

# Converting Colors

XYZ(54.6814, 81.2743, 12.8055)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(54.6814, 81.2743, 12.8055)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(54.5824, 81.2233,  
12.8009)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4FF00
RGB	180, 255, 0
RGB Percent	71%, 100%, 0%
CMY	0.2941, 0.0000, 0.9998
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	78°, 100%, 50%
HSV	78°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009
YIQ	203.5050, 37.1550, -95.2050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

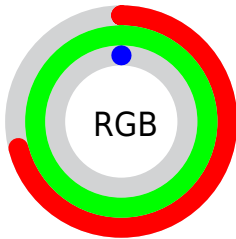
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 255, 75
Decimal	11861760
CIELab	92.23, -50.91, 88.63
CIElCh	92, 102.211, 119.876
Yxy	81.2233, 0.3673, 0.5466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290051840 (0xFFB4FF00)
YUV	203.5050, -100.3280, -20.6139
Hunter-Lab	90.1240, -49.6108, 54.6654

# Details

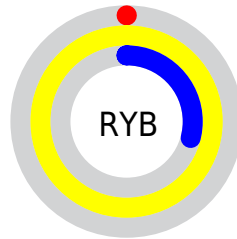
The XYZ color **54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF00**. The color can be described as middle saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **20.9553, 8.7184, 95.1861**, and the grayscale version is **57.6812, 60.6851, 66.0861**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.0560, 91.0289, 24.2568**, and **27.9398, 44.3812, 7.0939** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.5794, 81.2218, 12.8007**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.5576, 82.2206, 13.8399**.

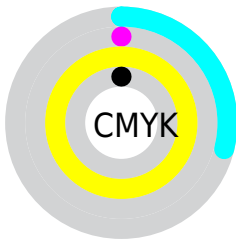
# Distribution



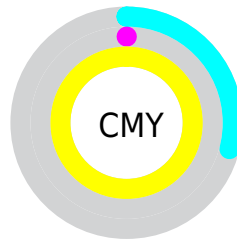
- Red (71%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009 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 54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 54.5824, 81.2233,  
12.8009


 54.5824, 81.2233,  
12.8009


394.4892,  
499.0459, 220.8005


 39.3000, 60.7255,  
7.1625


 96.0807, 135.0843,  
31.6316


 27.1750, 44.0037,  
3.4839


 123.0274,  
169.2162, 45.6609


 17.8419, 30.6734,  
1.3467


 154.5928,  
208.6617, 63.3242

 10.9356, 20.3503,  
0.0996

 191.1424,  
253.8052, 85.0401

 6.0905, 12.6499,  
0.0000

 233.0414,  
305.0309, 111.2272

 2.9414, 7.1879,  
0.0000

 280.6554,

 1.1228, 3.5799,

362.7233, 142.3039

0.0000

334.3495,  
427.2669, 178.6889

■ 0.0441, 1.4415,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.2470,  
0.0000

■ 54.5824, 81.2233,  
12.8009

■ 54.5824, 81.2233,  
12.8009

■ 54.5794, 81.2218,  
12.8007

■ 56.5576, 82.2206,  
13.8399

■ 58.8646, 83.3617,  
16.1246

■ 61.5769, 84.6762,  
20.0352

■ 64.7399, 86.1824,  
25.8037

68.3919, 87.8958,  
33.6249

72.5666, 89.8299,  
43.6689

77.2942, 91.9971,  
56.0881

82.6024, 94.4085,  
71.0214

88.5166, 97.0745,  
88.5972

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.3104, 81.2233, 8.1810



54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009



41.1027, 81.2233, 33.7160

# Triad

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



54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009



54.4312, 81.2233, 283.0893



139.8726, 81.2233, 88.7540

# Complementary

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



54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009



20.9553, 8.7184, 95.1861

# 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.



129.9326, 81.2233, 183.2601



54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009



77.0903, 81.2233, 327.8950

# Square

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



54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009



41.0304, 81.2233, 182.3741



105.3353, 81.2233, 283.7745



130.0884, 81.2233, 34.0039



# Rectangle

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



54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009



37.2469, 81.2233, 65.2734



105.3353, 81.2233, 283.7745



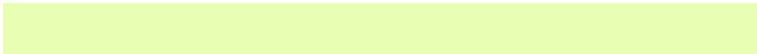
138.7018, 81.2233, 116.5226

# Sweetspot

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



54.5825, 81.2233, 12.8020



77.2862, 91.9934, 56.0663



43.5757, 25.9310, 2.7097



16.1011, 19.4886, 10.8161



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.



54.5825, 81.2233, 12.8020



54.5794, 81.2218, 12.8007



37.3513, 72.3403, 11.9956



19.0103, 20.8067, 19.1585



28.6755, 42.5209, 6.6960



2.9014, 4.1965, 0.6571



# Inverse Universe

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



20.9553, 8.7184, 95.1861



20.9526, 8.7164, 95.1858



41.8055, 19.4671, 96.1619



17.5051, 17.6366, 22.7315



11.0769, 4.6209, 49.7427

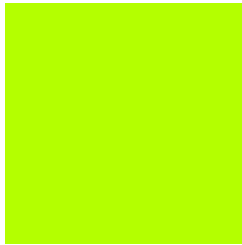


1.1821, 0.5033, 4.8481



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

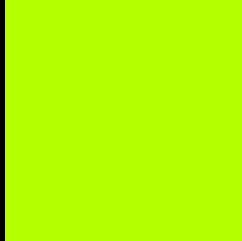
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

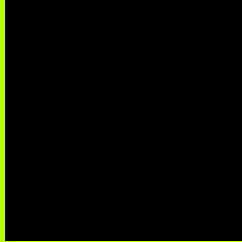
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009.



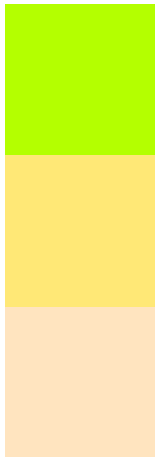
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 54.5824, 81.2233,



# 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

54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009

### Protanopia

73.3666, 80.2812, 28.7685

### Deuteranopia

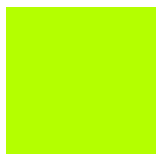
78.3874, 80.5084, 60.6984



## **Tritanopia**

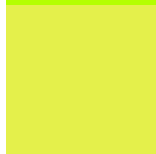
73.5110, 80.7675, 106.3230

# Trichromacy



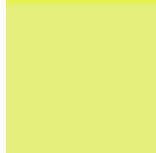
## Original Color

54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009



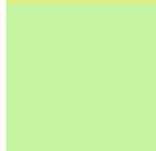
## Protanomaly

64.4250, 79.3222, 18.5718



## Deuteranomaly

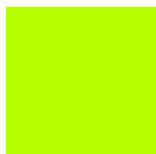
66.0823, 79.0482, 30.1873



## Tritanomaly

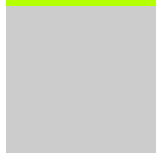
61.6372, 79.0458, 46.1912

# Monochromacy



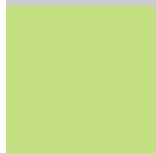
## Original Color

54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009



## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568



## Achromatomaly

52.9226, 65.9892, 31.0670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009 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(180, 255, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 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(180, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 255, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009 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(180, 255, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 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(180, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 255, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 255, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 255,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 54.5824, 81.2233, 12.8009 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 255, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
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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