

# Converting Colors

XYZ(100.0842, 100.0000,  
37.1453)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(100.0842, 100.0000, 37.1453)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167)</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(78.6397, 88.9491,  
36.3167)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF688
RGB	255, 246, 136
RGB Percent	100%, 96%, 53%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0353, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.47, 0.00
HSL	55°, 100%, 77%
HSV	55°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167
YIQ	236.1510, 40.6740, -32.3020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

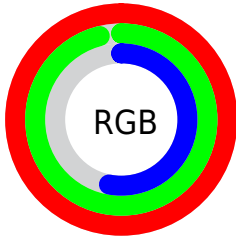
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	146, 255, 136
Decimal	16774792
CIE Lab	95.56, -11.46, 53.64
CIE LCh	96, 54.854, 102.063
Yxy	88.9491, 0.3857, 0.4362
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294964872 (0xFFFFFFFF688)
YUV	236.1510, -49.3744, 16.5306
Hunter-Lab	94.3128, -16.2110, 43.1884

# Details

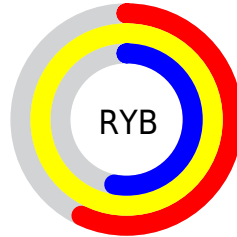
The XYZ color **78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **38.3286, 32.7041, 98.8999**, and the grayscale version is **80.1910, 84.3672, 91.8759**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.4040, 96.5416, 63.3706**, and **42.7397, 49.1872, 15.4251** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.4565, 87.1460, 27.6871**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2644, 90.9450, 47.2224**.

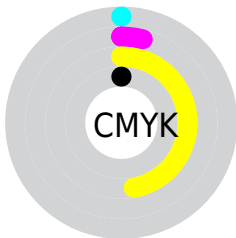
# Distribution



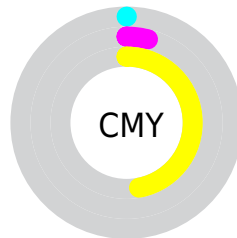
- Red (100%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167 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 78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 78.6397, 88.9491,  
36.3167


 78.6397, 88.9491,  
36.3167


479.1433,  
524.6064, 345.4219


 58.9042, 67.1094,  
24.3873


 130.4121,  
145.8778, 70.6951

 42.7821, 49.1735,  
15.4063


 163.1798,  
181.7355, 93.9812

 29.9080, 34.7571,  
8.9552


 201.0222,  
223.0347, 121.8899

 19.9165, 23.4759,  
4.6156

244.3047,  
270.1598, 154.8398

 12.4422, 14.9453,  
1.9688

293.3927,  
323.4951, 193.2494

 7.1200, 8.7810,  
0.5360

348.6516,

 3.5842, 4.5986,

383.4250, 237.5373

0.0000

410.4467,  
450.3340, 288.1219

■ 1.4697, 2.0137,  
0.0000

■ 0.3051, 0.6154,  
0.0000

■ 78.6397, 88.9491,  
36.3167

■ 78.6397, 88.9491,  
36.3167

■ 76.4565, 87.1460,  
27.6871

■ 81.2644, 90.9450,  
47.2224

■ 74.6772, 85.5109,  
21.1643

■ 84.3523, 93.1328,  
60.5460

■ 73.2689, 84.0339,  
16.5649

■ 87.9310, 95.5266,  
76.4246

■ 72.1901, 82.6983,  
13.6712

■ 92.0245, 98.1362,  
94.9832

■ 71.3889, 81.4833, 95.0499, 99.9999,  
12.2094 108.9000

■ 71.1572, 81.0946,  
11.9024

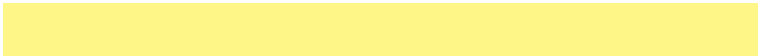
# Harmonies

## Analogous

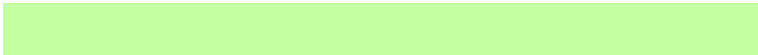
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.7705, 88.9491, 37.4714



78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167



66.6035, 88.9491, 47.4390

# Triad

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



78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167



64.8313, 88.9491, 163.6457



115.1657, 88.9491, 124.6758

# Complementary

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



78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167



38.3286, 32.7041, 98.8999

# 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.



105.4462, 88.9491, 172.3112



78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167



75.9425, 88.9491, 199.0092

# Square

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



78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167



59.2885, 88.9491, 115.2206



90.7355, 88.9491, 202.5821



116.1112, 88.9491, 80.5446

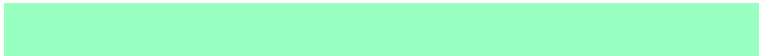


# Rectangle

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



78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167



61.4718, 88.9491, 62.9859



90.7355, 88.9491, 202.5821



112.7673, 88.9491, 141.0885

# Sweetspot

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



78.6418, 88.9532, 36.3185



88.9710, 96.2009, 81.1045



55.2265, 40.9420, 32.1531



18.8627, 20.4739, 16.5457



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

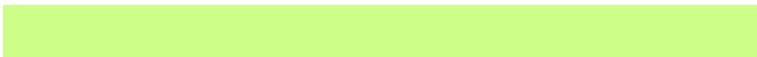
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



78.6418, 88.9532, 36.3185



76.5891, 87.2609, 28.1941



65.4963, 86.3361, 36.5062



19.4368, 20.8418, 19.1428



37.2308, 42.4727, 6.2358



3.6586, 4.2026, 0.6184



# Inverse Universe

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



38.3286, 32.7041, 98.8999



31.8395, 24.8418, 97.7246



47.0036, 35.2164, 98.9276



17.1133, 17.5981, 22.7448



9.5947, 4.0990, 49.7201

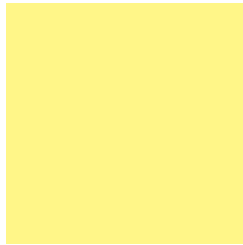


0.9706, 0.4719, 4.8532



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

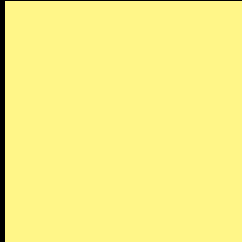
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167 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 78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167.



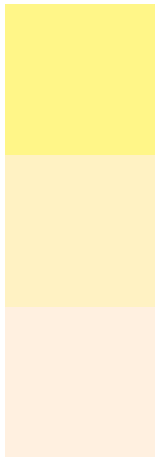
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.6397, 88.9491,



# 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

78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167

### Protanopia

82.8425, 88.7044, 64.3852

### Deuteranopia

85.8546, 88.9620, 83.1674



## Tritanopia

88.6030, 89.1245, 100.5285

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167



## Protanomaly

80.9306, 88.4172, 52.8451



## Deuteranomaly

82.5066, 88.5700, 62.6163



## Tritanomaly

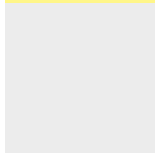
83.9578, 88.6756, 71.7225

# Monochromacy



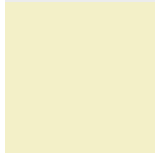
## Original Color

78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167



## Achromatopsia

79.7278, 83.8799, 91.3452



## Achromatomaly

78.5476, 85.5450, 67.0155

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167 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, 246, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 246, 136)  
}
```

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, 246, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 246, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167 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, 246, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 246, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 246, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 246, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 246, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 246,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 78.6397, 88.9491, 36.3167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 246, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
246, 136) }
```

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