

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(46.2092, 69.6387,  
11.1784)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4EF06
RGB	164, 239, 6
RGB Percent	64%, 94%, 2%
CMY	0.3569, 0.0627, 0.9763
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.97, 0.06
HSL	79°, 95%, 48%
HSV	79°, 97%, 94%
XYZ	46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784
YIQ	190.0130, 30.0930, -88.3630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

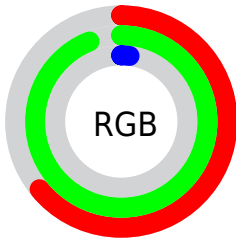
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	6, 239, 81
Decimal	10809094
CIELab	86.82, -50.03, 83.63
CIELCh	87, 97.448, 120.890
Yxy	69.6387, 0.3638, 0.5482
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288999174 (0xFFA4EF06)
YUV	190.0130, -90.7184, -22.8134
Hunter-Lab	83.4498, -47.1952, 50.4728

# Details

The XYZ color **46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **19.0430, 8.1144, 82.2280**, and the grayscale version is **49.4491, 52.0243, 56.6545**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.4322, 88.1400, 23.5312**, and **22.6424, 36.8100, 5.9117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.7799, 69.4235, 10.9872**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.0477, 70.5656, 12.3120**.

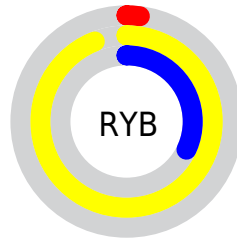
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (94%)

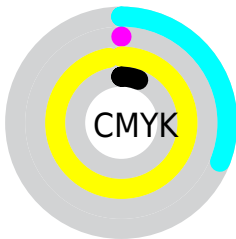
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (32%)

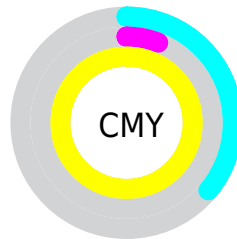


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (6%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784 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 46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46.2092, 69.6387,  
11.1784

 46.2092, 69.6387,  
11.1784


362.3509,  
459.2804, 209.6686


 32.6163, 51.2320,  
6.0713


 83.7579, 118.6934,  
28.6313

 21.9905, 36.3933,  
2.8190


 108.4445,  
150.1102, 41.8141


 13.9665, 24.7381,  
1.0030


 137.5595,  
186.6325, 58.5259

 8.1789, 15.8820,  
0.0000

 171.4685,  
228.6447, 79.1852

 4.2624, 9.4407,  
0.0000

 210.5368,  
276.5312, 104.2106

 1.8516, 5.0297,  
0.0000

 255.1298,

 0.5485, 2.2647,

330.6764, 134.0206

0.0000

305.6127,  
391.4646, 169.0338

■ 0.0000, 0.7549,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 46.2092, 69.6387,  
11.1784

■ 46.2092, 69.6387,  
11.1784

■ 45.7799, 69.4235,  
10.9872

■ 48.0477, 70.5656,  
12.3120

■ 50.2105, 71.6310,  
14.6495

■ 52.7477, 72.8578,  
18.4408

■ 55.6968, 74.2608,  
23.8740

■ 59.0895, 75.8532,  
31.1088

■ 62.9541, 77.6464,  
40.2860

■ 67.3161, 79.6507,  
51.5325

■ 72.1990, 81.8756,  
64.9644

■ 77.6245, 84.3302,  
80.6892

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.5136, 69.6387, 6.9263



46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784



34.9020, 69.6387, 29.8106

# Triad

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



46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784



47.1399, 69.6387, 245.9418



120.1471, 69.6387, 73.8988

# Complementary

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



46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784



19.0430, 8.1144, 82.2280

# 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.



112.1335, 69.6387, 154.3745



46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784



66.8700, 69.6387, 282.1630

# Square

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



46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784



35.3465, 69.6387, 159.8422



91.2305, 69.6387, 241.7101



111.1724, 69.6387, 28.0412



# Rectangle

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



46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784



31.7611, 69.6387, 57.6998



91.2305, 69.6387, 241.7101



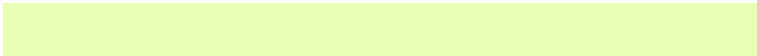
119.3372, 69.6387, 97.3958

# Sweetspot

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



46.2108, 69.6418, 11.1799



77.1225, 91.8791, 57.4126



38.4861, 24.0741, 2.7916



16.0378, 19.4504, 11.0673



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.



46.2108, 69.6418, 11.1799



52.9719, 80.3931, 12.7255



32.1555, 62.3960, 10.5221



16.5994, 18.1891, 16.7857



25.4406, 38.4367, 6.0782



2.2198, 3.2508, 0.5105



# Inverse Universe

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



19.0430, 8.1144, 82.2280



21.5382, 9.0182, 95.2132



38.4877, 18.1385, 83.1380



15.3764, 15.4757, 19.8983



10.4200, 4.3771, 45.4235

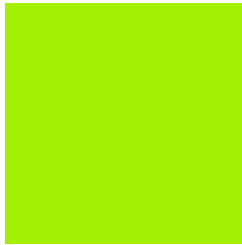


0.9669, 0.4157, 3.7835



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

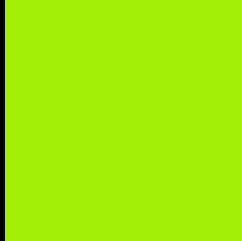
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784 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 46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784.



# 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

46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784

### Protanopia

62.1211, 68.8588, 10.0169

### Deuteranopia

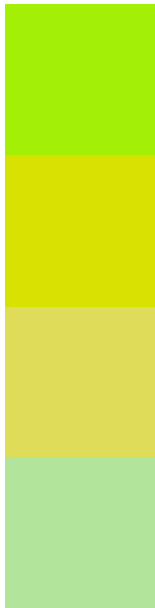
68.5558, 68.6671, 33.3077



## Tritanopia

62.3430, 69.0986, 92.4896

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784

**Protanomaly**

54.9605, 68.3019, 10.3443

**Deuteranomaly**

57.5206, 67.4373, 19.4362

**Tritanomaly**

52.2502, 67.4371, 41.2731

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784

**Achromatopsia**

48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745

**Achromatomaly**

45.1871, 56.3656, 27.2369

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784 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(164, 239, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 239, 6)  
}
```

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(164, 239, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 239, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784 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(164, 239, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 239, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 239, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 239, 6); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 239, 6);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 239,  
6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.2092, 69.6387, 11.1784 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 239, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
239, 6) }
```

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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