

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.8386, 80.3243, 12.7193)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.8386, 80.3243, 12.7193)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(52.7733, 80.2907,  
12.7162)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACFF00
RGB	172, 255, 0
RGB Percent	67%, 100%, 0%
CMY	0.3255, 0.0000, 0.9998
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	80°, 100%, 50%
HSV	80°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162
YIQ	201.1130, 32.3870, -96.9010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

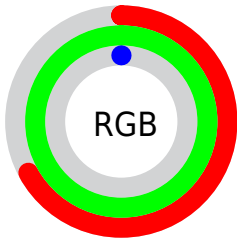
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	0, 255, 83
Decimal	11337472
CIELab	91.82, -53.76, 88.13
CIELCh	92, 103.233, 121.386
Yxy	80.2907, 0.3620, 0.5508
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289527552 (0xFFACFF00)
YUV	201.1130, -99.1487, -25.5321
Hunter-Lab	89.6051, -51.6805, 54.3095

# Details

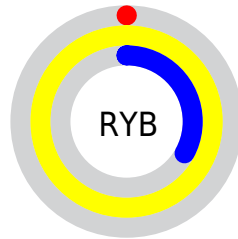
The XYZ color **52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF00**. The color can be described as middle saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **21.6212, 9.0617, 95.2173**, and the grayscale version is **56.1721, 59.0974, 64.3571**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.3847, 89.6518, 24.1318**, and **26.7496, 43.7677, 7.0382** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.7703, 80.2892, 12.7161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.8339, 81.3320, 13.7591**.

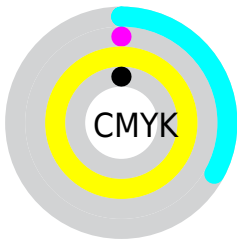
# Distribution



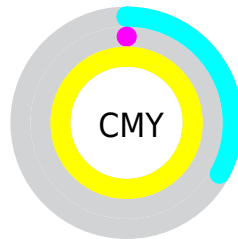
- Red (67%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- 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 52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162 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 52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 52.7733, 80.2907,  
12.7162


 52.7733, 80.2907,  
12.7162


387.6899,  
495.9120, 220.2343


 37.8486, 59.9576,  
7.1050


 93.4382, 133.7744,  
31.4767

 26.0419, 43.3845,  
3.4484


 119.9091,  
167.6937, 45.4630


 16.9878, 30.1869,  
1.3279


 150.9594,  
206.9106, 63.0781

 10.3211, 19.9805,  
0.0845

 186.9545,  
251.8094, 84.7405

 5.6762, 12.3809,  
0.0000

 228.2597,  
302.7746, 110.8688

 2.6880, 7.0036,  
0.0000

 275.2405,

 0.9910, 3.4644,

360.1905, 141.8815

0.0000

328.2621,  
424.4415, 178.1972

■ 0.0000, 1.3787,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.2009,  
0.0000

■ 52.7733, 80.2907,  
12.7162

■ 52.7733, 80.2907,  
12.7162

■ 52.7703, 80.2892,  
12.7161

■ 54.8339, 81.3320,  
13.7591

■ 57.2461, 82.5274,  
16.0487

■ 60.0840, 83.9066,  
19.9650

■ 63.3936, 85.4884,  
25.7403

67.2136, 87.2884,  
33.5693

71.5783, 89.3204,  
43.6220

76.5182, 91.5971,  
56.0510

82.0616, 94.1297,  
70.9952

88.2344, 96.9291,  
88.5829

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.0902, 80.2907, 7.6940



52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162



39.8084, 80.2907, 34.5768

# Triad

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



52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162



54.4574, 80.2907, 287.7525



139.2830, 80.2907, 83.9464

# Complementary

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



52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162



21.6212, 9.0617, 95.2173

# 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.



130.2323, 80.2907, 177.3720



52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162



77.5509, 80.2907, 328.8331

# Square

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



52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162



40.6110, 80.2907, 187.3340



105.9831, 80.2907, 280.0259



128.4832, 80.2907, 31.3915



# Rectangle

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



52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162



36.2657, 80.2907, 67.3724



105.9831, 80.2907, 280.0259



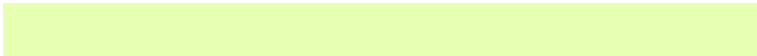
138.4502, 80.2907, 111.1023

# Sweetspot

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



52.7734, 80.2907, 12.7173



76.5101, 91.5934, 56.0299



44.1661, 27.1118, 2.9064



15.9152, 19.3928, 10.8074



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.



52.7734, 80.2907, 12.7173



52.7703, 80.2892, 12.7161



36.9225, 72.1193, 11.9755



18.9527, 20.7770, 19.1558



27.7371, 42.0371, 6.6521



2.8155, 4.1522, 0.6531



# Inverse Universe

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



21.6212, 9.0617, 95.2173



21.6185, 9.0596, 95.2170



44.1352, 20.6681, 96.2709



17.5598, 17.6648, 22.7341



11.4345, 4.8052, 49.7594

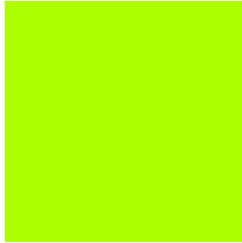


1.2224, 0.5241, 4.8500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

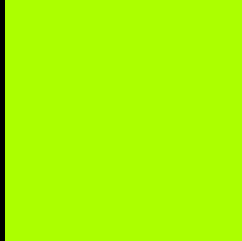
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162 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 52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162.



# 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

52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162

### Protanopia

72.3657, 79.4317, 24.8824

### Deuteranopia

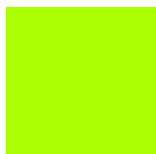
77.4060, 79.2406, 58.2289



## Tritanopia

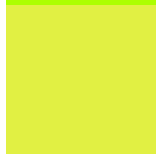
71.8874, 79.9305, 106.2470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162



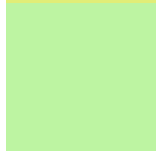
## Protanomaly

63.2245, 78.7330, 17.1749



## Deuteranomaly

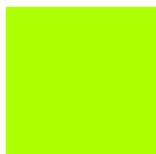
64.6653, 77.9078, 29.0823



## Tritanomaly

59.8585, 78.1288, 46.1079

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162



## 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 52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162 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(172, 255, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 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(172, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 255, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162 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(172, 255, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 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(172, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 255, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 255, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 255,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.7733, 80.2907, 12.7162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 255, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
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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