

# Converting Colors

XYZ(48.8310, 76.3717, 12.8339)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(48.8310, 76.3717, 12.8339)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(48.9215, 76.4158,  
12.8331)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FFB14
RGB	159, 251, 20
RGB Percent	62%, 98%, 8%
CMY	0.3765, 0.0157, 0.9215
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.92, 0.02
HSL	84°, 97%, 53%
HSV	84°, 92%, 98%
XYZ	48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331
YIQ	197.1580, 19.3190, -91.3450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

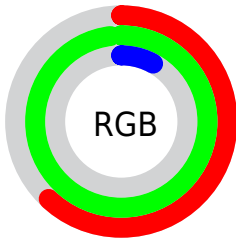
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	20, 251, 112
Decimal	10484500
CIE Lab	90.05, -56.42, 84.79
CIE LCh	90, 101.843, 123.639
Yxy	76.4158, 0.3541, 0.5531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288674580 (0xFF9FFB14)
YUV	197.1580, -87.3389, -33.4646
Hunter-Lab	87.4161, -53.0826, 52.4872

# Details

The XYZ color **48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF00**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **24.3498, 10.9132, 92.0943**, and the grayscale version is **53.6731, 56.4683, 61.4939**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.4798, 87.6175, 24.9106**, and **24.3288, 41.1802, 6.6663** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.2657, 75.5793, 12.0971**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3365, 77.6229, 14.7721**.

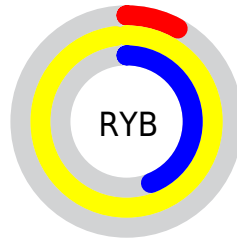
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (98%)

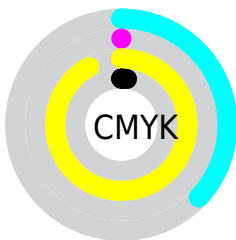
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (44%)

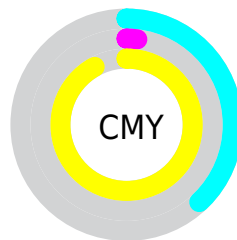


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (2%)


Yellow (92%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331 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 48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.9215, 76.4158,  
12.8331


 48.9215, 76.4158,  
12.8331


372.9553,  
482.7699, 221.0154

 34.7715, 56.7735,  
7.1843


 87.7763, 128.3145,  
31.6904

 23.6526, 40.8234,  
3.4975


 113.2118,  
161.3397, 45.7360


 15.1995, 28.1811,  
1.3539


 143.1398,  
199.5947, 63.4177

 9.0467, 18.4623,  
0.1054

 177.9257,  
243.4638, 85.1539

 4.8290, 11.2824,  
0.0000

 217.9348,  
293.3315, 111.3632

 2.1810, 6.2571,  
0.0000

 263.5326,

 0.7327, 3.0020,

349.5821, 142.4642

0.0000

315.0843,  
412.6001, 178.8754

■ 0.0000, 1.1328,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0058,  
0.0000

■ 48.9215, 76.4158,  
12.8331

■ 48.9215, 76.4158,  
12.8331

■ 47.2657, 75.5793,  
12.0971

■ 51.3365, 77.6229,  
14.7721

■ 54.2008, 79.0259,  
18.2284

■ 57.5639, 80.6479,  
23.4367

■ 61.4660, 82.5051,  
30.5905

■ 65.9421, 84.6122,  
39.8575

■ 71.0239, 86.9820,  
51.3875

■ 76.7404, 89.6266,  
65.3168

■ 83.1185, 92.5570,  
81.7707

■ 90.1832, 95.7837,  
100.8659

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.5933, 76.4158, 7.2896



48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331



37.2393, 76.4158, 35.4797

# Triad

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



48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331



53.1376, 76.4158, 280.2877



132.6484, 76.4158, 74.6883

# Complementary

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



48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331



24.3498, 10.9132, 92.0943

# 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.



125.3888, 76.4158, 161.4631



48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331



75.7557, 76.4158, 313.3684

# Square

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



48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331



39.2480, 76.4158, 186.4268



102.9782, 76.4158, 260.9230



121.0070, 76.4158, 27.5066



# Rectangle

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



48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331



34.2790, 76.4158, 68.7310



102.9782, 76.4158, 260.9230



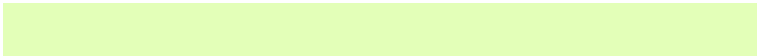
132.3483, 76.4158, 99.5778

# Sweetspot

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



48.9233, 76.4191, 12.8348



75.9096, 91.2233, 58.7349



45.3346, 31.4058, 4.3354



15.7196, 19.2806, 11.3114



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.



48.9233, 76.4191, 12.8348



48.9776, 78.3339, 12.5386



35.7963, 69.6519, 12.2204



18.0193, 19.8257, 18.3394



25.0123, 39.8126, 6.3663



2.4360, 3.7489, 0.5952



# Inverse Universe

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



24.3498, 10.9132, 92.0943



23.4812, 10.0199, 95.3042



48.4223, 23.3230, 93.2208



16.9373, 16.9803, 21.7701



12.0673, 5.1636, 48.3342

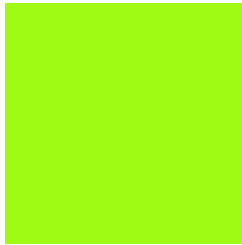


1.2334, 0.5379, 4.4820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

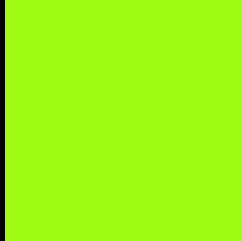
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331 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 48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331.



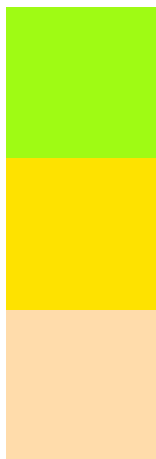
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 48.9215, 76.4158,



# 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

48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331

### Protanopia

68.0694, 75.4635, 10.9783

### Deuteranopia

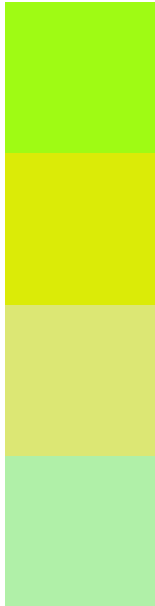
74.1839, 75.3867, 49.1692



## Tritanopia

66.9593, 75.7452, 103.1866

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331

## Protanomaly

58.9601, 74.4921, 11.4719

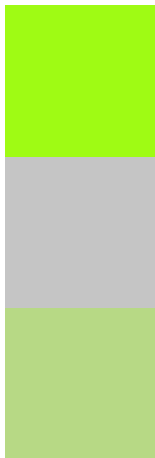
## Deuteranomaly

61.2435, 73.6284, 27.5068

## Tritanomaly

56.1325, 74.3774, 48.4436

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331

## Achromatopsia

53.0703, 55.8340, 60.8033

## Achromatomaly

48.5749, 61.3864, 31.4789

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331 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(159, 251, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 251, 20)  
}
```

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(159, 251, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 251, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331 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(159, 251, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 251, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 251, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 251, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 251, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 251,  
20) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 48.9215, 76.4158, 12.8331 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 251, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
251, 20) }
```

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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