

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.0993, 83.0657, 12.4968)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.0993, 83.0657, 12.4968)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030)</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(67.2445, 83.1377,  
12.5030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECF500
RGB	236, 245, 0
RGB Percent	93%, 96%, 0%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0392, 0.9999
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 1.00, 0.04
HSL	62°, 100%, 48%
HSV	62°, 100%, 96%
XYZ	67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030
YIQ	214.3790, 73.2810, -78.1030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

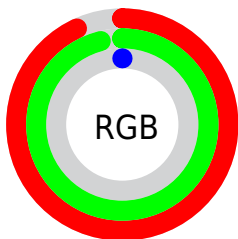
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	0, 245, 9
Decimal	15529216
CIELab	93.07, -24.62, 90.85
CIELCh	93, 94.126, 105.163
Yxy	83.1377, 0.4128, 0.5104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293719296 (0xFFECEF500)
YUV	214.3790, -105.6888, 18.9616
Hunter-Lab	91.1799, -27.9223, 55.6958

# Details

The XYZ color **67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF00**. The color can be described as light saturated yellow. A complement of this color would be **16.5960, 6.6521, 86.8007**, and the grayscale version is **64.8328, 68.2092, 74.2798**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.0204, 93.5882, 24.4892**, and **35.8768, 45.5092, 6.8932** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.2457, 83.1413, 12.5036**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.7166, 83.3643, 13.4156**.

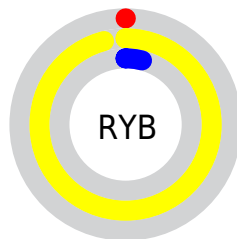
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (96%)

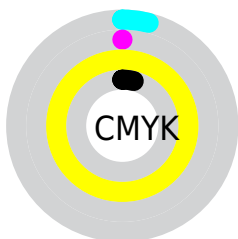
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (4%)

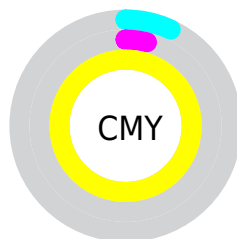


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (4%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030 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 67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.2445, 83.1377,  
12.5030

 67.2445, 83.1377,  
12.5030


440.2334,  
505.4453, 218.8022

 49.5548, 62.3038,  
6.9605


 114.3185,  
137.7683, 31.0859

 35.2761, 45.2782,  
3.3594


 144.4336,  
172.3338, 44.9635


 24.0432, 31.6766,  
1.2809


 179.4211,  
212.2452, 62.4565

 15.4905, 21.1146,  
0.0461

 219.6465,  
257.8869, 83.9835

 9.2529, 13.2078,  
0.0000

 265.4750,  
309.6434, 109.9631

 4.9650, 7.5718,  
0.0000

 317.2721,

 2.2613, 3.8222,

367.8990, 140.8137

0.0000

375.4031,  
433.0382, 176.9539

■ 0.7747, 1.5746,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.3404,  
0.0000

■ 67.2445, 83.1377,  
12.5030

■ 67.2445, 83.1377,  
12.5030

■ 67.2457, 83.1413,  
12.5036

■ 67.7166, 83.3643,  
13.4156

■ 68.4026, 83.6735,  
15.4553

■ 69.3709, 84.0958,  
18.9732

■ 70.6612, 84.6471,  
24.1792

■ 72.3071, 85.3408,  
31.2495

■ 74.3378, 86.1886,  
40.3383

■ 76.7795, 87.2010,  
51.5836

■ 79.6562, 88.3875,  
65.1114

■ 82.9899, 89.7571,  
81.0380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.8066, 83.1377, 12.4495



67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030



49.9168, 83.1377, 24.5280

# Triad

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



67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030



50.0576, 83.1377, 225.1645



134.3494, 83.1377, 129.9797

# Complementary

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



67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030



16.5960, 6.6521, 86.8007

# 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.



117.6789, 83.1377, 224.1612



67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030



67.4792, 83.1377, 295.7363

# Square

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



67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030



41.4934, 83.1377, 130.9336



92.0955, 83.1377, 295.2954



134.2498, 83.1377, 59.4211



# Rectangle

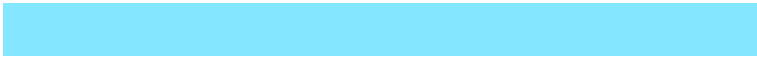
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030



43.3007, 83.1377, 44.5919



92.0955, 83.1377, 295.2954



130.3898, 83.1377, 160.4592

# Sweetspot

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



67.2464, 83.1416, 12.5047



84.0589, 95.4849, 56.3832



37.7477, 19.5918, 1.7931



17.7385, 20.3327, 10.8928



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.



67.2464, 83.1416, 12.5047



73.6342, 91.0449, 13.6925



39.6404, 68.9101, 11.2128



17.8509, 19.2807, 17.5783



36.2516, 44.8012, 6.7368



3.2046, 3.9471, 0.5930



# Inverse Universe

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



16.5960, 6.6521, 86.8007



18.1674, 7.2805, 95.0555



25.7945, 11.3941, 87.2312



15.6375, 15.9558, 20.7982



8.9646, 3.5957, 46.7596

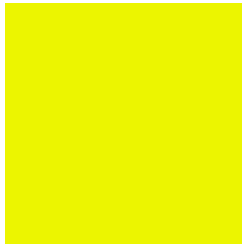


0.8074, 0.3261, 4.1106



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

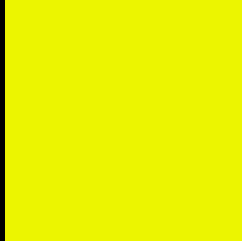
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030 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 67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030.



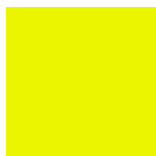
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.2445, 83.1377,



# 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

67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030



### Protanopia

76.0592, 82.7210, 38.7461



### Deuteranopia

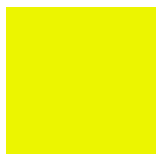
80.3585, 82.6289, 66.9720



## Tritanopia

84.8860, 83.0233, 98.7399

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030



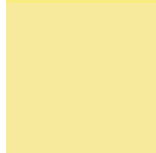
## Protanomaly

71.5097, 82.4622, 22.2730



## Deuteranomaly

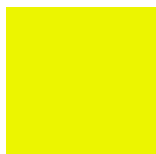
72.6031, 81.5059, 32.3277



## Tritanomaly

73.8664, 81.0541, 43.6501

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030



## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291



## Achromatomaly

61.4933, 71.1576, 33.7863

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030 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(236, 245, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 245, 0)  
}
```

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(236, 245, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 245, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030 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(236, 245, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 245, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 245, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 245, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 245, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 245,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.2445, 83.1377, 12.5030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 245, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
245, 0) }
```

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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