

# Converting Colors

XYZ(57.6976, 50.3375, 19.2479)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(57.6976, 50.3375, 19.2479)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(57.6409, 50.2246,  
19.2267)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA866
RGB	255, 168, 102
RGB Percent	100%, 66%, 40%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3411, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.60, 0.00
HSL	26°, 100%, 70%
HSV	26°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267
YIQ	186.4890, 73.0380, -2.0820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

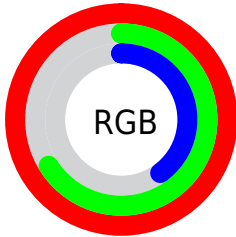
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 218, 102
Decimal	16754790
CIE Lab	76.21, 25.78, 46.77
CIE LCh	76, 53.406, 61.140
Yxy	50.2246, 0.4535, 0.3952
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294944870 (0xFFFFA866)
YUV	186.4890, -41.6531, 60.0841
Hunter-Lab	70.8693, 21.1600, 33.5233

# Details

The XYZ color **57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **41.7260, 46.4376, 101.3713**, and the grayscale version is **47.1457, 49.6009, 54.0154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.4604, 76.3684, 41.4407**, and **29.1134, 24.2080, 6.3870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.0364, 44.7379, 12.7166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.9351, 56.4689, 27.8859**.

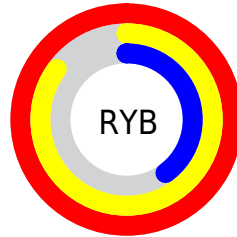
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (66%)

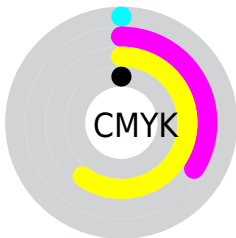
Blue (40%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (40%)

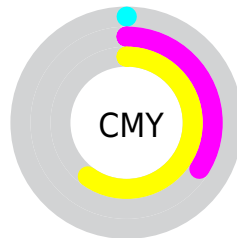


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267 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 57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 57.6409, 50.2246,  
19.2267


 57.6409, 50.2246,  
19.2267


405.8220,  
387.5436, 260.1617

 41.7622, 35.5919,  
11.6557


 100.5257, 90.5076,  
42.9586


 29.1054, 24.1192,  
6.3900


 128.2625,  
116.9266, 59.9566

 19.3053, 15.4220,  
3.0111


 160.6827,  
148.0432, 80.9341

 11.9964, 9.1161,  
1.1003

 198.1516,  
184.2418, 106.3095

 6.8134, 4.8170,  
0.0000

241.0347,  
225.9067, 136.5014

 3.3910, 2.1403,  
0.0000

289.6972,

 1.3637, 0.6871,

273.4224, 171.9284

0.0000

344.5045,  
327.1732, 213.0090

■ 0.2302, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 57.6409, 50.2246,  
19.2267

■ 57.6409, 50.2246,  
19.2267

■ 54.0364, 44.7379,  
12.7166

■ 61.9351, 56.4689,  
27.8859

■ 51.0713, 39.9668,  
8.1548

■ 66.9571, 63.4946,  
38.8645

■ 48.6925, 35.8758,  
5.3067

■ 72.7458, 71.3337,  
52.3188

■ 46.8169, 32.4142,  
3.7891

■ 79.3362, 80.0138,  
68.3906

46.8168, 32.4139,  
3.7890

86.7608, 89.5611,  
87.2108

95.0498, 99.9999,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.1748, 50.2246, 30.8503



57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267



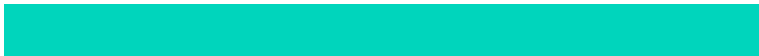
47.3553, 50.2246, 16.0193

# Triad

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



57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267



30.9662, 50.2246, 55.7895



58.3959, 50.2246, 116.7202

# Complementary

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



57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267



41.7260, 46.4376, 101.3713

# 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.



48.1207, 50.2246, 130.3662



57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267



33.0878, 50.2246, 88.4238

# Square

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



57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267



32.7890, 50.2246, 32.1648



39.0379, 50.2246, 118.5468



66.6518, 50.2246, 85.8340



# Rectangle

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



57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267



41.1278, 50.2246, 17.7064



39.0379, 50.2246, 118.5468



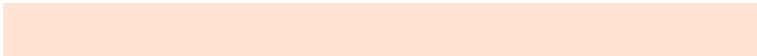
55.0188, 50.2246, 123.8778

# Sweetspot

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



57.6421, 50.2271, 19.2276



80.7532, 81.8527, 71.9295



55.4229, 34.5357, 53.1798



16.8455, 16.9495, 14.3012



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.



57.6421, 50.2271, 19.2276



53.3938, 43.7272, 11.6548



75.4646, 85.8722, 25.1685



18.6538, 19.2759, 18.8818



24.6045, 17.2203, 2.0270

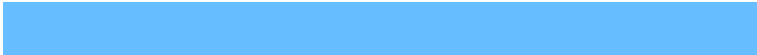


2.5017, 1.8887, 0.2327



# Inverse Universe

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



41.7260, 46.4376, 101.3713



36.1626, 39.5441, 100.3345



29.6321, 22.2498, 97.3400



17.8603, 19.0922, 22.9938



14.8727, 14.6550, 51.4794



1.5567, 1.6441, 5.0486



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

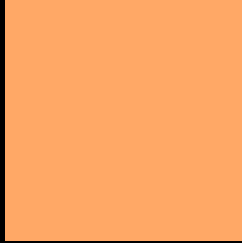
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

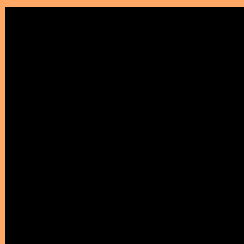
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 57.6409, 50.2246,



# 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

57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267

### Protanopia

46.1971, 50.1924, 21.7212

### Deuteranopia

51.3272, 50.1300, 18.7752



## Tritanopia

61.7032, 50.1178, 45.9568

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267



## Protanomaly

49.8659, 49.9356, 20.6460



## Deuteranomaly

53.5654, 50.1053, 18.9047



## Tritanomaly

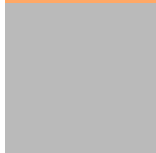
59.7819, 49.9175, 34.0880

# Monochromacy



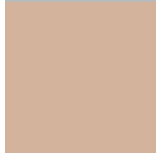
## Original Color

57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267



## Achromatopsia

46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722



## Achromatomaly

48.9005, 48.4556, 37.7859

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267 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, 168, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 168, 102)  
}
```

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, 168, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 168, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267 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, 168, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 168, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 168, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 168, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 168, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 168,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 57.6409, 50.2246, 19.2267 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 168, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
168, 102) }
```

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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