

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.0404, 81.3686, 13.7350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.0404, 81.3686, 13.7350)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.2583, 81.6342,  
13.7563)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6F421
RGB	230, 244, 33
RGB Percent	90%, 96%, 13%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0431, 0.8705
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.86, 0.04
HSL	64°, 91%, 54%
HSV	64°, 86%, 96%
XYZ	65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563
YIQ	215.7600, 59.3870, -68.5890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

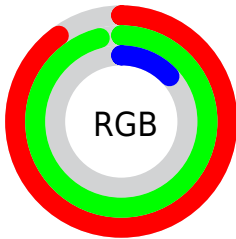
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	33, 244, 47
Decimal	15135777
CIE Lab	92.41, -26.20, 86.56
CIE LCh	92, 90.441, 106.839
Yxy	81.6342, 0.4062, 0.5082
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293325857 (0xFFE6F421)
YUV	215.7600, -90.1007, 12.4885
Hunter-Lab	90.3516, -29.1902, 54.2191

# Details

The XYZ color **65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF33**. The color can be described as light washed yellow. A complement of this color would be **18.0476, 8.2254, 86.2295**, and the grayscale version is **65.6754, 69.0956, 75.2451**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.4987, 93.7795, 27.0079**, and **34.5608, 44.5125, 6.7702** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.5151, 81.2802, 12.5357**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.2567, 82.0969, 16.2795**.

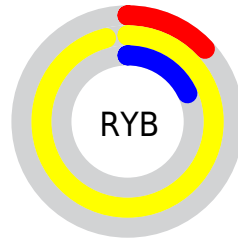
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (96%)

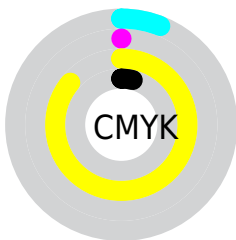
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (18%)

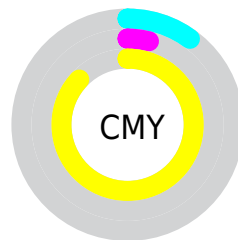


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563 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 65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.2583, 81.6342,  
13.7563

65.2583, 81.6342,  
13.7563

433.2502,  
500.4233, 227.0849

47.9360, 61.0641,  
7.8146

111.4848,  
135.6609, 33.3669

33.9873, 44.2769,  
3.8904

141.1197,  
169.8863, 47.8728

23.0467, 30.8882,  
1.5654

175.5895,  
209.4321, 66.0705

14.7489, 20.5138,  
0.2660

215.2597,  
254.6830, 88.3785

8.7285, 12.7690,  
0.0000

260.4954,  
306.0231, 115.2154

4.6202, 7.2697,  
0.0000

311.6622,

2.0586, 3.6313,

363.8369, 146.9998

0.0000

369.1253,  
428.5088, 184.1501

■ 0.6666, 1.4696,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.2672,  
0.0000

■ 65.2583, 81.6342,  
13.7563

■ 65.2583, 81.6342,  
13.7563

■ 64.5151, 81.2802,  
12.5357

■ 66.2567, 82.0969,  
16.2795


■ 64.2864, 81.1677,  
12.2787


■ 67.5509, 82.6755,  
20.3435


■ 69.1797, 83.3885,  
26.1440


■ 71.1746, 84.2485,  
33.8469

 73.5635, 85.2666,  
43.5987

 76.3713, 86.4529,  
55.5315

 79.6212, 87.8166,  
69.7663

 83.3344, 89.3661,  
86.4154

 87.5309, 91.1096,  
105.5836

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.3070, 81.6342, 13.1477



65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563



49.1501, 81.6342, 26.6167

# Triad

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



65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563



50.6737, 81.6342, 220.1233



130.2450, 81.6342, 121.6176

# Complementary

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



65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563



18.0476, 8.2254, 86.2295

# 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.



115.3102, 81.6342, 209.5776



65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563



67.7788, 81.6342, 283.0065

# Square

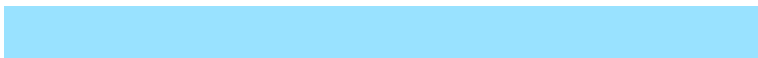
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563



41.9659, 81.6342, 131.7452



91.3868, 81.6342, 278.3929



129.1907, 81.6342, 56.5039



# Rectangle

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



65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563



43.1041, 81.6342, 47.1841



91.3868, 81.6342, 278.3929



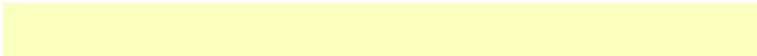
126.8183, 81.6342, 149.9021

# Sweetspot

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



65.2602, 81.6380, 13.7580



84.5519, 95.6158, 61.9729



38.4697, 21.1131, 3.4875



17.8539, 20.3630, 12.2165



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.



65.2602, 81.6380, 13.7580



71.0438, 89.7094, 13.5713



41.5235, 69.4013, 12.6471



17.7997, 19.2543, 17.5759



34.9997, 44.1558, 6.6782



3.1083, 3.8974, 0.5885



# Inverse Universe

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



18.0476, 8.2254, 86.2295



18.2799, 7.3385, 95.0608



29.2797, 14.0157, 86.7552



15.6830, 15.9792, 20.8003



9.0356, 3.6323, 46.7629

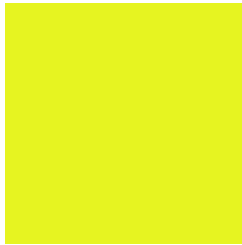


0.8291, 0.3373, 4.1116



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

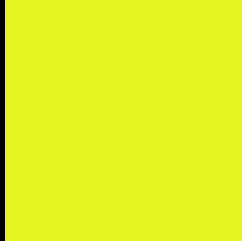
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

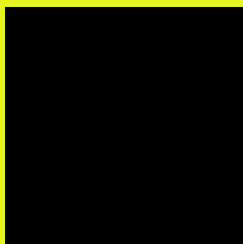
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563.



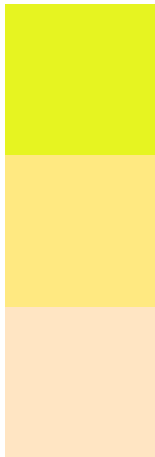
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.2583, 81.6342,



# 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

65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563

### Protanopia

74.3414, 81.1228, 32.5089

### Deuteranopia

79.1096, 81.2388, 63.1409



## Tritanopia

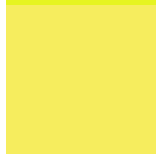
82.3083, 81.3049, 97.7415

# Trichromacy



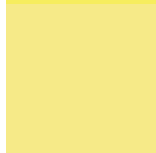
## Original Color

65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563



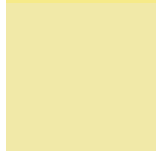
## Protanomaly

70.3106, 80.9694, 22.5126



## Deuteranomaly

71.8728, 80.2160, 34.9877



## Tritanomaly

72.4824, 79.8058, 48.6296

# Monochromacy



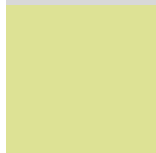
## Original Color

65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563



## Achromatopsia

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800



## Achromatomaly

62.4400, 71.9348, 39.0276

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563 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(230, 244, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 244, 33)  
}
```

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(230, 244, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 244, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563 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(230, 244, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 244, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 244, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 244, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 244, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 244,  
33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.2583, 81.6342, 13.7563 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 244, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
244, 33) }
```

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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