

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.1405, 81.6337, 30.6191)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.1405, 81.6337, 30.6191)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(56.1634, 81.6467,  
30.5686)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACFF78
RGB	172, 255, 120
RGB Percent	67%, 100%, 47%
CMY	0.3255, 0.0000, 0.5294
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.53, 0.00
HSL	97°, 100%, 74%
HSV	97°, 53%, 100%
XYZ	56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686
YIQ	214.7930, -6.1330, -59.5810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

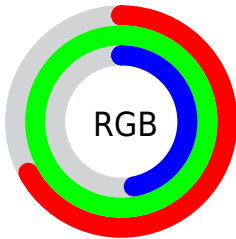
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	120, 255, 203
Decimal	11337592
CIELab	92.42, -47.75, 55.97
CIELCh	92, 73.570, 130.468
Yxy	81.6467, 0.3336, 0.4849
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289527672 (0xFFACFF78)
YUV	214.7930, -46.7329, -37.5295
Hunter-Lab	90.3586, -47.1788, 43.1930

# Details

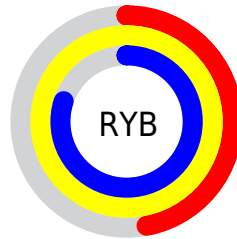
The XYZ color **56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. A complement of this color would be **49.3966, 33.3509, 98.4416**, and the grayscale version is **64.7602, 68.1327, 74.1965**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.4529, 91.6041, 54.2093**, and **28.2477, 44.4264, 12.2406** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.5757, 79.4373, 23.3232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.5697, 84.2305, 40.0053**.

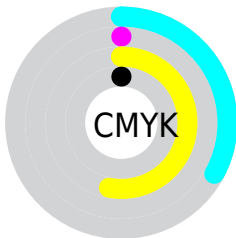
# Distribution



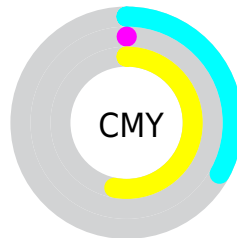
- Red (67%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686 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 56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.1634, 81.6467,  
30.5686


 56.1634, 81.6467,  
30.5686


400.3720,  
500.4652, 318.8353

 40.5715, 61.0744,  
20.0149


 98.3819, 135.6784,  
61.6318

 28.1706, 44.2852,  
12.2217


 125.7391,  
169.9066, 82.9784

 18.5954, 30.8948,  
6.7705


 157.7488,  
209.4556, 108.7597

 11.4806, 20.5187,  
3.2427

194.7764,  
254.7096, 139.3942

 6.4607, 12.7727,  
1.2199

237.1871,  
306.0532, 175.3004

 3.1705, 7.2722,  
0.0000

285.3464,

 1.2446, 3.6329,

363.8708, 216.8970

0.0000

339.6196,  
428.5466, 264.6025

0.1411, 1.4704,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.2678,  
0.0000

56.1634, 81.6467,  
30.5686

56.1634, 81.6467,  
30.5686

51.5757, 79.4373,  
23.3232

61.5697, 84.2305,  
40.0053

47.7583, 77.5812,  
18.0884


67.8369, 87.2070,  
51.7873


44.6578, 76.0555,  
14.6607

75.0051, 90.5940,  
66.0590

42.2113, 74.8331,  
12.7919

83.1116, 94.4075,  
82.9520

 40.8205, 74.1288,  
12.1568

 92.1911, 98.6629,  
102.5888

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

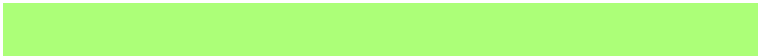
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.1326, 81.6467, 20.4755



56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686



47.9326, 81.6467, 58.2209

# Triad

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



56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686



65.9827, 81.6467, 229.0538



119.5108, 81.6467, 71.1604

# Complementary

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



56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686



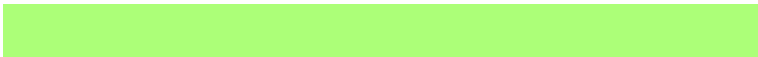
49.3966, 33.3509, 98.4416

# 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.



117.5226, 81.6467, 128.8135



56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686



84.4537, 81.6467, 237.2183

# Square

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



56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686



52.9261, 81.6467, 175.9064



103.9029, 81.6467, 195.0498



108.9583, 81.6467, 36.6949



# Rectangle

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



56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686



46.4200, 81.6467, 89.7589



103.9029, 81.6467, 195.0498



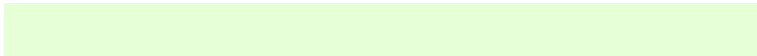
120.3244, 81.6467, 88.0453

# Sweetspot

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



56.1637, 81.6468, 30.5698



80.5290, 93.1942, 77.4963



65.5174, 64.3902, 26.7459



16.8756, 19.7776, 15.8325



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.



56.1637, 81.6468, 30.5698



51.1353, 79.2241, 22.6761



47.7748, 77.2208, 34.7602



18.4330, 20.5091, 19.1315



21.4836, 38.8133, 6.3594



2.2093, 3.8397, 0.6247



# Inverse Universe

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



49.3966, 33.3509, 98.4416



43.6337, 26.0645, 97.3389



63.9090, 41.0747, 88.1713



18.0754, 17.9306, 22.7582



16.8467, 7.5953, 50.0127

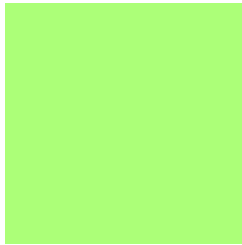


1.7624, 0.8025, 4.8753



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

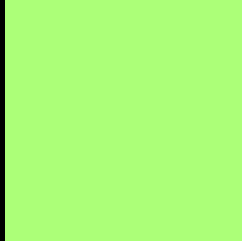
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686 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

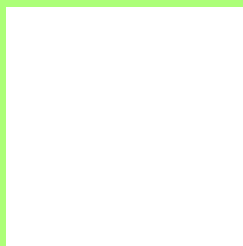
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686.



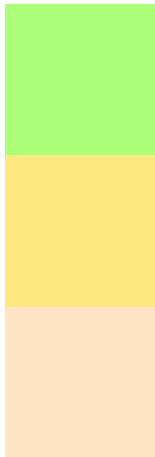
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.1634, 81.6467,



# 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

56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686

### Protanopia

73.9929, 80.5317, 32.0664

### Deuteranopia

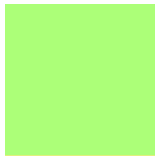
79.0614, 80.7780, 64.2481



## **Tritanopia**

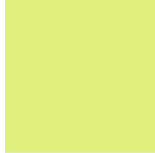
73.0039, 81.3705, 106.4661

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686



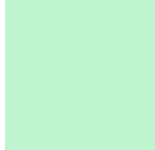
## Protanomaly

65.9131, 79.8084, 31.3326



## Deuteranomaly

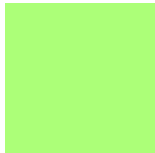
68.7873, 80.0212, 49.3563



## Tritanomaly

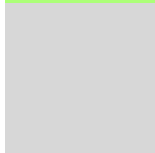
65.0282, 80.7082, 70.5434

# Monochromacy



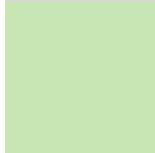
## Original Color

56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686



## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022



## Achromatomaly

60.0882, 72.0310, 53.9164

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686 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, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 255, 120)  
}
```

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, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 255, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686 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, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 255, 120) }
```

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, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 255, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 255, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 255,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.1634, 81.6467, 30.5686 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, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
255, 120) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor