

# Converting Colors

XYZ(52.8928, 43.4442, 9.2714)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(52.8928, 43.4442, 9.2714)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(52.8359, 43.3485,  
9.1968)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9637
RGB	255, 150, 55
RGB Percent	100%, 59%, 22%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4117, 0.7843
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.78, 0.00
HSL	29°, 100%, 61%
HSV	29°, 78%, 100%
XYZ	52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968
YIQ	170.5650, 93.0750, -7.2850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

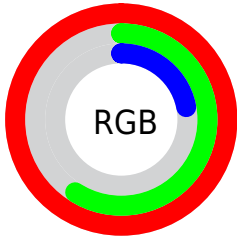
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 236, 55
Decimal	16750135
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.79, 32.71, 63.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 71.529, 62.788
Yxy	43.3485, 0.5014, 0.4113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294940215 (0xFFFF9637)
YUV	170.5650, -56.9735, 74.0495
Hunter-Lab	65.8396, 28.0260, 37.8058

# Details

The XYZ color **52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **32.1955, 33.1721, 99.3129**, and the grayscale version is **38.7356, 40.7528, 44.3798**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **65.7781, 66.0054, 23.4608**, and **26.1059, 19.9418, 2.4732** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.3596, 39.1348, 6.0948**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.8736, 48.1811, 14.0423**.

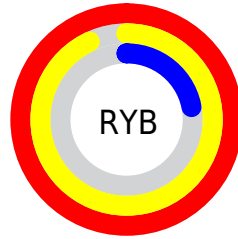
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (59%)

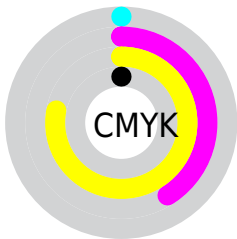
Blue (22%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (22%)

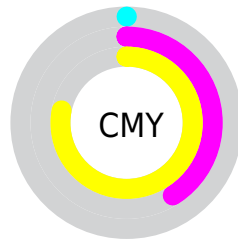


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)


Yellow (78%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968 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 52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 52.8359, 43.3485,  
9.1968


 52.8359, 43.3485,  
9.1968


387.9264,  
360.0430, 195.1111


 37.8987, 30.1587,  
4.7712


 93.5298, 80.2365,  
24.8571


 26.0810, 19.9590,  
2.0573


 120.0173,  
104.7034, 36.9290

 17.0172, 12.3653,  
0.5902


 151.0855,  
133.6982, 52.3866

 10.3421, 6.9930,  
0.0000

 187.0999,  
167.6051, 71.6486

 5.6904, 3.4577,  
0.0000

 228.4259,  
206.8087, 95.1335

 2.6966, 1.3751,  
0.0000

 275.4287,

 0.9954, 0.1983,

251.6933, 123.2599

0.0000

328.4738,  
302.6433, 156.4462

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.8359, 43.3485,  
9.1968

■ 52.8359, 43.3485,  
9.1968

■ 50.3596, 39.1348,  
6.0948

■ 55.8736, 48.1811,  
14.0423

■ 48.3736, 35.4927,  
4.4162

■ 59.5202, 53.6583,  
20.8566

■ 48.0931, 34.9668,  
4.2145

■ 63.8203, 59.8117,  
29.8331

■ 68.8128, 66.6683,  
41.1411

■ 74.5328, 74.2533,  
54.9330

81.0132, 82.5901,  
71.3479

88.2843, 91.7013,  
90.5149

95.0497, 99.9998,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.1301, 43.3485, 19.4455



52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968



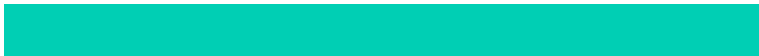
40.0756, 43.3485, 6.9475

# Triad

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



52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968



21.9935, 43.3485, 50.5288



55.1932, 43.3485, 128.7600

# Complementary

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



52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968



32.1955, 33.1721, 99.3129

# 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.



42.3482, 43.3485, 150.5432



52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968



24.5154, 43.3485, 93.4986

# Square

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



52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968



23.7203, 43.3485, 22.7362



31.4141, 43.3485, 135.2186



65.6684, 43.3485, 84.8869



# Rectangle

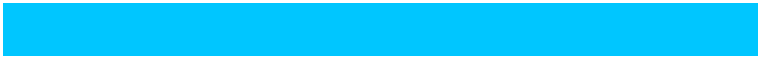
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968



32.7984, 43.3485, 8.4823



31.4141, 43.3485, 135.2186



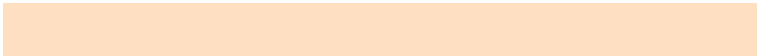
50.9295, 43.3485, 139.6708

# Sweetspot

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



52.8369, 43.3508, 9.1976



77.3086, 77.8530, 61.8738



49.0981, 26.5894, 36.5723



16.0669, 16.0416, 12.0400



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.



52.8369, 43.3508, 9.1976



49.2004, 37.0393, 5.0194



75.5991, 88.8752, 16.7850



18.7211, 19.4104, 18.9042



25.2770, 18.5653, 2.2512



2.5696, 2.0246, 0.2553



# Inverse Universe

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



32.1955, 33.1721, 99.3129



27.7967, 26.4137, 98.2411



21.3303, 11.4417, 95.6912



17.7922, 18.9560, 22.9711



14.0272, 12.9639, 51.1976



1.4752, 1.4811, 5.0214



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968 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 52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968 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 52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 52.8359, 43.3485,



# 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

52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968

### Protanopia

39.6176, 43.6624, 10.8970

### Deuteranopia

44.1919, 43.2313, 8.9210



## Tritanopia

56.8122, 43.2048, 35.4820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968

## Protanomaly

43.5216, 42.8586, 10.1164

## Deuteranomaly

46.9467, 43.0524, 8.9676

## Tritanomaly

54.7298, 43.1021, 22.2646

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968

## Achromatopsia

38.7082, 40.7240, 44.3485

## Achromatomaly

41.4168, 40.3359, 26.3716

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968 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, 150, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 150, 55)  
}
```

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, 150, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 150, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968 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, 150, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 150, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 150, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 150, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 150, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 150,  
55) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 52.8359, 43.3485, 9.1968 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 150, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
150, 55) }
```

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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