

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.6773, 80.3239, 38.2376)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.6773, 80.3239, 38.2376)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.4669, 80.0368,  
38.1956)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C7F68F
RGB	199, 246, 143
RGB Percent	78%, 96%, 56%
CMY	0.2196, 0.0353, 0.4392
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.42, 0.04
HSL	87°, 85%, 76%
HSV	87°, 42%, 96%
XYZ	61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956
YIQ	220.2050, 5.0510, -41.9970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

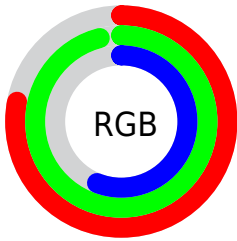
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">143, 246, 190</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13104783</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.70, -31.84, 44.64</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">92, 54.834, 125.503</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">80.0368, 0.3421, 0.4454</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291294863 (0xFFC7F68F)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">220.2050, -38.0621, -18.5968</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">89.4633, -33.9200, 37.3109</a>

# Details

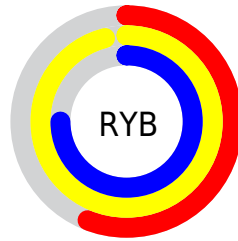
The XYZ color **61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **47.6955, 37.2481, 91.8690**, and the grayscale version is **68.4276, 71.9911, 78.3984**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.1930, 96.8572, 67.5258**, and **31.4136, 42.9902, 16.5398** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.9348, 77.8952, 29.2997**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.6314, 82.4622, 49.2573**.

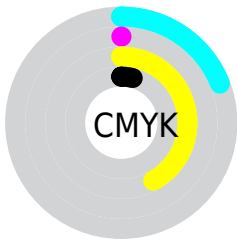
# Distribution



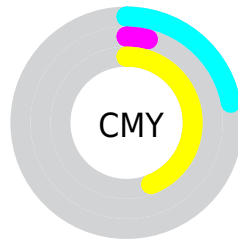
- Red (78%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (44%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956 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 61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.4669, 80.0368,  
38.1956

 61.4669, 80.0368,  
38.1956


419.7325,  
495.0568, 353.7816

 44.8561, 59.7486,  
25.8315


 106.0490,  
133.4175, 73.6146

 31.5449, 43.2161,  
16.4730


 134.7509,  
167.2788, 97.5066

 21.1679, 30.0547,  
9.7015


168.2139,  
206.4332, 126.0783

 13.3600, 19.8801,  
5.0985

206.8033,  
251.2653, 159.7483

 7.7556, 12.3079,  
2.2454

250.8846,  
302.1592, 198.9351

 3.9894, 6.9537,  
0.7004

300.8229,

 1.6962, 3.4332,

359.4996, 244.0572

0.0000

356.9838,  
423.6706, 295.5332

■ 0.4539, 1.3619,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.1884,  
0.0000

■ 61.4669, 80.0368,  
38.1956

■ 61.4669, 80.0368,  
38.1956

■ 56.9348, 77.8952,  
29.2997

■ 66.6314, 82.4622,  
49.2573

■ 52.9975, 76.0135,  
22.4219

■ 72.4515, 85.1731,  
62.6092

■ 49.6218, 74.3809,  
17.4046

■ 78.9562, 88.1842,  
78.3723

■ 46.7679, 72.9806,  
14.0642

■ 86.1709, 91.5063,  
96.6575

■ 44.3886, 71.7933,  
12.1798

■ 92.2474, 94.3949,  
107.9658

■ 42.7478, 70.9620,  
11.4440

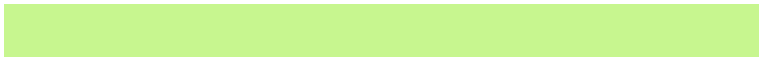
# Harmonies

## Analogous

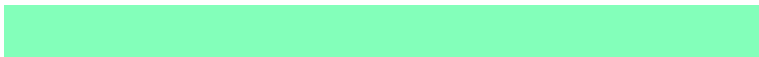
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



73.5166, 80.0368, 30.6751



61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956



54.0846, 80.0368, 58.8948

# Triad

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



61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956



65.4337, 80.0368, 177.9676



106.1834, 80.0368, 79.9505

# Complementary

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



61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956



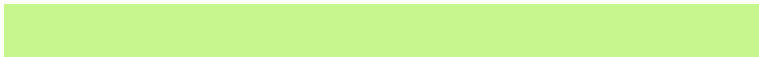
47.6955, 37.2481, 91.8690

# Split Complementary

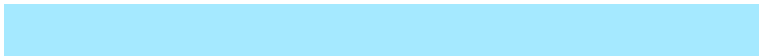
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



103.3338, 80.0368, 123.2372



61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956



78.6871, 80.0368, 188.7932

# Square

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



61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956



56.1702, 80.0368, 140.1096



92.8260, 80.0368, 166.3144

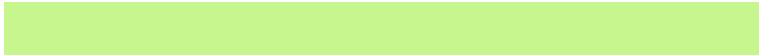


100.1954, 80.0368, 49.5610



# Rectangle

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



61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956



52.2392, 80.0368, 81.2326



92.8260, 80.0368, 166.3144



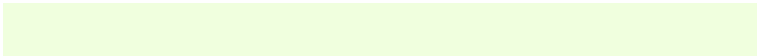
106.2349, 80.0368, 93.3406

# Sweetspot

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



61.4689, 80.0403, 38.1973



84.8165, 95.2888, 82.9241



61.2400, 58.1248, 33.9793



17.8103, 20.2368, 16.9049



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

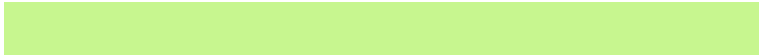


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

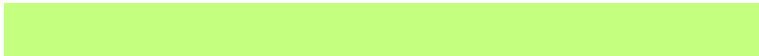


# Same Dimension

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



61.4689, 80.0403, 38.1973



62.6011, 84.9108, 33.3399



50.1560, 74.2083, 37.6679



17.1431, 18.9158, 17.5451



22.9799, 37.9593, 6.1157



2.1381, 3.3973, 0.5431



# Inverse Universe

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



47.6955, 37.2481, 91.8690



45.8772, 32.9278, 98.5455



62.6846, 44.9753, 92.5705



16.2996, 16.2971, 20.8291



12.6206, 5.4805, 46.9307

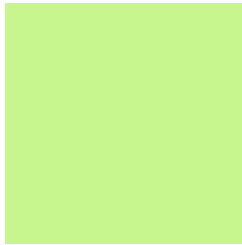


1.2262, 0.5420, 4.1302



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

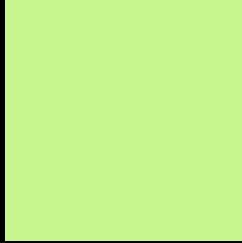
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956 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 61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956.



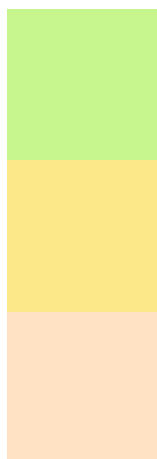
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.4669, 80.0368,



# 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

61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956

### Protanopia

73.2362, 79.6534, 35.1816

### Deuteranopia

78.4002, 79.6382, 63.4641



## **Tritanopia**

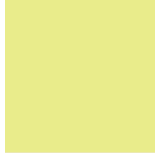
74.4412, 79.6022, 103.5368

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956



## Protanomaly

68.2599, 79.1786, 36.1114



## Deuteranomaly

71.3357, 79.1143, 53.1058



## Tritanomaly

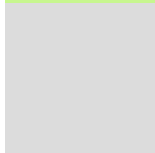
68.7527, 79.4578, 74.0006

# Monochromacy



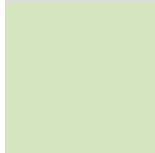
## Original Color

61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956



## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



## Achromatomaly

64.6851, 73.8414, 60.7127

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956 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(199, 246, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 246, 143)  
}
```

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(199, 246, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 246, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956 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(199, 246, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 246, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(199, 246, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 246, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 246, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 246,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.4669, 80.0368, 38.1956 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 246, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
246, 143) }
```

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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