

# Converting Colors

XYZ(111.3347, 100.0000,  
40.9782)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(111.3347, 100.0000, 40.9782)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(75.6454, 81.6444,  
39.3758)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE993
RGB	255, 233, 147
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 58%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0862, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.42, 0.00
HSL	48°, 100%, 79%
HSV	48°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758
YIQ	229.7740, 40.7180, -22.0820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

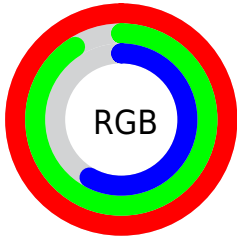
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	175, 255, 147
Decimal	16771475
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.42, -3.96, 44.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 44.612, 95.090
Y <sub>xy</sub>	81.6444, 0.3846, 0.4151
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294961555 (0xFFFFE993)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	229.7740, -40.8076, 22.1232
Hunter-Lab	90.3573, -8.6885, 37.4128

# Details

The XYZ color **75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **44.2703, 41.7977, 100.3422**, and the grayscale version is **75.3195, 79.2420, 86.2945**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.6607, 97.0443, 69.9883**, and **41.0119, 44.5373, 17.2615** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.4142, 78.0371, 29.4972**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.3674, 85.5232, 51.6078**.

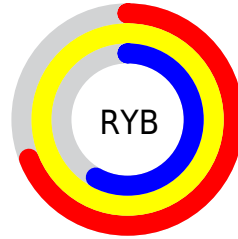
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (91%)

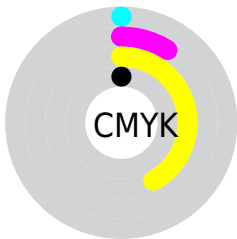
Blue (58%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (58%)

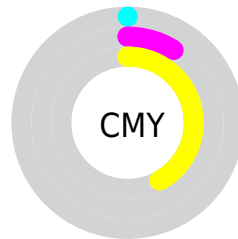


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)


Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758 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 75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 75.6454, 81.6444,  
39.3758

 75.6454, 81.6444,  
39.3758


469.0960,  
500.4574, 358.9591

 56.4378, 61.0725,  
26.7421


 126.2086,  
135.6752, 75.4387

 40.7924, 44.2837,  
17.1489


 158.2949,  
169.9029, 99.7050

 28.3439, 30.8936,  
10.1776

195.4048,  
209.4513, 128.6860

 18.7268, 20.5178,  
5.4098

237.9037,  
254.7047, 162.8001

 11.5759, 12.7720,  
2.4267

286.1569,  
306.0477, 202.4660

 6.5257, 7.2717,  
0.8009

340.5298,

 3.2110, 3.6326,

363.8645, 248.1021

0.0000

401.3877,  
428.5397, 300.1269

■ 1.2663, 1.4703,  
0.0000

■ 0.1578, 0.2677,  
0.0000

■ 75.6454, 81.6444,  
39.3758

■ 75.6454, 81.6444,  
39.3758

■ 72.4142, 78.0371,  
29.4972

■ 79.3674, 85.5232,  
51.6078

■ 69.6378, 74.6774,  
21.8108

■ 83.6015, 89.6737,  
66.3302

■ 67.2846, 71.5549,  
16.1431

■ 88.3749, 94.1103,  
83.6751

■ 65.3158, 68.6538,  
12.2919

■ 93.7108, 98.8429,  
103.7642

■ 63.6847, 65.9545, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
10.0128 108.9000

■ 62.6124, 64.0048,  
9.0541

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.3427, 81.6444, 42.7633



75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758



65.5129, 81.6444, 46.3248

# Triad

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



75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758



60.7990, 81.6444, 130.7359



99.5530, 81.6444, 118.4904

# Complementary

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



75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758



44.2703, 41.7977, 100.3422

# 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.



91.0905, 81.6444, 151.8100



75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758



68.6112, 81.6444, 160.0218

# Square

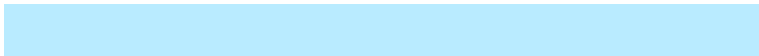
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758



57.5021, 81.6444, 94.6644



79.5891, 81.6444, 168.5598



101.9089, 81.6444, 83.3685

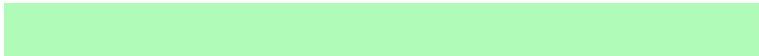


# Rectangle

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



75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758



60.7650, 81.6444, 57.2201



79.5891, 81.6444, 168.5598



97.2897, 81.6444, 130.5238

# Sweetspot

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



75.6474, 81.6482, 39.3775



88.0487, 93.8140, 82.4691



58.9679, 45.0458, 43.8167



18.6121, 19.8660, 16.7911



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

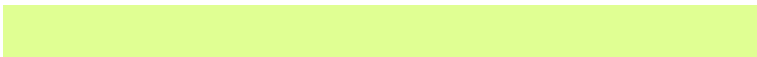
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



75.6474, 81.6482, 39.3775



72.8239, 78.5103, 30.7011



71.8915, 89.5380, 41.0983



19.2286, 20.4254, 19.0734



32.8262, 33.6636, 4.7676



3.2718, 3.4290, 0.4894



# Inverse Universe

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



44.2703, 41.7977, 100.3422



37.6368, 33.8495, 99.1577



46.7530, 37.5062, 99.3830



17.3026, 17.9768, 22.8079



10.1553, 5.2202, 49.9069



1.0620, 0.6547, 4.8837



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758 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 75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758 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 75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.6454, 81.6444,

39.3758.

# 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

75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758

### Protanopia

75.2784, 81.4552, 39.3586

### Deuteranopia

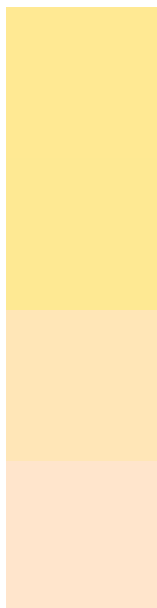
80.0388, 81.6104, 68.0338



## Tritanopia

83.7224, 81.7671, 91.4908

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758

## Protanomaly

75.2784, 81.4552, 39.3586

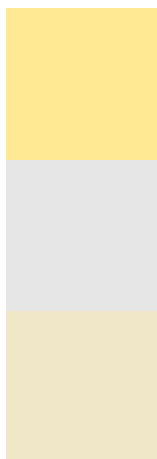
## Deuteranomaly

78.0841, 81.2725, 56.3714

## Tritanomaly

80.1584, 81.6583, 68.6636

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758

## Achromatopsia

75.2129, 79.1298, 86.1723

## Achromatomaly

74.5978, 79.6727, 66.0902

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758 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, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 233, 147)  
}
```

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, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 233, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758 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, 147) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 233, 147) }
```

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, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 233, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 233, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 233,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 75.6454, 81.6444, 39.3758 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, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
233, 147) }
```

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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