

Converting Colors

XYZ(52.1770, 75.8683, 36.1765)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(52.1770, 75.8683, 36.1765)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| XYZ(52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**XYZ(52.0215, 75.6547,
36.2871)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | 9EF78B |
| RGB | 158, 247, 139 |
| RGB Percent | 62%, 97%, 55% |
| CMY | 0.3804, 0.0314, 0.4549 |
| CMYK | 0.36, 0.00, 0.44, 0.03 |
| HSL | 109°, 87%, 76% |
| HSV | 109°, 44%, 97% |
| XYZ | 52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871 |
| YIQ | 208.0770, -18.3760, -52.4560 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

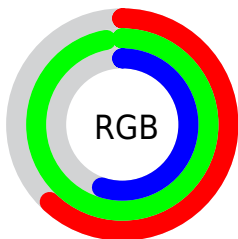
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 139, 247, 228 |
| Decimal | 10418059 |
| CIELab | 89.70, -46.60, 43.58 |
| CIELCh | 90, 63.802, 136.922 |
| Yxy | 75.6547, 0.3173, 0.4614 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288608139 (0xFF9EF78B) |
| YUV | 208.0770, -34.0550, -43.9175 |
| Hunter-Lab | 86.9797, -45.4558, 36.1506 |

Details

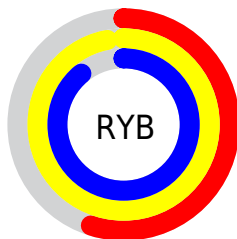
The XYZ color **52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **58.0196, 41.6770, 92.9862**, and the grayscale version is **60.2283, 63.3648, 69.0043**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.8165, 90.0140, 64.5228**, and **25.6132, 40.3398, 15.4532** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.7394, 73.1194, 27.6601**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.3783, 78.7014, 47.0958**.

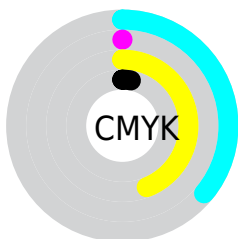
Distribution



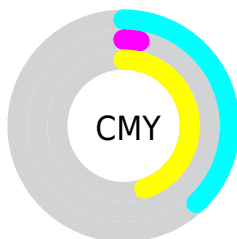
- Red (62%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (3%)





- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871 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 52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 52.0215, 75.6547,
36.2871


 52.0215, 75.6547,
36.2871


384.8422,
480.1648, 345.2890

 37.2466, 56.1494,
24.3646


 92.3370, 127.2387,
70.6490

 25.5730, 40.3227,
15.3896


 118.6082,
160.0862, 93.9254

 16.6355, 27.7903,
8.9436


 149.4423,
198.1498, 121.8236

 10.0686, 18.1676,
4.6081

185.2045,
241.8141, 154.7620

 5.5071, 11.0704,
1.9645

226.2603,
291.4633, 193.1592

 2.5855, 6.1142,
0.5333

272.9749,

 0.9386, 2.9146,

347.4819, 237.4337

0.0000

325.7138,
410.2543, 288.0041

0.0000, 1.0873,
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

52.0215, 75.6547,
36.2871

52.0215, 75.6547,
36.2871

46.7394, 73.1194,
27.6601

58.3783, 78.7014,
47.0958

42.4659, 71.0580,
21.0617

65.8598, 82.2756,
60.2152

39.1363, 69.4428,
16.3272

74.5196, 86.4046,
75.7705

36.6753, 68.2394,
13.2640

84.4060, 91.1107,
93.8763

■ 34.9955, 67.4077,
11.6374

■ 92.5523, 95.0046,
108.0674

■ 34.2775, 67.0479,
11.1349

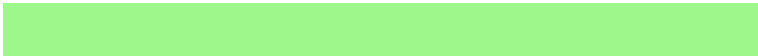
Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.4677, 75.6547, 24.2312



52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871



46.3126, 75.6547, 64.3082

Triad

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



52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871



65.2862, 75.6547, 198.6567



104.8545, 75.6547, 59.6707

Complementary

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



52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871



58.0196, 41.6770, 92.9862

Split Complementary

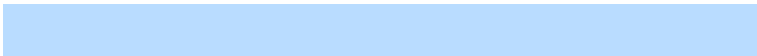
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



105.5305, 75.6547, 103.5436



52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871



81.0642, 75.6547, 195.9672

Square

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



52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871



53.1850, 75.6547, 163.1094



96.3078, 75.6547, 156.7225



94.5770, 75.6547, 33.9623

Rectangle

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



52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871



45.8938, 75.6547, 93.2489



96.3078, 75.6547, 156.7225



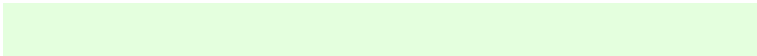
106.2596, 75.6547, 72.3813

Sweetspot

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



52.0234, 75.6579, 36.2888



80.8185, 93.2278, 82.7370



70.5451, 76.6894, 35.5117



16.8296, 19.7312, 16.8590



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.



52.0234, 75.6579, 36.2888



51.1028, 79.0208, 31.1017



51.4728, 75.0388, 51.4096



16.5539, 18.6121, 17.5176



18.2096, 35.5002, 5.8925



1.6752, 3.1586, 0.5214

Inverse Universe

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



58.0196, 41.6770, 92.9862



58.2323, 38.3391, 98.9387



59.5780, 43.0353, 67.9872



16.9109, 16.6123, 20.8577



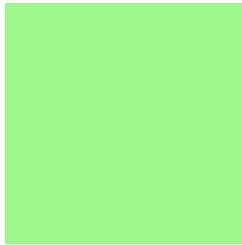
22.0926, 10.3635, 47.3740



2.0151, 0.9487, 4.1671

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871 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 52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871 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

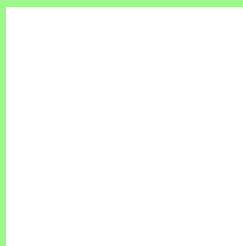
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871.



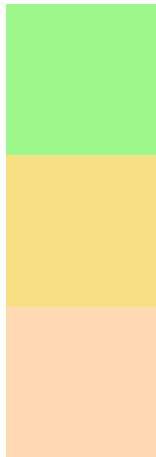
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.0215, 75.6547,

36.2871.

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

52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871

Protanopia

68.7584, 74.5428, 32.2370

Deuteranopia

74.3473, 74.6172, 52.6035



Tritanopia

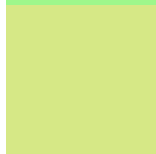
65.5125, 75.4025, 104.0298

Trichromacy



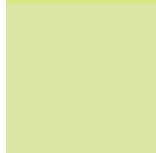
Original Color

52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871



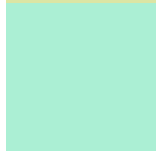
Protanomaly

60.8912, 73.7306, 33.5764



Deuteranomaly

64.2354, 73.9346, 46.0072



Tritanomaly

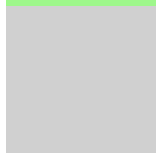
59.5448, 75.1444, 73.6533

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871



Achromatopsia

59.9535, 63.0757, 68.6895



Achromatomaly

55.9037, 66.6086, 54.7101

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871 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(158, 247, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 247, 139)  
}
```

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(158, 247, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 247, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871 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(158, 247, 139) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 247, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 247, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 247, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 247, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 247,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.0215, 75.6547, 36.2871 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 247, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
247, 139) }
```

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