

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.9861, 72.6017, 32.3375)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.9861, 72.6017, 32.3375)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(70.0295, 72.0652,  
32.4093)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD885
RGB	255, 216, 133
RGB Percent	100%, 85%, 52%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1529, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.48, 0.00
HSL	41°, 100%, 76%
HSV	41°, 48%, 100%
XYZ	70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093
YIQ	218.1990, 49.8870, -17.5450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

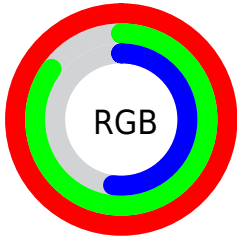
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	190, 255, 133
Decimal	16767109
CIE Lab	88.00, 3.32, 45.77
CIE LCh	88, 45.894, 85.850
Yxy	72.0652, 0.4013, 0.4130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957189 (0xFFFFD885)
YUV	218.1990, -42.0031, 32.2745
Hunter-Lab	84.8912, -1.3093, 36.7885

# Details

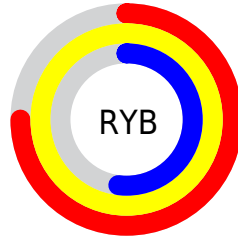
The XYZ color **70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **42.4748, 41.7100, 100.4196**, and the grayscale version is **67.0361, 70.5272, 76.8042**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835**, and **36.9950, 37.8196, 13.1346** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4411, 67.3738, 23.5515**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1526, 77.1416, 43.5565**.

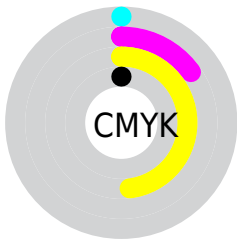
# Distribution



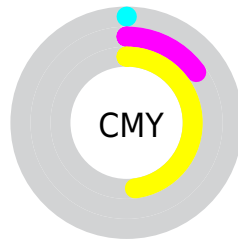
- Red (100%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (48%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093 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 70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.0295, 72.0652,  
32.4093

 70.0295, 72.0652,  
32.4093


449.9184,  
467.7685, 327.5295


 51.8303, 53.2119,  
21.4069


 118.2769,  
122.1492, 64.5575

 37.0935, 37.9720,  
13.2276


 149.0557,  
154.1488, 86.5405

 25.4539, 25.9609,  
7.4529


 184.7585,  
191.2992, 113.0207

 16.5461, 16.7944,  
3.6642

225.7505,  
233.9849, 144.4167

 10.0047, 10.0880,  
1.4430

272.3971,  
282.5903, 181.1470

 5.4644, 5.4574,  
0.1749

325.0638,

 2.5597, 2.5180,

337.4998, 223.6303

0.0000

384.1157,  
399.0977, 272.2849

■ 0.9255, 0.8856,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.0295, 72.0652,  
32.4093

■ 70.0295, 72.0652,  
32.4093

■ 66.4411, 67.3738,  
23.5515

■ 74.1526, 77.1416,  
43.5565

■ 63.3492, 63.0417,  
16.8125

■ 78.8351, 82.6071,  
57.1384

■ 60.7182, 59.0548,  
12.0047

■ 84.1058, 88.4783,  
73.2933

■ 58.5044, 55.3933,  
8.9050

■ 89.9903, 94.7675,  
92.1479

■ 56.6497, 52.0313,  
7.2153

95.0499, 99.9999,  
108.9000

■ 56.2788, 51.3377,  
6.9430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.9972, 72.0652, 38.4210



70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093



59.7264, 72.0652, 35.7756

# Triad

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



70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093



51.2540, 72.0652, 107.7778



87.4228, 72.0652, 117.3810

# Complementary

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



70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093



42.4748, 41.7100, 100.4196

# 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.



78.0842, 72.0652, 146.1364



70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093



57.3519, 72.0652, 139.6354

# Square

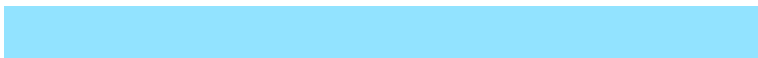
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093



49.5829, 72.0652, 74.1870



66.9847, 72.0652, 155.2046



91.6938, 72.0652, 82.9080

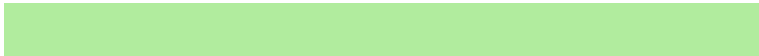


# Rectangle

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



70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093



54.4826, 72.0652, 43.5373



66.9847, 72.0652, 155.2046



84.7268, 72.0652, 128.3596

# Sweetspot

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



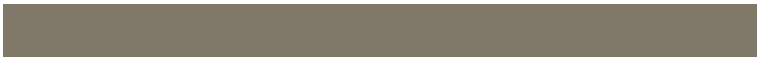
70.0313, 72.0686, 32.4108



86.2930, 90.8449, 80.2118



57.2354, 41.0787, 44.7873



18.2050, 19.1585, 16.3265



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.



70.0313, 72.0686, 32.4108



66.7239, 67.7552, 24.2135



74.1447, 90.8188, 35.8131



19.0430, 20.0541, 19.0115



29.5477, 27.1066, 3.6748



2.9757, 2.8367, 0.3907



# Inverse Universe

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



42.4748, 41.7100, 100.4196



36.3434, 34.3255, 99.3177



39.6380, 30.8007, 98.4634



17.4769, 18.3254, 22.8660



11.1071, 7.1237, 50.2242



1.1752, 0.8810, 4.9214



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

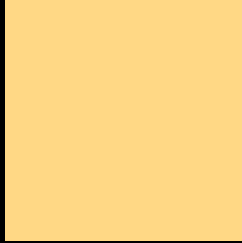
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093 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 70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.0295, 72.0652,



# 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

70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093

### Protanopia

66.5053, 72.1629, 33.3453

### Deuteranopia

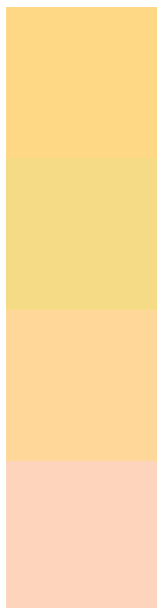
72.0781, 72.0697, 45.7092



## Tritanopia

77.0916, 72.0814, 78.2565

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093

## Protanomaly

67.6406, 71.9771, 32.8822

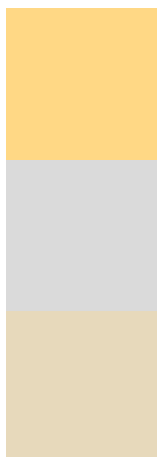
## Deuteranomaly

71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080

## Tritanomaly

73.9688, 72.0211, 58.1470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093

## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

## Achromatomaly

66.7375, 70.2025, 57.0467

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093 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, 216, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 216, 133)  
}
```

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, 216, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 216, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093 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, 216, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 216, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 216, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 216, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 216, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 216,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.0295, 72.0652, 32.4093 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 216, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
216, 133) }
```

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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