

# Converting Colors

XYZ(171.6778, 139.3057,  
55.5600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(171.6778, 139.3057, 55.5600)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(83.2118, 93.7454,  
51.2451)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCA9
RGB	255, 252, 169
RGB Percent	100%, 99%, 66%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0117, 0.3372
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	58°, 100%, 83%
HSV	58°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451
YIQ	243.4350, 28.4310, -25.1770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

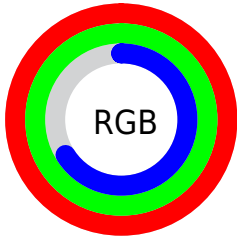
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	172, 255, 169
Decimal	16776361
CIELab	97.53, -11.03, 40.17
CIELCh	98, 41.656, 105.354
Yxy	93.7454, 0.3646, 0.4108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294966441 (0xFFFFFCA9)
YUV	243.4350, -36.6965, 10.1425
Hunter-Lab	96.8222, -16.0308, 36.3951

# Details

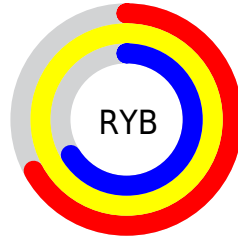
The XYZ color **83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **49.1645, 45.1588, 100.7329**, and the grayscale version is **85.8076, 90.2762, 98.3108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.5906, 98.2162, 85.4172**, and **45.9183, 52.6111, 24.2578** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.7705, 92.3272, 39.7506**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.1260, 95.3614, 65.2027**.

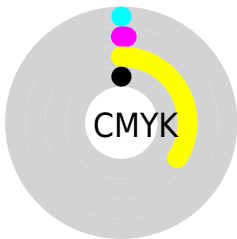
# Distribution



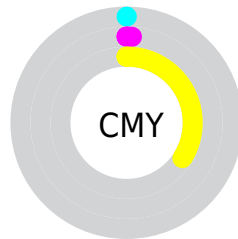
- Red (100%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451 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 83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 83.2118, 93.7454,  
51.2451

 83.2118, 93.7454,  
51.2451


494.2654,  
540.1407, 408.3890

 62.6824, 71.0912,  
36.0256


 136.7990,  
152.5302, 93.4322

 45.8420, 52.4166,  
24.1641


170.5876,  
189.4296, 121.2369

 32.3253, 37.3373,  
15.2421


209.5266,  
231.8461, 154.0737

 21.7668, 25.4687,  
8.8410

253.9814,  
280.1643, 192.3612

 13.8013, 16.4266,  
4.5422

304.3173,  
334.7684, 236.5180

 8.0634, 9.8265,  
1.9273

360.8997,

 4.1877, 5.2841,

396.0430, 286.9625

0.5100

424.0939,  
464.3722, 344.1133

■ 1.8088, 2.4149,  
0.0000

■ 0.5230, 0.8335,  
0.0000

■ 83.2118, 93.7454,  
51.2451

■ 83.2118, 93.7454,  
51.2451

■ 80.7705, 92.3272,  
39.7506

■ 86.1260, 95.3614,  
65.2027

■ 78.7677, 91.0833,  
30.5697

■ 89.5312, 97.1726,  
81.7494

■ 77.1759, 90.0057,  
23.5460

■ 93.4529, 99.1925,  
101.0096

■ 75.9611, 89.0811,  
18.5014

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 75.0840, 88.2936,  
15.2291

■ 74.4969, 87.6242,  
13.4771

■ 74.2336, 87.2472,  
12.9279

# Harmonies

## Analogous

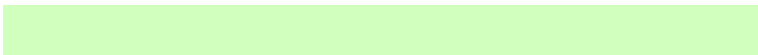
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



94.9802, 93.7454, 51.1134



83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451



73.8736, 93.7454, 62.7852

# Triad

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



83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451



74.0494, 93.7454, 155.8120



112.9806, 93.7454, 119.4524

# Complementary

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



83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451



49.1645, 45.1588, 100.7329

# 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.



106.2917, 93.7454, 155.0576



83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451



83.4718, 93.7454, 178.9964

# Square

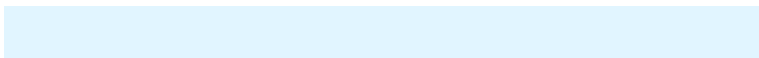
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451



68.9116, 93.7454, 120.3191



95.2642, 93.7454, 178.6932



112.8953, 93.7454, 85.7712

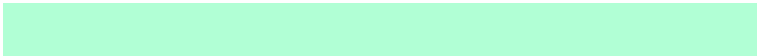


# Rectangle

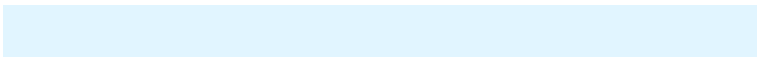
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451



69.9792, 93.7454, 77.2378



95.2642, 93.7454, 178.6932



111.4255, 93.7454, 131.7312

# Sweetspot

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



83.2141, 93.7496, 51.2471



90.9303, 97.9001, 88.5994



63.0006, 52.6658, 46.5338



19.3480, 20.8952, 18.4011



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

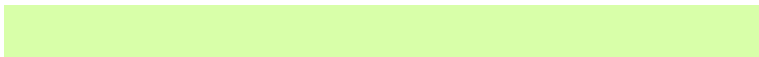
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



83.2141, 93.7496, 51.2471



81.6276, 92.8356, 43.7538



71.3296, 89.0295, 50.9624



19.5038, 20.9758, 19.1651



38.8128, 45.6368, 6.7631



3.7954, 4.4761, 0.6639



# Inverse Universe

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



49.1645, 45.1588, 100.7329



43.1679, 37.9543, 99.6585



58.1670, 48.9636, 100.9929



17.0537, 17.4790, 22.7249



9.5038, 3.9171, 49.6898

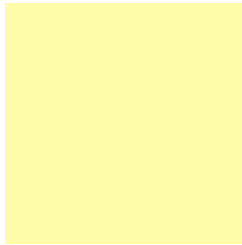


0.9424, 0.4155, 4.8438



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

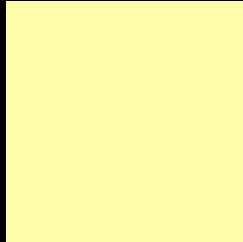
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451 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 83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.2118, 93.7454,



# Color Blindness Simulation

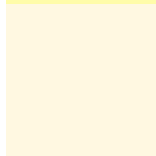
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



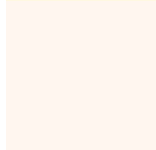
### Original Color

83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451



### Protanopia

88.3980, 93.8310, 84.6863



### Deuteranopia

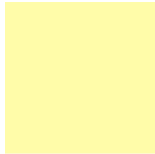
89.7758, 93.4035, 94.9583



## Tritanopia

91.4631, 93.5931, 105.3401

# Trichromacy



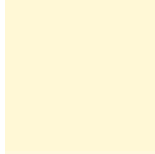
## Original Color

83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451



## Protanomaly

86.1351, 93.4191, 71.2495



## Deuteranomaly

86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349



## Tritanomaly

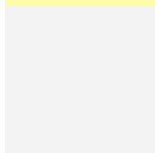
87.9922, 93.6687, 82.5494

# Monochromacy



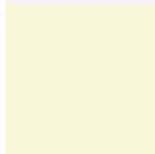
## Original Color

83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451



## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037



## Achromatomaly

83.7082, 90.6436, 78.0498

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451 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, 252, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 252, 169)  
}
```

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, 252, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 252, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451 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, 252, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 252, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 252, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 252, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 252, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 252,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.2118, 93.7454, 51.2451 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 252, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
252, 169) }
```

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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