

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.5700, 80.1602, 13.8644)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.5700, 80.1602, 13.8644)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(52.5593, 80.1548,  
13.8636)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">AAFF1D</a>
RGB	170, 255, 29
RGB Percent	67%, 100%, 11%
CMY	0.3333, 0.0000, 0.8862
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.89, 0.00
HSL	83°, 100%, 56%
HSV	83°, 89%, 100%
XYZ	52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636
YIQ	203.8210, 21.8860, -88.3060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

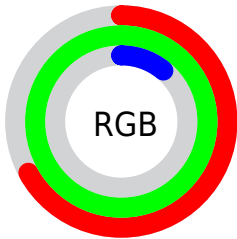
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	29, 255, 114
Decimal	11206429
CIE Lab	91.75, -54.06, 85.17
CIE LCh	92, 100.875, 122.405
Yxy	80.1548, 0.3586, 0.5468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289396509 (0xFFAAFF1D)
YUV	203.8210, -86.1868, -29.6610
Hunter-Lab	89.5292, -51.8854, 53.4894

# Details

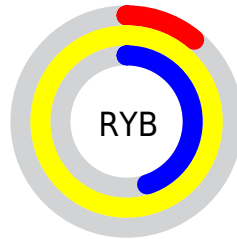
The XYZ color **52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF00**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **25.4315, 11.6781, 95.5215**, and the grayscale version is **57.8000, 60.8101, 66.2222**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.1133, 89.4682, 26.0914**, and **26.6245, 43.7032, 7.0323** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.3581, 79.0434, 12.7037**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.1653, 81.4455, 16.3670**.

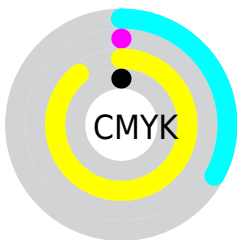
# Distribution



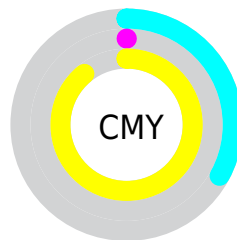
- Red (67%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636 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 52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 52.5593, 80.1548,  
13.8636


 52.5593, 80.1548,  
13.8636


386.8806,  
495.4544, 227.7795


 37.6771, 59.8457,  
7.8882


 93.1249, 133.5834,  
33.5604

 25.9083, 43.2943,  
3.9367


 119.5391,  
167.4716, 48.1190


 16.8874, 30.1161,  
1.5907


 150.5280,  
206.6551, 66.3756

 10.2490, 19.9267,  
0.2842

 186.4569,  
251.5182, 88.7489

 5.6279, 12.3418,  
0.0000

 227.6913,  
302.4453, 115.6574

 2.6587, 6.9769,  
0.0000

274.5965,

 0.9759, 3.4477,

359.8207, 147.5196

0.0000

327.5378,  
424.0290, 184.7541

■ 0.0000, 1.3697,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.1942,  
0.0000

■ 52.5593, 80.1548,  
13.8636

■ 52.5593, 80.1548,  
13.8636

■ 50.3581, 79.0434,  
12.7037

■ 55.1653, 81.4455,  
16.3670

■ 50.0749, 78.8996,  
12.5899

■ 58.2401, 82.9416,  
20.5324

■ 61.8296, 84.6618,  
26.5869

■ 65.9731, 86.6220,  
34.7213

■ 70.7051, 88.8366,  
45.1030

■ 76.0570, 91.3183,  
57.8826

■ 82.0575, 94.0789,  
73.1974

■ 88.7334, 97.1295,  
91.1745

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.1209, 80.1548, 8.3577



52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636



40.1168, 80.1548, 36.5963

# Triad

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



52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636



55.4265, 80.1548, 283.6174



137.3207, 80.1548, 81.4450

# Complementary

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



52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636



25.4315, 11.6781, 95.5215

# 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.



129.1880, 80.1548, 171.0799



52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636



78.2865, 80.1548, 320.3008

# Square

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



52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636



41.4903, 80.1548, 187.7775



106.0025, 80.1548, 270.7310



126.2489, 80.1548, 31.1081



# Rectangle

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



52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636



36.8136, 80.1548, 69.8008



106.0025, 80.1548, 270.7310



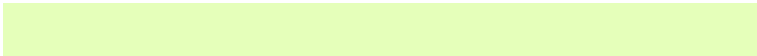
136.7413, 80.1548, 107.4461

# Sweetspot

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



52.5594, 80.1547, 13.8647



76.9848, 91.7465, 60.1893



47.2426, 32.9101, 5.0258



16.0638, 19.4463, 11.8595



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.



52.5594, 80.1547, 13.8647



50.0749, 78.8996, 12.5899



37.7944, 72.5431, 13.1737



18.8604, 20.7295, 19.1515



26.3362, 41.3149, 6.5865



2.6855, 4.0852, 0.6470



# Inverse Universe

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



25.4315, 11.6781, 95.5215



22.8650, 9.7022, 95.2753



49.5003, 24.0860, 96.6479



17.6486, 17.7106, 22.7383



12.0993, 5.1479, 49.7905

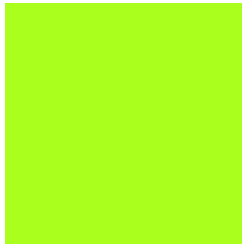


1.2945, 0.5613, 4.8534



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

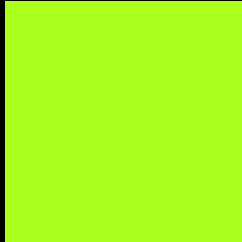
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636 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 52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636.



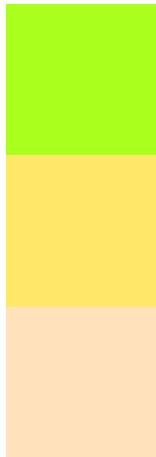
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.5593, 80.1548,



# 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

52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636

### Protanopia

72.2641, 79.3911, 24.3473

### Deuteranopia

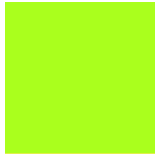
77.4060, 79.2406, 58.2289



## Tritanopia

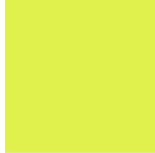
71.3601, 79.6587, 106.2223

# Trichromacy



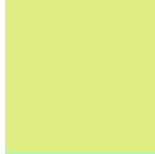
## Original Color

52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636



## Protanomaly

63.2051, 78.6893, 18.6948



## Deuteranomaly

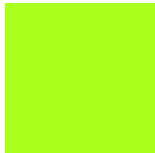
65.0539, 78.0274, 32.7512



## Tritanomaly

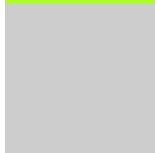
60.3870, 78.2833, 51.4626

# Monochromacy



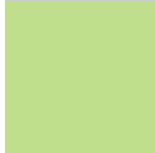
## Original Color

52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636



## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568



## Achromatomaly

52.8595, 65.8753, 34.7401

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636 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(170, 255, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 255, 29)  
}
```

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(170, 255, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 255, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636 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(170, 255, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 255, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 255, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 255, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 255, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 255,  
29) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.5593, 80.1548, 13.8636 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 255, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
255, 29) }
```

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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