

# Converting Colors

XYZ(38.8002, 52.0564, 8.0029)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(38.8002, 52.0564, 8.0029)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(38.8264, 52.0700,  
8.0041)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADCC00
RGB	173, 204, 0
RGB Percent	68%, 80%, 0%
CMY	0.3216, 0.2000, 0.9999
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 1.00, 0.20
HSL	69°, 100%, 40%
HSV	69°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041
YIQ	171.4750, 47.0080, -70.0160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 204, 31</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11389952</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">77.32, -31.26, 77.12</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">77, 83.214, 112.065</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">52.0700, 0.3926, 0.5265</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289580032 (0xFFADCC00)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">171.4750, -84.5372, 1.3374</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">72.1595, -30.2349, 43.9351</a>

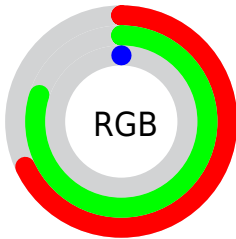
# Details

The XYZ color **38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC00**.

The color can be described as dark washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **11.4659, 4.6521, 57.4236**, and the grayscale version is **39.3465, 41.3956, 45.0798**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.6389, 89.3159, 21.9041**, and **17.9766, 25.4575, 3.9663** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.8267, 52.0719, 8.0045**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.6513, 52.4820, 8.7219**.

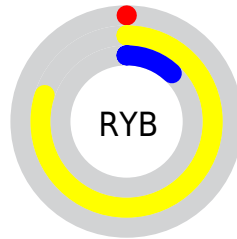
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (80%)

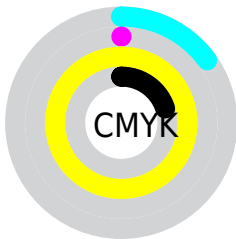
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (12%)

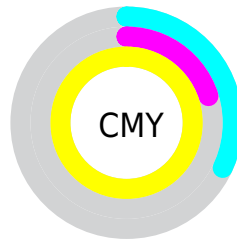


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (20%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041 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 38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 38.8264, 52.0700,  
8.0041


 38.8264, 52.0700,  
8.0041


332.3717,  
394.7068, 185.7000


 26.8048, 37.0609,  
4.0098


 72.6688, 93.2345,  
22.5128


 17.5625, 25.2546,  
1.6307

 95.2204, 120.1586,  
33.8642

 10.7341, 16.2669,  
0.3126


 122.0126,  
151.8232, 48.5051

 5.9543, 9.7132,  
0.0000

 153.4109,  
188.6126, 66.8539

 2.8577, 5.2092,  
0.0000

 189.7806,  
230.9113, 89.3293

 1.0790, 2.3705,  
0.0000

 231.4871,

 0.0074, 0.8107,

279.1036, 116.3497

0.0000

278.8957,  
333.5740, 148.3338

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 38.8264, 52.0700,  
8.0041

■ 38.8264, 52.0700,  
8.0041

■ 38.8267, 52.0719,  
8.0045

■ 39.6513, 52.4820,  
8.7219

■ 40.6281, 52.9547,  
10.1617

■ 41.8052, 53.5094,  
12.5716

■ 43.2078, 54.1562,  
16.0838

■ 44.8570, 54.9035,  
20.8101

■ 46.7717, 55.7589,  
26.8483

■ 48.9686, 56.7290,  
34.2865

■ 51.4631, 57.8202,  
43.2049

■ 54.2694, 59.0380,  
53.6780

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.8536, 52.0700, 6.5797



38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041



29.0037, 52.0700, 17.9888

# Triad

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



38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041



32.9080, 52.0700, 158.2202



86.5701, 52.0700, 69.7273

# Complementary

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



38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041



11.4659, 4.6521, 57.4236

# 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.



77.8832, 52.0700, 129.7899



38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041



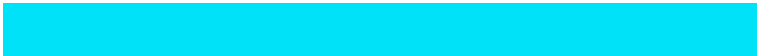
45.3705, 52.0700, 196.0632

# Square

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



38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041



26.1344, 52.0700, 96.5747



61.9488, 52.0700, 183.5336



83.7622, 52.0700, 29.6554



# Rectangle

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



38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041



25.6430, 52.0700, 33.6922



61.9488, 52.0700, 183.5336



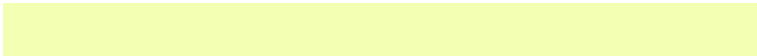
84.8418, 52.0700, 88.3269

# Sweetspot

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



38.8276, 52.0724, 8.0052



80.9368, 93.8754, 56.2371



25.3835, 13.7984, 1.3261



16.9804, 19.9419, 10.8573



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.



38.8276, 52.0724, 8.0052



64.1496, 86.1554, 13.2486



24.2234, 44.5436, 7.3217



11.9798, 13.0070, 11.9586



24.4999, 32.8054, 5.0408



1.3104, 1.7164, 0.2622



# Inverse Universe

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



11.4659, 4.6521, 57.4236



18.8777, 7.6467, 95.0887



20.5115, 9.3153, 57.8470



10.7579, 10.9245, 14.1120



7.2657, 2.9532, 36.1433



0.4267, 0.1791, 1.8670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041 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 38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041 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 38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041.



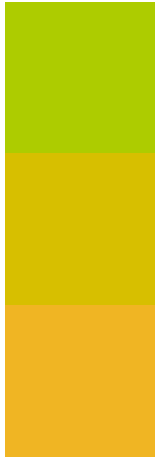
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 38.8264, 52.0700,



# 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

38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041

### Protanopia

46.6551, 51.7087, 7.5218

### Deuteranopia

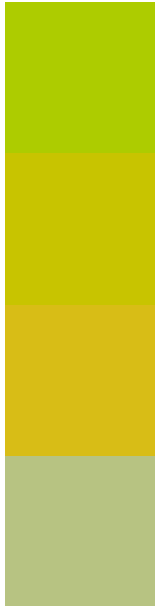
52.7624, 51.6944, 8.7872



## Tritanopia

50.4192, 52.0535, 65.1476

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041

## Protanomaly

43.5593, 51.7592, 7.6947

## Deuteranomaly

46.6613, 51.0520, 8.1538

## Tritanomaly

43.0728, 50.7092, 28.6368

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041

## Achromatopsia

38.7082, 40.7240, 44.3485

## Achromatomaly

36.7071, 43.7418, 20.9763

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041 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(173, 204, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 204, 0)  
}
```

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(173, 204, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 204, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041 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(173, 204, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 204, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 204, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 204, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 204, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 204,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 38.8264, 52.0700, 8.0041 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 204, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
204, 0) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor