

# Converting Colors

XYZ(135.9772, 104.8888,  
53.0700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(135.9772, 104.8888, 53.0700)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(72.9265, 72.4091,  
50.1771)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD6AE
RGB	255, 214, 174
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 68%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1608, 0.3176
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.32, 0.00
HSL	30°, 100%, 84%
HSV	30°, 32%, 100%
XYZ	72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771
YIQ	221.6990, 37.2760, -3.7480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

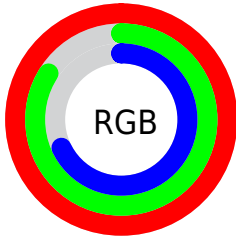
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 253, 174
Decimal	16766638
CIE Lab	88.17, 8.75, 25.11
CIE LCh	88, 26.594, 70.785
Yxy	72.4091, 0.3730, 0.3704
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956718 (0xFFFFD6AE)
YUV	221.6990, -23.5156, 29.2050
Hunter-Lab	85.0935, 4.0636, 24.6039

# Details

The XYZ color **72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **59.8052, 64.8174, 103.9667**, and the grayscale version is **69.3625, 72.9748, 79.4695**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.2829, 98.4932, 89.0629**, and **38.8753, 38.0471, 23.3840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.5352, 65.2343, 37.2577**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.0522, 80.2970, 65.6712**.

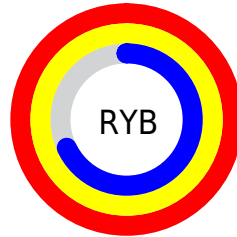
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (84%)

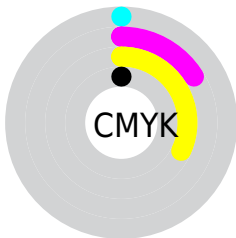
Blue (68%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (68%)

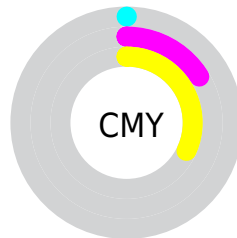


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)


Yellow (32%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771 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 72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 72.9265, 72.4091,  
50.1771

 72.9265, 72.4091,  
50.1771

459.8678,  
468.9643, 404.1130

 54.2040, 53.4929,  
35.1820


 122.3766,  
122.6380, 91.8362

 38.9961, 38.1964,  
23.5184


153.8349,  
154.7195, 119.3373

 26.9374, 26.1352,  
14.7679


190.2691,  
191.9582, 151.8441

 17.6626, 16.9248,  
8.5118

232.0448,  
234.7386, 189.7752

 10.8062, 10.1809,  
4.3317

279.5271,  
283.4450, 233.5491

 6.0030, 5.5191,  
1.8090

333.0814,

 2.8876, 2.5549,

338.4618, 283.5843

0.4339

393.0732,  
400.1734, 340.2994

■ 1.0946, 0.9041,  
0.0000

■ 0.0206, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.9265, 72.4091,  
50.1771

■ 72.9265, 72.4091,  
50.1771

■ 67.5352, 65.2343,  
37.2577

■ 79.0522, 80.2970,  
65.6712

■ 62.8402, 58.7399,  
26.7654

■ 85.9373, 88.9093,  
83.8673

■ 58.8075, 52.9052,  
18.5446

■ 93.6122, 98.2697,  
104.8896

■ 55.3978, 47.7040,  
12.4192

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.5663, 43.1077,  
8.1870

■ 50.2604, 39.0841,  
5.6045

■ 48.6936, 36.1672,  
4.4145

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.5039, 72.4091, 58.1041



72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771



66.5595, 72.4091, 49.1977

# Triad

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



72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771



57.4947, 72.4091, 85.5785



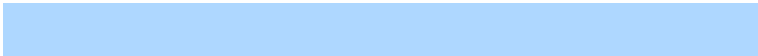
77.1244, 72.4091, 108.4448

# Complementary

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



72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771



59.8052, 64.8174, 103.9667

# 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.



71.1366, 72.4091, 118.4943



72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771



59.9720, 72.4091, 104.0044

# Square

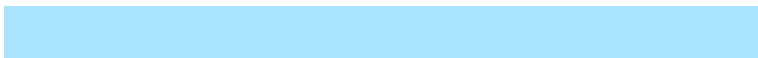
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771



57.9084, 72.4091, 67.8670



64.8758, 72.4091, 116.7546



81.0288, 72.4091, 90.9390



# Rectangle

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



72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771



62.7512, 72.4091, 52.4175



64.8758, 72.4091, 116.7546



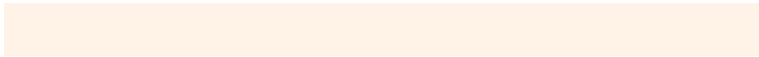
75.2737, 72.4091, 112.9204

# Sweetspot

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



72.9283, 72.4124, 50.1786



87.2330, 90.5055, 87.3669



68.7518, 56.4830, 72.1434



18.4501, 19.0993, 18.1018



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.



72.9283, 72.4124, 50.1786



69.4815, 67.8547, 41.8281



84.2110, 94.9778, 53.9395



18.7503, 19.4688, 18.9139



25.5923, 19.1958, 2.3563

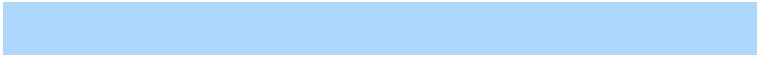


2.6009, 2.0872, 0.2658

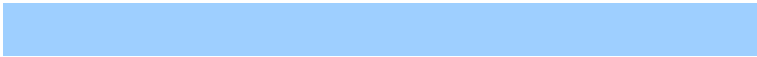


# Inverse Universe

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



59.8052, 64.8174, 103.9667



54.5174, 59.1935, 103.1599



50.9045, 47.0159, 100.9998



17.7629, 18.8974, 22.9613



13.6871, 12.2837, 51.0842



1.4420, 1.4146, 5.0103



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

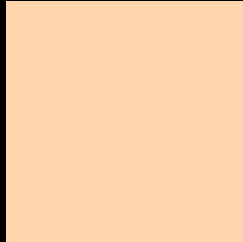
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

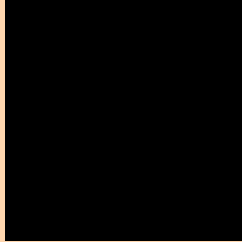
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.9265, 72.4091,



# 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

72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771

### Protanopia

68.0532, 72.5494, 52.0116

### Deuteranopia

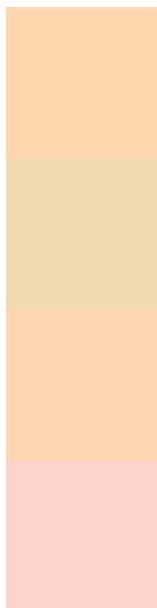
73.5248, 72.6484, 53.3274



## Tritanopia

77.3597, 72.1886, 79.6685

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771

## Protanomaly

69.5258, 72.1546, 51.3371

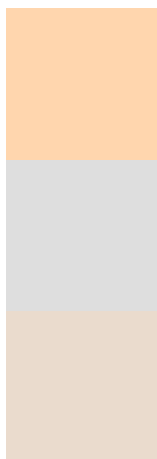
## Deuteranomaly

73.3224, 72.5675, 52.2619

## Tritanomaly

75.5537, 72.2563, 67.7224

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771

## Achromatopsia

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

## Achromatomaly

70.2826, 72.5632, 68.0594

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771 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, 214, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 214, 174)  
}
```

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, 214, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 214, 174) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771 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, 214, 174) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 214, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 214, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 214, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 214, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 214,  
174) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.9265, 72.4091, 50.1771 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 214, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
214, 174) }
```

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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