

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.0278, 69.4821, 46.8603)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.0278, 69.4821, 46.8603)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.1083, 69.6881,  
46.7491)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD1A8
RGB	255, 209, 168
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 66%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1804, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	28°, 100%, 83%
HSV	28°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491
YIQ	218.0800, 40.5770, -2.9990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

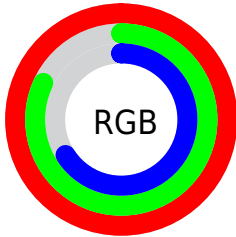
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 246, 168
Decimal	16765352
CIE Lab	86.84, 10.61, 26.44
CIE LCh	87, 28.486, 68.128
Yxy	69.6881, 0.3792, 0.3716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955432 (0xFFFFD1A8)
YUV	218.0800, -24.6894, 32.3788
Hunter-Lab	83.4794, 5.9585, 25.2327

# Details

The XYZ color **71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **58.2441, 63.6357, 103.8208**, and the grayscale version is **66.8426, 70.3236, 76.5824**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.3193, 98.1077, 83.9884**, and **37.8997, 36.5740, 21.5849** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.7933, 62.4942, 34.3841**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.1727, 77.6347, 61.6636**.

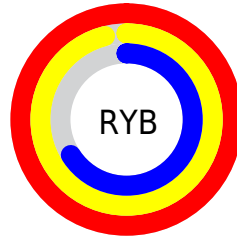
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (82%)

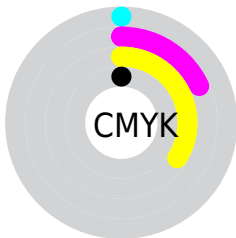
Blue (66%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (66%)

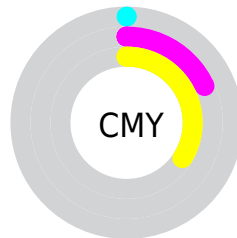


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)


Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491 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 71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 71.1083, 69.6881,  
46.7491


 71.1083, 69.6881,  
46.7491


453.6379,  
459.4541, 390.1769

 52.7134, 51.2723,  
32.4844


 119.8056,  
118.7639, 86.6850

 37.8006, 36.4254,  
21.4639

 150.8387,  
150.1926, 113.1934

 26.0045, 24.7629,  
13.2690


186.8153,  
186.7278, 144.6201

 16.9597, 15.9005,  
7.4811

228.1008,  
228.7538, 181.3836

 10.3009, 9.4538,  
3.6818

275.0604,  
276.6551, 223.9025

 5.6627, 5.0383,  
1.4525

328.0596,

 2.6798, 2.2698,

330.8159, 272.5953

0.1821

387.4636,  
391.6208, 327.8806

■ 0.9868, 0.7576,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 71.1083, 69.6881,  
46.7491

■ 71.1083, 69.6881,  
46.7491

■ 65.7933, 62.4942,  
34.3841

■ 77.1727, 77.6347,  
61.6636

■ 61.1880, 56.0185,  
24.4179

■ 84.0128, 86.3475,  
79.2578

■ 57.2569, 50.2377,  
16.6905

■ 91.6603, 95.8519,  
99.6582

■ 53.9584, 45.1234,  
11.0203

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 51.2453, 40.6441,  
7.1967

■ 49.0610, 36.7642,  
4.9624

■ 47.9792, 34.7384,  
4.1764

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.7975, 69.6881, 55.4651



71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491



64.4475, 69.6881, 45.1281

# Triad

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



71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491



54.3826, 69.6881, 81.1670



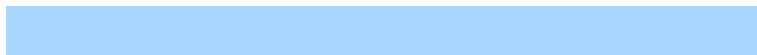
74.4373, 69.6881, 108.4345

# Complementary

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



71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491



58.2441, 63.6357, 103.8208

# 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.



68.0582, 69.6881, 118.1441



71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491



56.6909, 69.6881, 100.7710

# Square

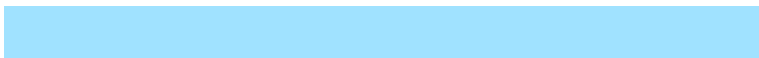
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491



55.0790, 69.6881, 63.0537



61.5924, 69.6881, 115.1272



78.8072, 69.6881, 90.3340



# Rectangle

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



71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491



60.3971, 69.6881, 47.9808



61.5924, 69.6881, 115.1272



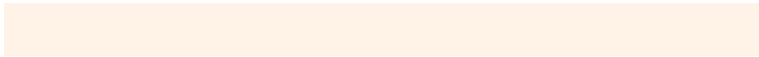
72.4405, 69.6881, 112.9148

# Sweetspot

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



71.1101, 69.6914, 46.7505



87.0619, 90.1634, 87.3099



67.4318, 54.1414, 70.7833



18.4087, 19.0166, 18.0880



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.



71.1101, 69.6914, 46.7505



67.3726, 64.6590, 37.9740



83.1498, 93.7708, 50.7638



18.7154, 19.3989, 18.9023



25.2169, 18.4451, 2.2312

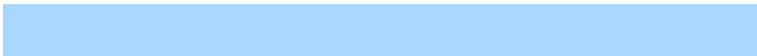


2.5636, 2.0126, 0.2533



# Inverse Universe

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



58.2441, 63.6357, 103.8208



52.7152, 57.7559, 102.9774



48.7432, 44.6337, 100.6538



17.7980, 18.9676, 22.9730



14.0957, 13.1010, 51.2204



1.4819, 1.4945, 5.0236



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

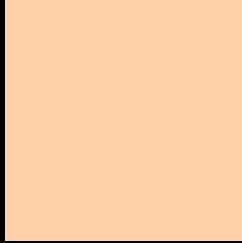
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

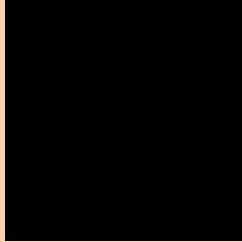
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.1083, 69.6881,



# 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

71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491

### Protanopia

65.5380, 69.7601, 49.0405

### Deuteranopia

71.2019, 69.7255, 47.2417



## Tritanopia

75.4878, 69.5077, 75.7674

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491

**Protanomaly**

67.3324, 69.5587, 48.4054

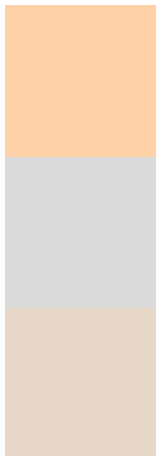
**Deuteranomaly**

71.2019, 69.7255, 47.2417

**Tritanomaly**

73.7366, 69.5727, 64.1861

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491

**Achromatopsia**

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

**Achromatomaly**

67.6808, 69.7599, 64.5414

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491 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, 209, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(255, 209, 168)  
}
```

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, 209, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 209, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491 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, 209, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 209, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 209, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 209, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 209, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 209,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.1083, 69.6881, 46.7491 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 209, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
209, 168) }
```

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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