

# Converting Colors

XYZ(55.7868, 81.4381, 31.2050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(55.7868, 81.4381, 31.2050)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(55.8504, 81.4712,  
31.1942)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAFF7A
RGB	170, 255, 122
RGB Percent	67%, 100%, 48%
CMY	0.3333, 0.0000, 0.5216
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.52, 0.00
HSL	98°, 100%, 74%
HSV	98°, 52%, 100%
XYZ	55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942
YIQ	214.4230, -7.9670, -59.3830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

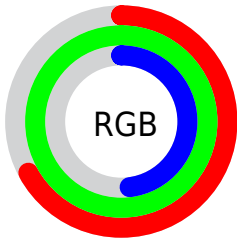
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	122, 255, 207
Decimal	11206522
CIELab	92.34, -48.19, 54.95
CIElCh	92, 73.089, 131.253
Yxy	81.4712, 0.3314, 0.4835
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289396602 (0xFFAAFF7A)
YUV	214.4230, -45.5645, -38.9590
Hunter-Lab	90.2614, -47.5083, 42.6924

# Details

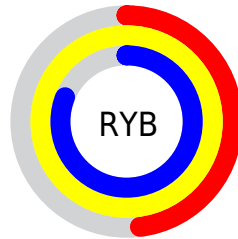
The XYZ color **55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. A complement of this color would be **50.7431, 34.4058, 98.5743**, and the grayscale version is **64.5028, 67.8620, 73.9017**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.6907, 91.1883, 55.2068**, and **28.0475, 44.3162, 12.5445** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1645, 79.2147, 23.7816**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3881, 84.1188, 40.8125**.

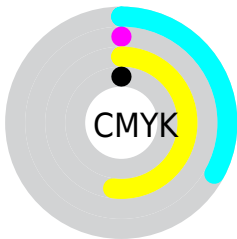
# Distribution



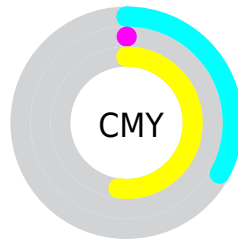
- Red (67%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942 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 55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 55.8504, 81.4712,  
31.1942


 55.8504, 81.4712,  
31.1942


399.2116,  
499.8772, 321.8109


 40.3195, 60.9298,  
20.4871


 97.9269, 135.4322,  
62.6288

 27.9731, 44.1685,  
12.5620


 125.2032,  
169.6205, 84.1934

 18.4457, 30.8030,  
7.0005


 157.1254,  
209.1266, 110.2143

 11.3721, 20.4489,  
3.3839

194.0588,  
254.3349, 141.1099

 6.3868, 12.7217,  
1.2939

236.3688,  
305.6296, 177.2988

 3.1246, 7.2372,  
0.0568

284.4207,

 1.2200, 3.6109,

363.3953, 219.1996

0.0000

338.5798,  
428.0164, 267.2308

0.1221, 1.4584,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.2592,  
0.0000

55.8504, 81.4712,  
31.1942

55.8504, 81.4712,  
31.1942

51.1645, 79.2147,  
23.7816

61.3881, 84.1188,  
40.8125

47.2805, 77.3277,  
18.3956


67.8216, 87.1770,  
52.7892


44.1437, 75.7861,  
14.8353

75.1923, 90.6639,  
67.2680

41.6898, 74.5623,  
12.8567

83.5387, 94.5965,  
84.3795

 40.1762, 73.7966,  
12.1267

 92.8970, 98.9908,  
104.2458

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

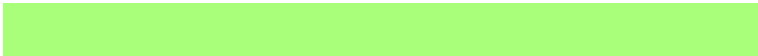
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.5551, 81.4712, 20.7597



55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942



47.8566, 81.4712, 59.2746

# Triad

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



55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942



66.3286, 81.4712, 228.3609



118.8498, 81.4712, 69.9000

# Complementary

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



55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942



50.7431, 34.4058, 98.5743

# 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.



117.2209, 81.4712, 126.5587



55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942



84.7501, 81.4712, 235.0410

# Square

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



55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942



53.1914, 81.4712, 176.6085



103.9699, 81.4712, 192.2795



108.1132, 81.4712, 36.2382



# Rectangle

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



55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942



46.4769, 81.4712, 91.0053



103.9699, 81.4712, 192.2795



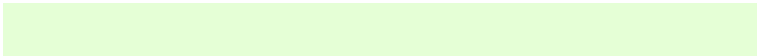
119.7707, 81.4712, 86.4503

# Sweetspot

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



55.8507, 81.4713, 31.1954



80.2121, 93.0308, 77.4814



66.8809, 66.9209, 27.8055



16.8004, 19.7389, 15.8290



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.



55.8507, 81.4713, 31.1954



50.8062, 79.0414, 23.2510



48.5008, 77.5435, 37.1203



18.3903, 20.4871, 19.1295



21.1410, 38.6367, 6.3434



2.1728, 3.8209, 0.6230



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7431, 34.4058, 98.5743



45.1161, 27.1613, 97.4725



63.5251, 41.3100, 84.9510



18.1196, 17.9534, 22.7603



17.4902, 7.9270, 50.0428

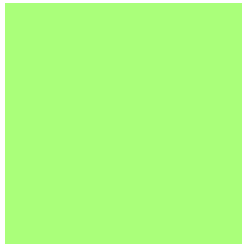


1.8226, 0.8335, 4.8781



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

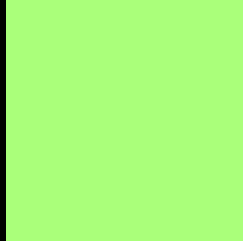
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942 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

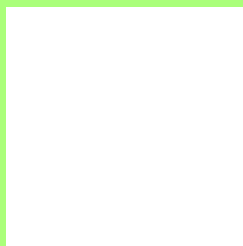
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942.



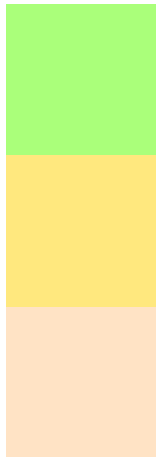
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 55.8504, 81.4712,



# 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

55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942

### Protanopia

73.8625, 80.4796, 31.3798

### Deuteranopia

78.7871, 80.2294, 64.1566



## Tritanopia

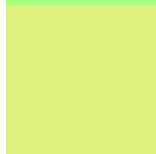
72.4697, 81.0951, 106.4411

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942



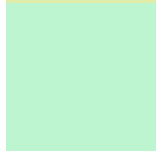
## Protanomaly

65.6022, 79.6481, 31.3181



## Deuteranomaly

68.2804, 79.3179, 49.7413



## Tritanomaly

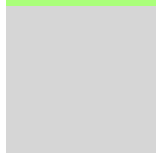
64.6539, 80.5012, 71.1621

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942



## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291



## Achromatomaly

59.6485, 71.3806, 54.3501

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942 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, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 255, 122)  
}
```

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, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 255, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942 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, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 255, 122) }
```

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, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 255, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 255, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 255,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 55.8504, 81.4712, 31.1942 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, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
255, 122) }
```

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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