4223

0.4432, 1.6256,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.3748,  
0.0000

61.2815, 83.8496,  
50.4908

61.2815, 83.8496,  
50.4908

54.3061, 80.5037,  
38.8632

69.5966, 87.8320,  
64.6205

48.5987, 77.7608,  
29.5883

79.3152, 92.4812,  
81.3822

44.0828, 75.5849,  
22.5067

90.4986, 97.8260,  
100.9015

40.6732, 73.9358,  
17.4379

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 38.2731, 72.7683,  
14.1726

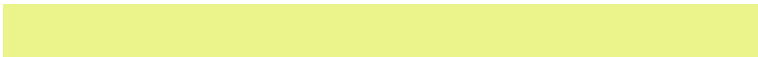
■ 36.7684, 72.0290,  
12.4554

■ 36.2036, 71.7487,  
11.9408

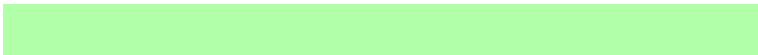
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.2207, 83.8496, 36.9974



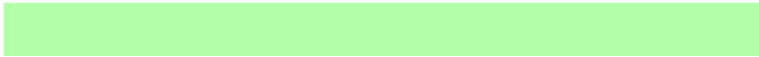
61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908



56.4763, 83.8496, 78.1903

# Triad

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



61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908



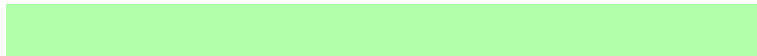
74.9777, 83.8496, 187.5186



107.2365, 83.8496, 68.3541

# Complementary

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



61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908



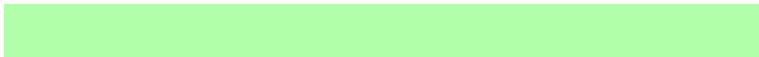
70.2451, 55.1900, 101.5582

# Split Complementary

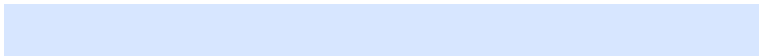
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



108.5416, 83.8496, 105.7943



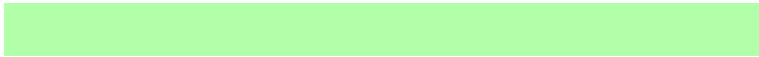
61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908



88.8195, 83.8496, 182.6266

# Square

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



61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908



63.7597, 83.8496, 161.5965



101.4741, 83.8496, 149.6912

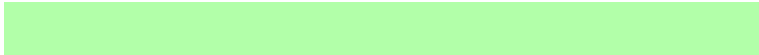


98.0896, 83.8496, 45.0746



# Rectangle

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



61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908



56.4103, 83.8496, 104.3129



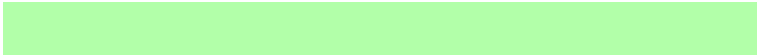
101.4741, 83.8496, 149.6912



108.6437, 83.8496, 79.4133

# Sweetspot

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



61.2819, 83.8497, 50.4921



83.3061, 94.3891, 88.3235



81.0441, 89.4095, 50.5236



17.5034, 20.0466, 18.3345



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

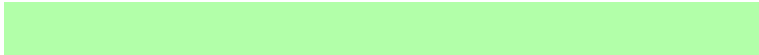


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

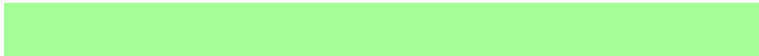


# Same Dimension

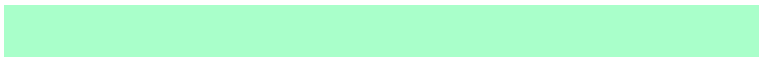
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



61.2819, 83.8497, 50.4921



56.7521, 81.6776, 42.9112



62.7796, 84.2181, 68.8043



17.9479, 20.2590, 19.1088



18.9741, 37.5196, 6.2420



1.9028, 3.6817, 0.6104



# Inverse Universe

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



70.2451, 55.1900, 101.5582



66.8632, 49.2942, 100.5984



68.6179, 54.9126, 76.1140



18.5944, 18.1981, 22.7825



26.2782, 12.4574, 50.4541

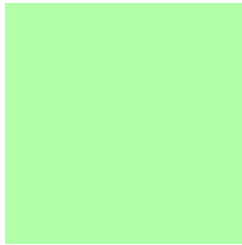


2.6102, 1.2395, 4.9150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

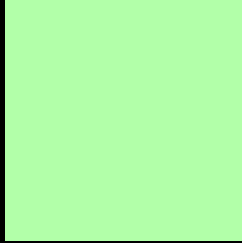
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

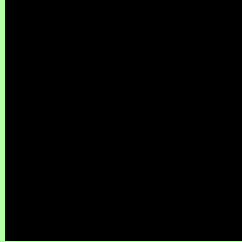
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

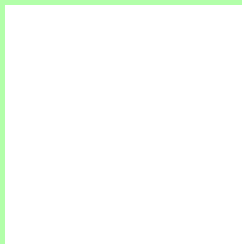
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908.



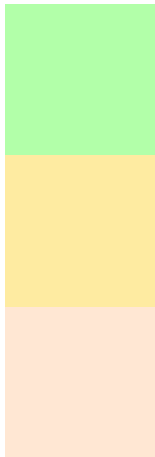
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.2815, 83.8496,

50.4908.

# 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

61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908

### Protanopia

77.0144, 83.0607, 45.6914

### Deuteranopia

81.5738, 83.1150, 73.3714



## Tritanopia

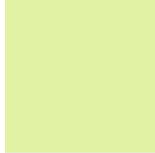
75.5177, 83.5405, 106.7525

# Trichromacy



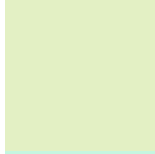
## Original Color

61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908



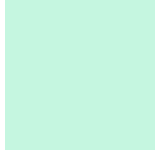
## Protanomaly

69.8170, 82.3533, 47.3380



## Deuteranomaly

72.8024, 82.6366, 64.3379



## Tritanomaly

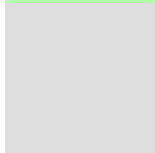
69.4363, 83.1637, 82.9135

# Monochromacy



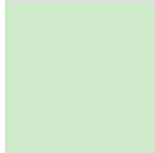
## Original Color

61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908



## Achromatopsia

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472



## Achromatomaly

65.6559, 76.2792, 67.7628

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908 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(178, 255, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 255, 169)  
}
```

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(178, 255, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 255, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908 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(178, 255, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 255, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 255, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 255, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 255, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 255,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.2815, 83.8496, 50.4908 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 255, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
255, 169) }
```

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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