

# Converting Colors

XYZ(119.2405, 100.0000,  
48.2009)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(119.2405, 100.0000, 48.2009)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(74.3285, 76.7157,  
46.0120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDFA4
RGB	255, 223, 164
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 64%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1255, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.36, 0.00
HSL	39°, 100%, 82%
HSV	39°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120
YIQ	225.8420, 38.0110, -11.5650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

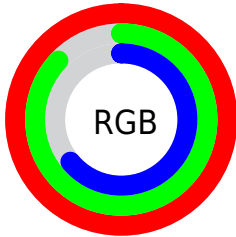
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	213, 255, 164
Decimal	16768932
CIE Lab	90.19, 2.94, 33.00
CIE LCh	90, 33.134, 84.915
Yxy	76.7157, 0.3772, 0.3893
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959012 (0xFFFFDFA4)
YUV	225.8420, -30.4881, 25.5716
Hunter-Lab	87.5875, -1.7995, 30.1647

# Details

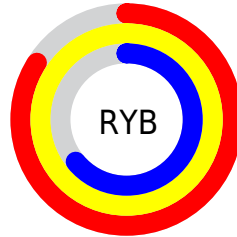
The XYZ color **74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **53.0992, 54.5905, 102.3461**, and the grayscale version is **72.3703, 76.1392, 82.9156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.7862, 97.8945, 81.1811**, and **39.9532, 41.0454, 21.1460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.9209, 71.2235, 34.2980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.3286, 82.6534, 60.2029**.

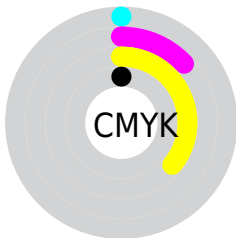
# Distribution



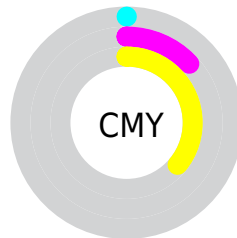
- Red (100%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (36%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120 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 74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 74.3285, 76.7157,  
46.0120


 74.3285, 76.7157,  
46.0120


464.6392,  
483.7942, 387.1359

 55.3552, 57.0196,  
31.9066


 124.3544,  
128.7381, 85.5714

 39.9211, 41.0210,  
21.0259

 156.1376,  
161.8331, 111.8625

 27.6610, 28.3355,  
12.9515


192.9216,  
200.1633, 143.0525

 18.2094, 18.5787,  
7.2648

235.0716,  
244.1129, 179.5600

 11.2010, 11.3662,  
3.5473

282.9530,  
294.0664, 221.8036

 6.2705, 6.3137,  
1.3804

336.9312,

 3.0525, 3.0368,

350.4082, 270.2017

0.1264

397.3714,  
413.5226, 325.1730

■ 1.1816, 1.1510,  
0.0000

■ 0.0917, 0.0211,  
0.0000

■ 74.3285, 76.7157,  
46.0120

■ 74.3285, 76.7157,  
46.0120

■ 69.9209, 71.2235,  
34.2980

■ 79.3286, 82.6534,  
60.2029

■ 66.0702, 66.1512,  
24.9096

■ 84.9427, 89.0399,  
77.0008

■ 62.7457, 61.4860,  
17.6857

■ 91.1983, 95.8919,  
96.5319

■ 59.9106, 57.2100,  
12.4427

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 57.5223, 53.3028,  
8.9663

■ 55.5283, 49.7399,  
6.9908

■ 54.7576, 48.2953,  
6.4359

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.4018, 76.7157, 51.6446



74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120



66.4465, 76.7157, 48.7820

# Triad

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



74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120



59.4769, 76.7157, 104.1288



86.6565, 76.7157, 112.4028

# Complementary

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



74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120



53.0992, 54.5905, 102.3461

# 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.



79.7923, 76.7157, 131.7800



74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120



64.1876, 76.7157, 126.4075

# Square

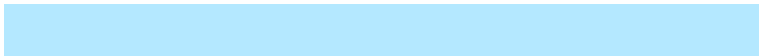
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120



58.2532, 76.7157, 79.5750



71.5215, 76.7157, 137.3341



89.8533, 76.7157, 87.6147

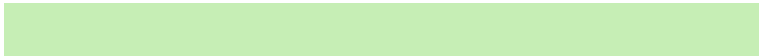


# Rectangle

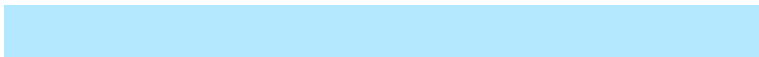
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120



62.2973, 76.7157, 55.3553



71.5215, 76.7157, 137.3341



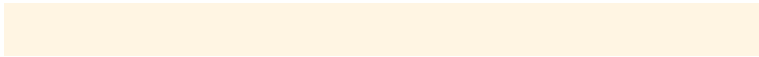
84.6776, 76.7157, 119.9370

# Sweetspot

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



74.3304, 76.7192, 46.0136



87.7924, 92.1917, 85.8045



64.6361, 51.8597, 59.6479



18.6116, 19.5353, 17.8070



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

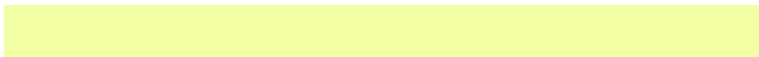
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



74.3304, 76.7192, 46.0136



71.0489, 72.6572, 37.2093



79.3772, 93.2314, 48.9348



18.9923, 19.9528, 18.9946



28.7576, 25.5265, 3.4114



2.9028, 2.6909, 0.3664



# Inverse Universe

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



53.0992, 54.5905, 102.3461



46.9088, 47.5115, 101.3060



49.2609, 43.0175, 100.3146



17.5254, 18.4224, 22.8821



11.4530, 7.8156, 50.3395



1.2132, 0.9571, 4.9341



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

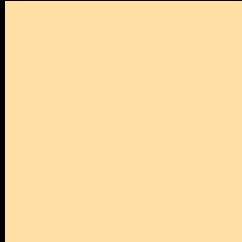
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120 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 74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.3285, 76.7157,



# 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

74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120

### Protanopia

71.6602, 76.9244, 47.1474

### Deuteranopia

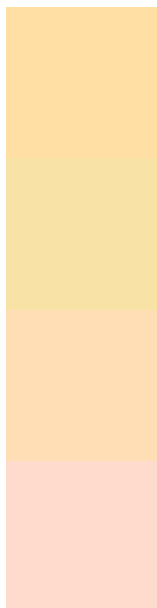
76.3907, 76.6906, 59.4917



## Tritanopia

80.3358, 76.5989, 85.4138

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120

## Protanomaly

72.6993, 77.0658, 46.6408

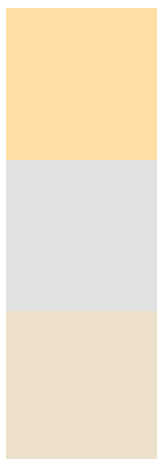
## Deuteranomaly

75.7018, 76.8387, 54.5575

## Tritanomaly

77.7121, 76.3793, 69.0393

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120

## Achromatopsia

72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8211

## Achromatomaly

72.6298, 76.1667, 67.3736

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120 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, 223, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 223, 164)  
}
```

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, 223, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 223, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120 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, 223, 164) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 223, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 223, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 223, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 223, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 223,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 74.3285, 76.7157, 46.0120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 223, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
223, 164) }
```

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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