

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.6902, 63.4223, 9.4831)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.6902, 63.4223, 9.4831)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019)</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(59.8001, 63.5841,  
9.5019)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5CE0D
RGB	245, 206, 13
RGB Percent	96%, 81%, 5%
CMY	0.0392, 0.1921, 0.9489
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.95, 0.04
HSL	50°, 92%, 51%
HSV	50°, 95%, 96%
XYZ	59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019
YIQ	195.6590, 85.1970, -51.7550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

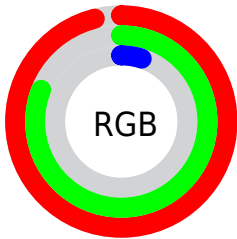
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">60, 245, 13</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16109069</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">83.75, -1.51, 83.27</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">84, 83.283, 91.039</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">63.5841, 0.4500, 0.4785</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294299149</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF5CE0D</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">195.6590, -90.0509, 43.2721</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">79.7396, -5.6797, 48.7527</a>

# Details

The XYZ color **59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC00**. The color can be described as light saturated yellow. A complement of this color would be **17.8762, 9.1354, 87.2066**, and the grayscale version is **52.7545, 55.5018, 60.4415**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.8455, 93.5182, 23.5681**, and **30.9954, 32.6468, 4.6678** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.2055, 62.5115, 8.9455**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.0754, 65.7039, 11.2566**.

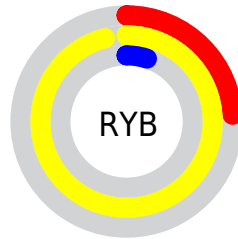
# Distribution



Red (96%)

Green (81%)

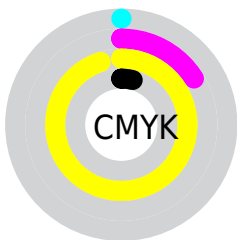
Blue (5%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (5%)

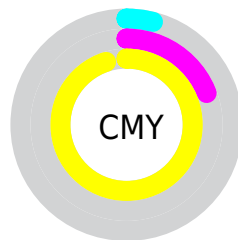


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (4%)

Magenta (19%)


Yellow (95%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019 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 59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 59.8001, 63.5841,  
9.5019


 59.8001, 63.5841,  
9.5019


413.7071,  
437.6862, 197.4330


 43.5064, 46.3139,  
4.9687


 103.6476,  
110.0118, 25.4473

 30.4789, 32.4936,  
2.1705


 131.9321,  
139.9380, 37.6966


 20.3522, 21.7388,  
0.6573


 164.9443,  
174.8517, 53.3551

 12.7611, 13.6651,  
0.0000

 203.0494,  
215.1373, 72.8412

 7.3401, 7.8881,  
0.0000

 246.6129,  
261.1792, 96.5735

 3.7239, 4.0234,  
0.0000

 296.0002,

 1.5472, 1.6867,

313.3617, 124.9705

0.0000

351.5764,  
372.0692, 158.4509

■ 0.3576, 0.4150,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 59.8001, 63.5841,  
9.5019

■ 59.8001, 63.5841,  
9.5019

■ 59.2055, 62.5115,  
8.9455

■ 61.0754, 65.7039,  
11.2566

■ 62.6340, 67.9765,  
14.3800

■ 64.5217, 70.4228,  
19.1068

■ 66.7749, 73.0578,  
25.6270

69.4248, 75.8943,  
34.1042

72.4991, 78.9436,  
44.6836

76.0229, 82.2161,  
57.4963

80.0193, 85.7213,  
72.6631

84.5097, 89.4681,  
90.2958

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.0847, 63.5841, 13.2511



59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019



44.0749, 63.5841, 13.8662

# Triad

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



59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019



35.0619, 63.5841, 135.1201



96.6642, 63.5841, 130.2458

# Complementary

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



59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019



17.8762, 9.1354, 87.2066

# 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.



80.4119, 63.5841, 196.1114



59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019



44.9748, 63.5841, 199.7859

# Square

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



59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019



31.6828, 63.5841, 71.0724



61.0739, 63.5841, 226.3423



102.7876, 63.5841, 67.4242



# Rectangle

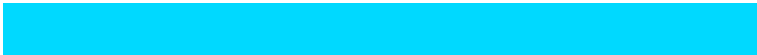
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019



37.0335, 63.5841, 23.2921



61.0739, 63.5841, 226.3423



92.0621, 63.5841, 153.6867

# Sweetspot

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



59.8015, 63.5872, 9.5032



81.9000, 88.8043, 57.9522



38.5029, 19.9818, 5.5115



17.1753, 18.6773, 11.1182



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.



59.8015, 63.5872, 9.5032



64.8180, 68.4159, 9.7893



49.6372, 74.0520, 12.0588



17.6637, 18.8116, 17.4976



31.9843, 33.8542, 4.8488



2.8726, 3.0984, 0.4466



# Inverse Universe

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



17.8762, 9.1354, 87.2066



18.9089, 8.9377, 95.3363



20.5076, 8.8822, 87.0190



15.8062, 16.3767, 20.8705



9.3765, 4.5467, 46.9214



0.8874, 0.5262, 4.1450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019 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 59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019 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 59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.8001, 63.5841,



# 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

59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019

### Protanopia

57.4788, 63.4683, 9.6731

### Deuteranopia

64.0989, 63.4504, 20.4240



## Tritanopia

71.2302, 63.4155, 66.8787

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019

## Protanomaly

58.2317, 63.4942, 9.6019

## Deuteranomaly

61.9173, 63.1555, 14.2370

## Tritanomaly

64.1938, 62.2193, 31.9187

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019

## Achromatopsia

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140

## Achromatomaly

52.3483, 57.1897, 29.0485

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019 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(245, 206, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 206, 13)  
}
```

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(245, 206, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 206, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019 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(245, 206, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 206, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 206, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 206, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 206, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 206,  
13) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 59.8001, 63.5841, 9.5019 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 206, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
206, 13) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor