

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.6005, 80.2016, 12.7081)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.6005, 80.2016, 12.7081)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(52.5546, 80.1779,  
12.7060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABFF00
RGB	171, 255, 0
RGB Percent	67%, 100%, 0%
CMY	0.3294, 0.0000, 0.9998
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	80°, 100%, 50%
HSV	80°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060
YIQ	200.8140, 31.7910, -97.1130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

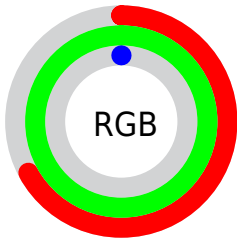
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 255, 84
Decimal	11271936
CIELab	91.76, -54.12, 88.07
CIElCh	92, 103.365, 121.570
Yxy	80.1779, 0.3614, 0.5513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289462016 (0xFFABFF00)
YUV	200.8140, -99.0013, -26.1469
Hunter-Lab	89.5421, -51.9324, 54.2662

# Details

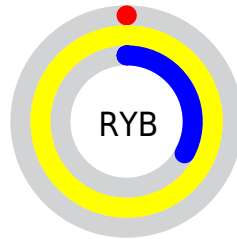
The XYZ color **52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF00**. The color can be described as middle saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **21.7103, 9.1076, 95.2214**, and the grayscale version is **55.9852, 58.9008, 64.1430**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.0591, 89.4840, 24.1166**, and **26.6245, 43.7032, 7.0323** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.5515, 80.1764, 12.7058**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.6246, 81.2241, 13.7494**.

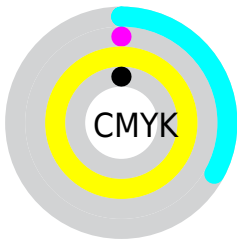
# Distribution



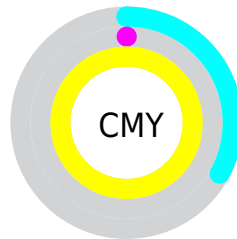
- Red (67%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060 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 52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 52.5546, 80.1779,  
12.7060


 52.5546, 80.1779,  
12.7060


386.8628,  
495.5322, 220.1660


 37.6734, 59.8648,  
7.0981


 93.1180, 133.6158,  
31.4580

 25.9053, 43.3096,  
3.4441


 119.5310,  
167.5094, 45.4391


 16.8852, 30.1281,  
1.3256


 150.5185,  
206.6986, 63.0484

 10.2474, 19.9359,  
0.0827

 186.4460,  
251.5677, 84.7044

 5.6268, 12.3484,  
0.0000

 227.6788,  
302.5013, 110.8256

 2.6580, 6.9814,  
0.0000

 274.5824,

 0.9756, 3.4505,

359.8836, 141.8306

0.0000

327.5219,  
424.0991, 178.1379

■ 0.0000, 1.3712,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.1954,  
0.0000

■ 52.5546, 80.1779,  
12.7060

■ 52.5546, 80.1779,  
12.7060

■ 52.5515, 80.1764,  
12.7058

■ 54.6246, 81.2241,  
13.7494

■ 57.0488, 82.4257,  
16.0397

■ 59.9014, 83.8125,  
19.9568

■ 63.2283, 85.4032,  
25.7330

67.0686, 87.2136,  
33.5630

71.4563, 89.2575,  
43.6170

76.4223, 91.5476,  
56.0474

81.9947, 94.0952,  
70.9931

88.1996, 96.9111,  
88.5824

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.8215, 80.1779, 7.6356



52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060



39.6518, 80.1779, 34.6842

# Triad

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



52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060



54.4615, 80.1779, 288.3341



139.2131, 80.1779, 83.3692

# Complementary

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



52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060



21.7103, 9.1076, 95.2214

# 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.



130.2714, 80.1779, 176.6601



52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060



77.6089, 80.1779, 328.9543

# Square

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



52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060



40.5603, 80.1779, 187.9530



106.0647, 80.1779, 279.5722



128.2890, 80.1779, 31.0805



# Rectangle

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



52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060



36.1469, 80.1779, 67.6346



106.0647, 80.1779, 279.5722



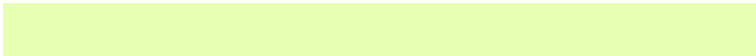
138.4217, 80.1779, 110.4498

# Sweetspot

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



52.5547, 80.1780, 12.7071



76.4138, 91.5437, 56.0254



44.1662, 27.1120, 2.9065



15.8921, 19.3809, 10.8064



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.



52.5547, 80.1780, 12.7071



52.5515, 80.1764, 12.7058



36.9226, 72.1193, 11.9756



18.9455, 20.7733, 19.1555



27.6235, 41.9785, 6.6468



2.8050, 4.1468, 0.6526



# Inverse Universe

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



21.7103, 9.1076, 95.2214



21.7074, 9.1055, 95.2212



44.1353, 20.6681, 96.2709



17.5667, 17.6684, 22.7344



11.4821, 4.8297, 49.7616

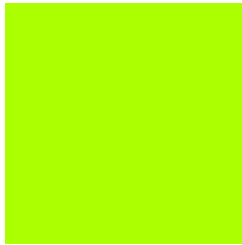


1.2276, 0.5268, 4.8502



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

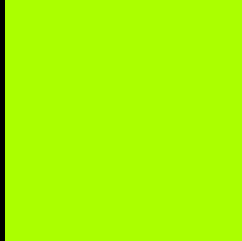
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

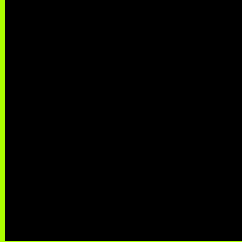
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.5546, 80.1779,



# 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

52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060

### Protanopia

72.2641, 79.3911, 24.3473

### Deuteranopia

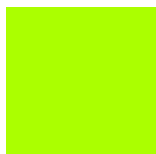
77.4060, 79.2406, 58.2289



## Tritanopia

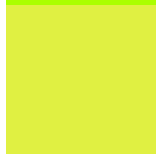
71.6229, 79.7941, 106.2346

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060



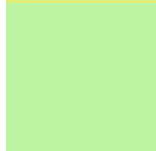
## Protanomaly

62.8839, 78.5608, 17.0037



## Deuteranomaly

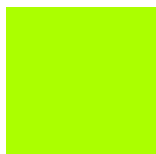
64.3544, 77.7476, 29.0677



## Tritanomaly

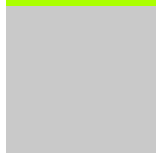
59.6113, 78.0014, 46.0963

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060



## Achromatopsia

55.5167, 58.4078, 63.6061



## Achromatomaly

50.9879, 64.2186, 30.1301

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060 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(171, 255, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 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(171, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 255, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060 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(171, 255, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 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(171, 255, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 255, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 255, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 255,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.5546, 80.1779, 12.7060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 255, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
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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