

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.1908, 53.1083, 7.4114)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.1908, 53.1083, 7.4114)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(57.1933, 53.1139,  
7.4099)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFB206
RGB	255, 178, 6
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 2%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3019, 0.9764
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.98, 0.00
HSL	41°, 100%, 51%
HSV	41°, 98%, 100%
XYZ	57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099
YIQ	181.4150, 101.1040, -37.1680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

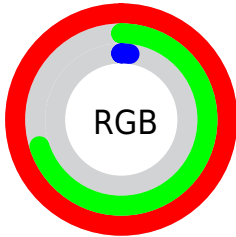
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">117, 255, 6</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16757254</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">77.94, 17.20, 80.31</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">78, 82.136, 77.913</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">53.1139, 0.4859, 0.4512</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294947334</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFFB206</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">181.4150, -86.4796, 64.5340</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">72.8793, 12.5423, 44.9873</a>

# Details

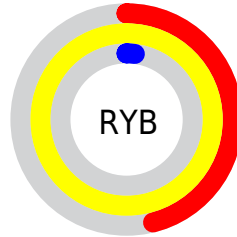
The XYZ color **57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **21.2194, 13.4471, 96.0843**, and the grayscale version is **44.5642, 46.8850, 51.0577**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.2631, 80.7457, 20.1643**, and **29.1991, 26.1282, 3.5043** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.7936, 52.3677, 7.1146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.0302, 56.4340, 9.1141**.

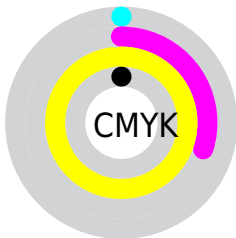
# Distribution



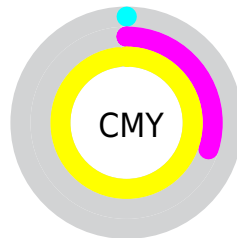
- Red (100%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (2%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (2%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099 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 57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 57.1933, 53.1139,  
7.4099

 57.1933, 53.1139,  
7.4099


404.1757,  
398.7220, 180.7856

 41.4012, 37.8937,  
3.6374


 99.8769, 94.7720,  
21.3199


 28.8218, 25.9002,  
1.4286


 127.4991,  
121.9786, 32.2946

 19.0896, 16.7490,  
0.1639


 159.7954,  
153.9495, 46.5071

 11.8395, 10.0557,  
0.0000

 197.1312,  
191.0691, 64.3759

 6.7059, 5.4359,  
0.0000

 239.8717,  
233.7217, 86.3197

 3.3235, 2.5052,  
0.0000

 288.3824,

 1.3271, 0.8793,

282.2918, 112.7568

0.0000

343.0286,  
337.1638, 144.1060

■ 0.2033, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 57.1933, 53.1139,  
7.4099

■ 57.1933, 53.1139,  
7.4099

■ 56.7936, 52.3677,  
7.1146

■ 59.0302, 56.4340,  
9.1141

■ 61.2211, 60.0401,  
12.2356

■ 63.8241, 63.9601,  
17.0682

■ 66.8828, 68.2135,  
23.8340

70.4341, 72.8173,  
32.7215

74.5109, 77.7868,  
43.8966

79.1428, 83.1360,  
57.5085

84.3568, 88.8777,  
73.6939

90.1782, 95.0241,  
92.5791

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.0003, 53.1139, 14.0289



57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099



41.6119, 53.1139, 8.0137

# Triad

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



57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099



26.5308, 53.1139, 89.3317



76.8856, 53.1139, 139.1173

# Complementary

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



57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099



21.2194, 13.4471, 96.0843

# 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.



60.5334, 53.1139, 188.4409



57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099



32.5650, 53.1139, 150.7790

# Square

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



57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099



26.0081, 53.1139, 41.2955



44.3195, 53.1139, 193.5728



86.8746, 53.1139, 78.2813



# Rectangle

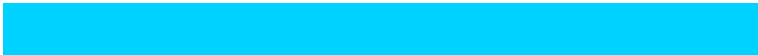
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099



33.8617, 53.1139, 12.4866



44.3195, 53.1139, 193.5728



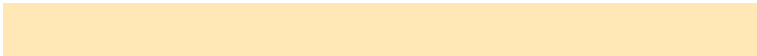
71.8100, 53.1139, 158.7188

# Sweetspot

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



57.1945, 53.1166, 7.4109



78.4795, 82.3860, 55.5087



42.9393, 22.0442, 10.5576



16.3672, 17.1403, 10.6041



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.



57.1945, 53.1166, 7.4109



56.7940, 52.3680, 7.1147



62.1872, 85.1396, 13.3288



19.0595, 20.0872, 19.0170



29.8149, 27.6411, 3.7638



3.0002, 2.8857, 0.3989



# Inverse Universe

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



21.2194, 13.4471, 96.0843



20.8355, 12.7909, 95.9785



19.5142, 8.0718, 95.1366



17.4611, 18.2939, 22.8607



11.0027, 6.9150, 50.1894



1.1634, 0.8576, 4.9175



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099 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 57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099 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 57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.1933, 53.1139,



# 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

57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099

### Protanopia

48.3064, 53.5295, 8.3165

### Deuteranopia

54.2417, 53.1001, 7.3905



## Tritanopia

63.6662, 52.9312, 50.0412

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099

## Protanomaly

51.0109, 52.9844, 7.9192

## Deuteranomaly

55.2462, 53.0086, 7.3773

## Tritanomaly

59.2034, 52.0494, 23.7558

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099

## Achromatopsia

43.9204, 46.2077, 50.3202

## Achromatomaly

45.5446, 47.3368, 23.5661

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099 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, 178, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 178, 6)  
}
```

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, 178, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 178, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099 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, 178, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 178, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 178, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 178, 6); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 178, 6);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 178,  
6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.1933, 53.1139, 7.4099 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 178, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
178, 6) }
```

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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