

# Converting Colors

XYZ(100.0483, 94.0848,  
53.6086)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(100.0483, 94.0848, 53.6086)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(78.1168, 82.6330,  
52.3900)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE9AF
RGB	255, 233, 175
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 69%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0862, 0.3137
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.31, 0.00
HSL	44°, 100%, 84%
HSV	44°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900
YIQ	232.9660, 31.7300, -13.3740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

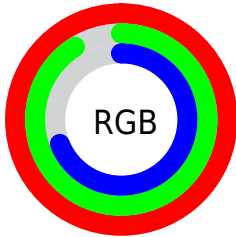
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 255, 175
Decimal	16771503
CIE Lab	92.85, -0.84, 30.96
CIE LCh	93, 30.969, 91.563
Yxy	82.6330, 0.3665, 0.3877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294961583 (0xFFFFE9AF)
YUV	232.9660, -28.5772, 19.3238
Hunter-Lab	90.9027, -5.6866, 29.4612

# Details

The XYZ color **78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **55.6949, 56.2647, 102.5325**, and the grayscale version is **77.6199, 81.6622, 88.9301**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.4238, 98.5495, 89.8047**, and **42.2610, 44.7197, 24.8167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.9002, 77.8365, 39.7734**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.8892, 87.7839, 67.5270**.

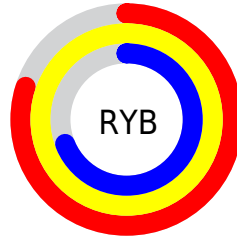
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (91%)

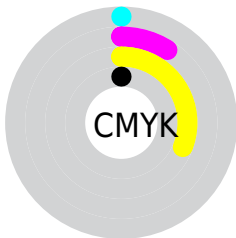
Blue (69%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (69%)

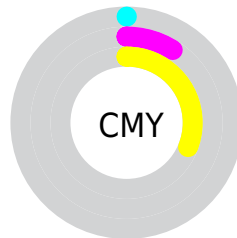


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)


Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900 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 78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 78.1168, 82.6330,  
52.3900

 78.1168, 82.6330,  
52.3900


477.3971,  
503.7626, 412.9401

 58.4730, 61.8874,  
36.9316


 129.6793,  
137.0613, 95.1386

 42.4338, 44.9418,  
24.8592


162.3287,  
171.5129, 123.2659

 29.6337, 31.4115,  
15.7541


200.0440,  
211.3019, 156.4533

 19.7074, 20.9124,  
9.1979

243.1906,  
256.8128, 195.1193

 12.2896, 13.0600,  
4.7719

292.1339,  
308.4299, 239.6824

 7.0148, 7.4699,  
2.0577

347.2392,

 3.5178, 3.7577,

366.5376, 290.5612

0.5904

408.8718,  
431.5204, 348.1743

■ 1.4331, 1.5389,  
0.0000

■ 0.2796, 0.3159,  
0.0000

■ 78.1168, 82.6330,  
52.3900

■ 78.1168, 82.6330,  
52.3900

■ 73.9002, 77.8365,  
39.7734

■ 82.8892, 87.7839,  
67.5270

■ 70.2059, 73.3706,  
29.5312

■ 88.2370, 93.2896,  
85.3091

■ 67.0055, 69.2257,  
21.5103

■ 94.1858, 99.1647,  
105.8589

■ 64.2654, 65.3865,  
15.5374

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 61.9467, 61.8362,  
11.4134

■ 60.0032, 58.5546,  
8.8988

■ 58.5668, 55.9135,  
7.7056

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.1813, 82.6330, 56.2154



78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900



70.6777, 82.6330, 57.1079

# Triad

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



78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900



66.0200, 82.6330, 115.3588



93.0249, 82.6330, 112.8935

# Complementary

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



78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900



55.6949, 56.2647, 102.5325

# 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.



86.9652, 82.6330, 133.5107



78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900



71.3646, 82.6330, 135.0973

# Square

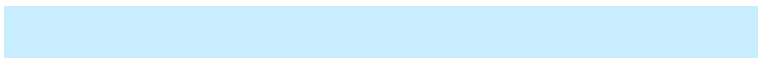
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900



63.9970, 82.6330, 91.1935



78.9651, 82.6330, 142.2451



95.1349, 82.6330, 88.7640

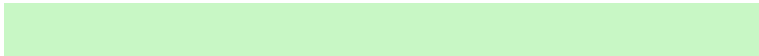


# Rectangle

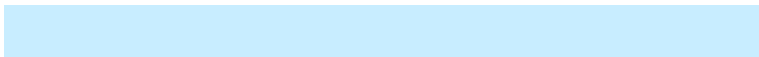
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900



66.9773, 82.6330, 65.0278



78.9651, 82.6330, 142.2451



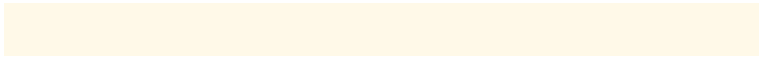
91.3627, 82.6330, 120.5995

# Sweetspot

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



78.1188, 82.6367, 52.3917



89.5927, 94.6492, 89.9283



66.7252, 55.9827, 60.5146



18.9976, 20.0798, 18.6379



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

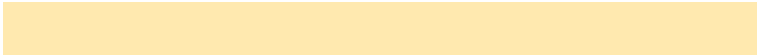


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

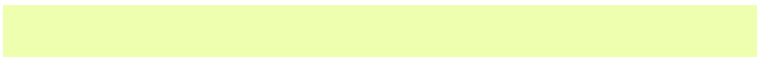
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



78.1188, 82.6367, 52.3917



75.2626, 79.4170, 43.7551



78.6463, 92.7348, 54.3130



19.1142, 20.1965, 19.0352



30.7338, 29.4787, 4.0701



3.0839, 3.0531, 0.4268



# Inverse Universe

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



55.6949, 56.2647, 102.5325



49.4649, 49.0886, 101.4757



55.2035, 49.1310, 101.1814



17.4094, 18.1904, 22.8435



10.6855, 6.2807, 50.0837



1.1270, 0.7847, 4.9053



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

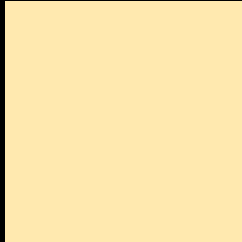
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900 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 78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.1168, 82.6330,

52.3900.

# 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

78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900

### Protanopia

77.0430, 82.4895, 52.9358

### Deuteranopia

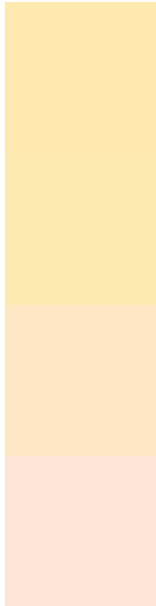
81.1697, 82.5068, 72.6201



## Tritanopia

84.4373, 82.4894, 93.9098

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900

## Protanomaly

77.4042, 82.6757, 52.9527

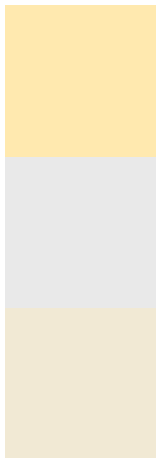
## Deuteranomaly

79.8940, 82.4430, 64.5256

## Tritanomaly

81.6540, 82.2565, 76.5392

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900

## Achromatopsia

77.4512, 81.4847, 88.7368

## Achromatomaly

77.2982, 81.7321, 73.9892

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900 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(255, 233, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 233, 175)  
}
```

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(255, 233, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 233, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900 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(255, 233, 175) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 233, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 233, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 233, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 233, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 233,  
175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 78.1168, 82.6330, 52.3900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 233, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
233, 175) }
```

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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