

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.1425, 80.8319, 12.6870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.1425, 80.8319, 12.6870)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.0566, 80.5723,  
12.6550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEFC02
RGB	190, 252, 2
RGB Percent	75%, 99%, 1%
CMY	0.2549, 0.0117, 0.9920
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.99, 0.01
HSL	75°, 98%, 50%
HSV	75°, 99%, 99%
XYZ	56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550
YIQ	204.9620, 43.2980, -90.8940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

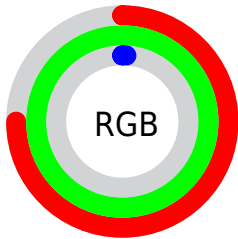
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	2, 252, 64
Decimal	12516354
CIE Lab	91.94, -45.96, 88.50
CIE LCh	92, 99.722, 117.441
Yxy	80.5723, 0.3755, 0.5397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290706434 (0xFFBEFC02)
YUV	204.9620, -100.0603, -13.1217
Hunter-Lab	89.7621, -45.6100, 54.4745

# Details

The XYZ color **56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550** 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 **19.7111, 8.1645, 92.6371**, and the grayscale version is **58.6064, 61.6585, 67.1461**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.5640, 92.8374, 24.4210**, and **28.7210, 43.7760, 6.9359** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.9210, 80.5064, 12.5919**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.8430, 81.4740, 13.7290**.

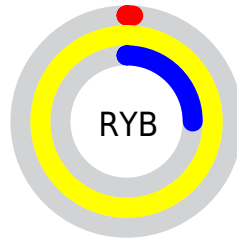
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (99%)

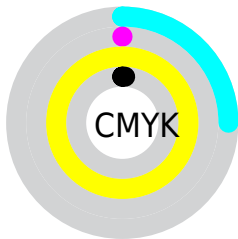
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (25%)

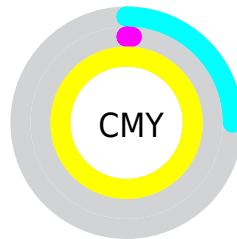


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550 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 56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56.0566, 80.5723,  
12.6550


 56.0566, 80.5723,  
12.6550


399.9763,  
496.8594, 219.8242

 40.4855, 60.1894,  
7.0635

 98.2267, 134.1701,  
31.3646


 28.1032, 43.5713,  
3.4228


 125.5563,  
168.1537, 45.3198


 18.5443, 30.3336,  
1.3144


 157.5362,  
207.4398, 62.9000

 11.4435, 20.0920,  
0.0735

 194.5316,  
252.4126, 84.5236

 6.4355, 12.4619,  
0.0000

 236.9080,  
303.4565, 110.6093

 3.1548, 7.0591,  
0.0000

 285.0307,

 1.2361, 3.4991,

360.9561, 141.5757

0.0000

339.2650,  
425.2956, 177.8411

■ 0.1346, 1.3975,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.2149,  
0.0000

■ 56.0566, 80.5723,  
12.6550

■ 56.0566, 80.5723,  
12.6550

■ 55.9210, 80.5064,  
12.5919

■ 57.8430, 81.4740,  
13.7290

■ 59.9352, 82.5030,  
16.0670

■ 62.3992, 83.6886,  
20.0054

■ 65.2781, 85.0482,  
25.7661

68.6080, 86.5963,  
33.5358

72.4208, 88.3458,  
43.4782

76.7451, 90.3081,  
55.7402

81.6071, 92.4939,  
70.4558

87.0310, 94.9128,  
87.7488

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.8013, 80.5723, 8.8035



56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550



42.1243, 80.5723, 31.6160

# Triad

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



56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550



53.0202, 80.5723, 268.3541



137.0599, 80.5723, 94.1780

# Complementary

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



56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550



19.7111, 8.1645, 92.6371

# 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.



126.0339, 80.5723, 187.6154



56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550



74.4039, 80.5723, 317.4887

# Square

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



56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550



40.6655, 80.5723, 170.0884



101.5893, 80.5723, 281.8423



129.1235, 80.5723, 37.4669



# Rectangle

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



56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550



37.8716, 80.5723, 60.4983



101.5893, 80.5723, 281.8423



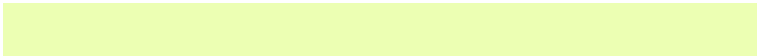
135.4022, 80.5723, 122.1068

# Sweetspot

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



56.0584, 80.5759, 12.6567



78.4461, 92.5914, 56.1205



41.7932, 23.9711, 2.4827



16.3796, 19.6322, 10.8292



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.



56.0584, 80.5759, 12.6567



57.4337, 82.6932, 12.9343



37.2562, 70.8830, 11.7768



18.2822, 19.9613, 18.3517



29.2698, 42.0074, 6.5656



2.8070, 3.9402, 0.6126



# Inverse Universe

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



19.7111, 8.1645, 92.6371



20.1162, 8.2852, 95.1467



37.6854, 17.4306, 93.4783



16.6864, 16.8509, 21.7584



10.3163, 4.2609, 48.2523

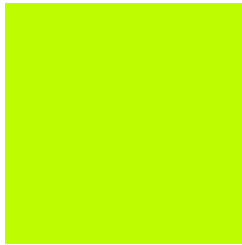


1.0477, 0.4422, 4.4733



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

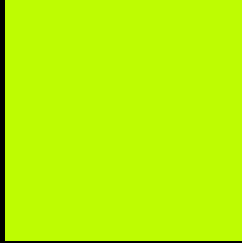
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550 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 56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550.



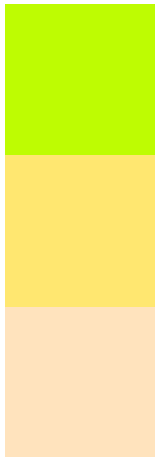
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.0566, 80.5723,



# 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

56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550

### Protanopia

72.7405, 79.5817, 26.8562

### Deuteranopia

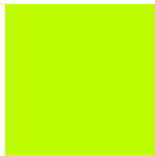
77.8944, 79.8723, 59.4555



## **Tritanopia**

74.3038, 79.9345, 104.4412

# Trichromacy



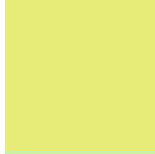
## Original Color

56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550



## Protanomaly

64.9912, 79.1898, 17.9907



## Deuteranomaly

66.4016, 78.3603, 29.7145



## Tritanomaly

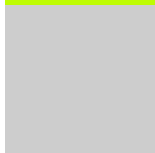
62.8787, 78.3566, 45.9927

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550



## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830



## Achromatomaly

54.0374, 66.1606, 31.3949

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550 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, 252, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 252, 2)  
}
```

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, 252, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 252, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550 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, 252, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 252, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 252, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 252, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 252, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 252,  
2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.0566, 80.5723, 12.6550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 252, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
252, 2) }
```

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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