

# Converting Colors

XYZ(46.6168, 77.1169, 12.4281)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(46.6168, 77.1169, 12.4281)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261)</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(46.5752, 77.0954,  
12.4261)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8CFF00
RGB	140, 255, 0
RGB Percent	55%, 100%, 0%
CMY	0.4510, 0.0000, 0.9998
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	87°, 100%, 50%
HSV	87°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261
YIQ	191.5450, 13.3150, -103.6850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

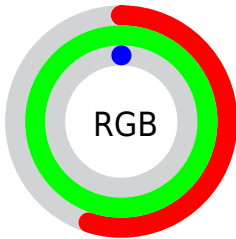
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 255, 115
Decimal	9240320
CIELab	90.37, -64.28, 86.38
CIELCh	90, 107.670, 126.655
Yxy	77.0954, 0.3422, 0.5665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287430400 (0xFF8CFF00)
YUV	191.5450, -94.4317, -45.2050
Hunter-Lab	87.8040, -58.9725, 53.0720

# Details

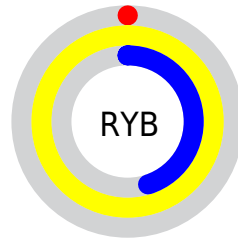
The XYZ color **46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **25.1258, 10.8683, 95.3813**, and the grayscale version is **50.3677, 52.9908, 57.7070**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **62.0929, 84.8669, 23.4642**, and **22.7903, 41.3884, 6.7876** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.5722, 77.0939, 12.4260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.7971, 78.2199, 13.4765**.

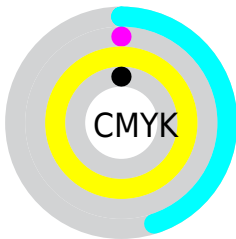
# Distribution



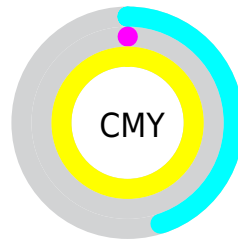
- Red (55%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261 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 46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46.5752, 77.0954,  
12.4261

 46.5752, 77.0954,  
12.4261


363.7936,  
485.0892, 218.2832


 32.9065, 57.3312,  
6.9085


 84.3018, 129.2741,  
30.9447


 22.2137, 41.2712,  
3.3274


 109.0904,  
162.4574, 44.7829


 14.1315, 28.5310,  
1.2641


 138.3163,  
200.8826, 62.2316

 8.2945, 18.7264,  
0.0321

 172.3450,  
244.9339, 83.7095

 4.3373, 11.4727,  
0.0000

 211.5417,  
294.9958, 109.6351

 1.8947, 6.3857,  
0.0000

 256.2718,

 0.5738, 3.0810,

351.4528, 140.4268

0.0000

306.9006,  
414.6891, 176.5034

■ 0.0000, 1.1742,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0405,  
0.0000

■ 46.5752, 77.0954,  
12.4261

■ 46.5752, 77.0954,  
12.4261

■ 46.5722, 77.0939,  
12.4260

■ 48.7971, 78.2199,  
13.4765

■ 51.4633, 79.5462,  
15.7780

■ 54.6516, 81.1061,  
19.7106

■ 58.4115, 82.9200,  
25.5069

■ 62.7853, 85.0055,  
33.3617

■ 67.8103, 87.3780,  
43.4453

■ 73.5205, 90.0517,  
55.9102

■ 79.9469, 93.0396,  
70.8957

■ 87.1185, 96.3538,  
88.5300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.4550, 77.0954, 6.0800



46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261



35.3626, 77.0954, 37.9286

# Triad

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



46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261



54.6640, 77.0954, 306.0193



137.4468, 77.0954, 67.9477

# Complementary

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



46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261



25.1258, 10.8683, 95.3813

# 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.



131.6320, 77.0954, 157.2206



46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261



79.4245, 77.0954, 333.0904

# Square

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



46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261



39.1731, 77.0954, 206.7661



108.6209, 77.0954, 267.1985



122.9868, 77.0954, 22.9991



# Rectangle

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



46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261



32.8772, 77.0954, 75.6096



108.6209, 77.0954, 267.1985



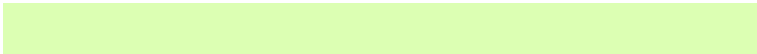
137.8425, 77.0954, 92.8689

# Sweetspot

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



46.5754, 77.0955, 12.4272



73.5113, 90.0474, 55.8896



47.3449, 33.4694, 3.9660



15.2009, 19.0246, 10.7740



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.



46.5754, 77.0955, 12.4272



46.5722, 77.0939, 12.4260



35.9231, 71.6040, 11.9287



18.7248, 20.6596, 19.1451



24.5095, 40.3732, 6.5010



2.5123, 3.9959, 0.6389



# Inverse Universe

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



25.1258, 10.8683, 95.3813



25.1226, 10.8660, 95.3810



54.7549, 26.1427, 96.7679



17.7811, 17.7789, 22.7445



13.2936, 5.7636, 49.8464

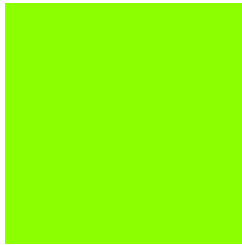


1.4181, 0.6250, 4.8592



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

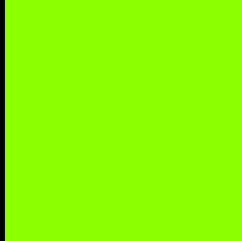
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

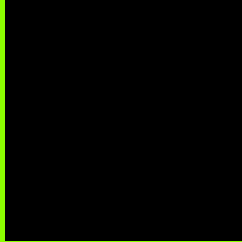
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 46.5752, 77.0954,



# 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

46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261

### Protanopia

68.4364, 75.6527, 10.9955

### Deuteranopia

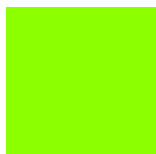
74.6393, 75.9900, 50.2688



## Tritanopia

65.7897, 76.7870, 105.9616

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261



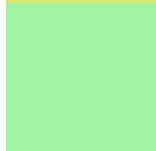
## Protanomaly

57.7248, 74.7145, 11.3789



## Deuteranomaly

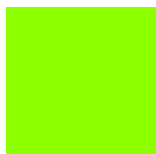
59.3940, 73.5497, 25.8180



## Tritanomaly

53.7726, 74.9914, 45.8231

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261



## Achromatopsia

50.1023, 52.7115, 57.4028



## Achromatomaly

45.0469, 58.8903, 27.4051

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261 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(140, 255, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 255, 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(140, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 255, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261 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(140, 255, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 255, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 255, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 255, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 255, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 255,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 46.5752, 77.0954, 12.4261 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 255, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
255, 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](#).

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