

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.6588, 71.5025, 18.9290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.6588, 71.5025, 18.9290)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(52.7536, 71.5473,  
19.0122)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEEC52
RGB	190, 236, 82
RGB Percent	75%, 93%, 32%
CMY	0.2549, 0.0745, 0.6784
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.65, 0.07
HSL	78°, 80%, 62%
HSV	78°, 65%, 93%
XYZ	52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122
YIQ	204.6900, 22.0180, -57.6460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

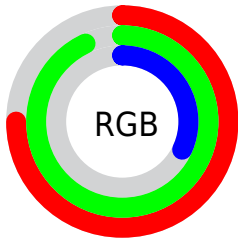
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	82, 236, 128
Decimal	12512338
CIE Lab	87.75, -36.29, 67.09
CIE LCh	88, 76.281, 118.411
Yxy	71.5473, 0.3681, 0.4992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290702418 (0xFFBEEC52)
YUV	204.6900, -60.4862, -12.8831
Hunter-Lab	84.5856, -36.6996, 45.8834

# Details

The XYZ color **52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF66**. The color can be described as light muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **27.0626, 16.6818, 81.1548**, and the grayscale version is **58.1954, 61.2261, 66.6752**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.4144, 93.4947, 37.9055**, and **26.0668, 37.6581, 6.2757** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.2874, 70.3648, 14.9885**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.6171, 72.9036, 24.6688**.

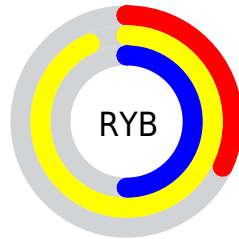
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (93%)

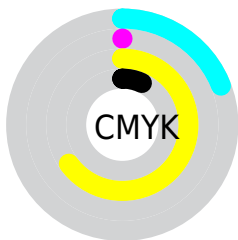
Blue (32%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (50%)

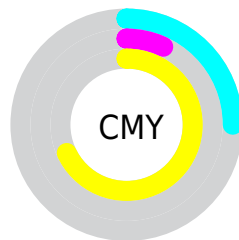


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (65%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122 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 52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.7536, 71.5473,  
19.0122

■ 52.7536, 71.5473,  
19.0122

387.6154,  
465.9644, 258.9411

■ 37.8328, 52.7890,  
11.5022

■ 93.4094, 121.4127,  
42.5917

■ 26.0296, 37.6343,  
6.2873

■ 119.8750,  
153.2885, 59.4982

■ 16.9786, 25.6990,  
2.9489

■ 150.9197,  
190.3057, 80.3741

■ 10.3144, 16.5986,  
1.0686

■ 186.9087,  
232.8485, 105.6377

■ 5.6718, 9.9487,  
0.0000

228.2074,  
281.3013, 135.7077

■ 2.6853, 5.3650,  
0.0000

275.1812,

■ 0.9896, 2.4630,

336.0487, 171.0025

0.0000

328.1954,  
397.4749, 211.9408

■ 0.0000, 0.8580,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.7536, 71.5473,  
19.0122

■ 52.7536, 71.5473,  
19.0122

■ 50.2874, 70.3648,  
14.9885

■ 55.6171, 72.9036,  
24.6688

■ 48.1791, 69.3326,  
12.4181


■ 58.9025, 74.4362,  
32.1038


■ 46.3882, 68.4370,  
11.0876


■ 62.6380, 76.1588,  
41.4520


■ 45.6186, 68.0473,  
10.7301


■ 66.8475, 78.0813,  
52.8337

 71.5531, 80.2127,  
66.3596

 76.7754, 82.5611,  
82.1321

 82.5336, 85.1346,  
100.2473

 86.1946, 86.8799,  
106.8343

 88.7204, 88.1820,  
106.9525

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.9730, 71.5473, 14.7117



52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122



42.4591, 71.5473, 36.4908

# Triad

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



52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122



51.3553, 71.5473, 197.3712



109.0580, 71.5473, 80.6988

# Complementary

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



52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122



27.0626, 16.6818, 81.1548

# 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.



102.1624, 71.5473, 142.6377



52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122



67.0433, 71.5473, 226.0288

# Square

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



52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122



41.7581, 71.5473, 135.5940



85.9411, 71.5473, 202.5511



103.4333, 71.5473, 39.4543



# Rectangle

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



52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122



39.2927, 71.5473, 59.5482



85.9411, 71.5473, 202.5511



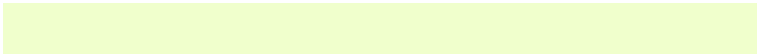
108.1071, 71.5473, 99.6877

# Sweetspot

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



52.7553, 71.5505, 19.0137



82.5143, 94.3637, 70.9918



43.5318, 33.2725, 12.1114



17.3271, 20.0461, 14.2409



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.



52.7553, 71.5505, 19.0137



59.1322, 83.4861, 16.7520



38.6395, 64.2735, 18.3531



15.8884, 17.3880, 16.0375



25.2809, 37.5773, 5.9207



2.0812, 3.0003, 0.4694



# Inverse Universe

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



27.0626, 16.6818, 81.1548



26.6078, 13.7382, 95.8571



42.6891, 24.7376, 81.8861



14.6542, 14.7670, 19.0002



9.8716, 4.1249, 44.0189

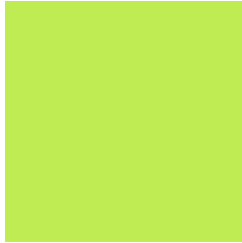


0.8690, 0.3723, 3.4609



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122 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 52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122 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 52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.7536, 71.5473,



# 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

52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122

### Protanopia

64.6245, 71.1489, 17.5348

### Deuteranopia

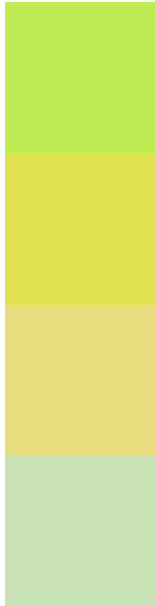
70.5333, 70.6469, 40.0557



## Tritanopia

67.3015, 71.2958, 91.1032

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122

## Protanomaly

59.6590, 70.9648, 17.9503

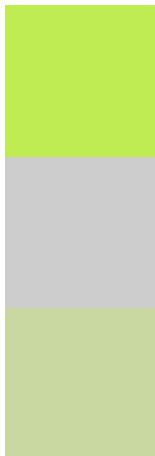
## Deuteranomaly

62.6422, 70.2341, 30.3336

## Tritanomaly

59.6242, 70.1464, 54.1131

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

54.7204, 63.9292, 42.7132

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122 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(190, 236, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 236, 82)  
}
```

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(190, 236, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 236, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122 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(190, 236, 82) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 236, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 236, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 236, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 236, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 236,  
82) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.7536, 71.5473, 19.0122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 236, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
236, 82) }
```

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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