

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.1846, 71.9496, 40.2728)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.1846, 71.9496, 40.2728)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.2902, 72.1608,  
40.3080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD799
RGB	255, 215, 153
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 60%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1568, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	36°, 100%, 80%
HSV	36°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080
YIQ	219.8920, 43.7420, -10.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

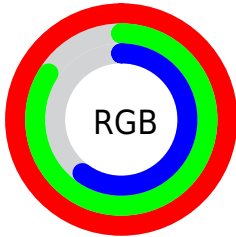
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	219, 255, 153
Decimal	16766873
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.05, 5.82, 35.78
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	88, 36.253, 80.767
Yxy	72.1608, 0.3880, 0.3927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956953 (0xFFFFD799)
YUV	219.8920, -32.9778, 30.7897
Hunter-Lab	84.9475, 1.1438, 31.3299

# Details

The XYZ color **71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **50.2562, 52.1304, 102.0210**, and the grayscale version is **68.1551, 71.7045, 78.0862**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.3852, 97.3341, 73.8035**, and **37.9457, 37.9515, 17.6373** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.9368, 66.4719, 29.5531**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.2529, 78.3477, 53.4879**.

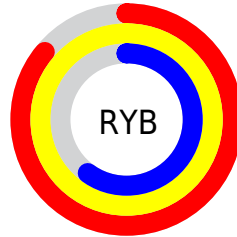
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (84%)

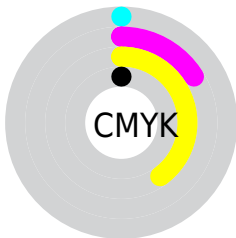
Blue (60%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (60%)

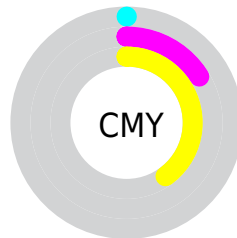


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)


Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080 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 71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 71.2902, 72.1608,  
40.3080


 71.2902, 72.1608,  
40.3080

454.2633,  
468.1011, 363.0107

 52.8624, 53.2900,  
27.4632


 120.0631,  
122.2851, 76.8745

 37.9200, 38.0344,  
17.6859


 151.1390,  
154.3075, 101.4333

 26.0975, 26.0094,  
10.5576

187.1616,  
191.4825, 130.7337

 17.0297, 16.8306,  
5.6598

228.4963,  
234.1945, 165.1944

 10.3511, 10.1138,  
2.5739

275.5085,  
282.8280, 205.2339

 5.6964, 5.4745,  
0.8789

328.5635,

 2.7003, 2.5283,

337.7673, 251.2708

0.0000

388.0266,  
399.3969, 303.7235

■ 0.9973, 0.8907,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 71.2902, 72.1608,  
40.3080

■ 71.2902, 72.1608,  
40.3080

■ 66.9368, 66.4719,  
29.5531

■ 76.2529, 78.3477,  
53.4879

■ 63.1556, 61.2538,  
21.0654

■ 81.8486, 85.0384,  
69.2282

■ 59.9132, 56.4913,  
14.6755

■ 88.1061, 92.2513,  
87.6594

■ 57.1699, 52.1638,  
10.1877

95.0499, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.8785, 48.2476,  
7.3687

■ 52.9639, 44.7078,  
5.8380

■ 52.9637, 44.7075,  
5.8379

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.6536, 72.1608, 47.1480



71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080



62.8566, 72.1608, 41.9167

# Triad

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



71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080



54.1804, 72.1608, 96.6998



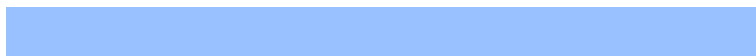
82.2936, 72.1608, 112.7140

# Complementary

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



71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080



50.2562, 52.1304, 102.0210

# 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.



74.6548, 72.1608, 132.0577



71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080



58.5955, 72.1608, 121.5451

# Square

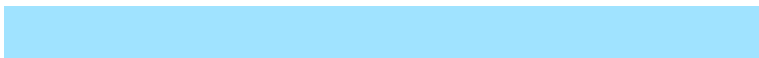
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080



53.4444, 72.1608, 71.1729



65.9524, 72.1608, 135.5912



86.3488, 72.1608, 86.4645



# Rectangle

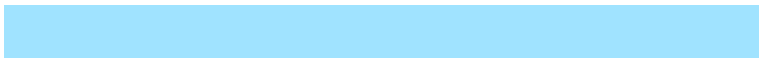
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080



58.2889, 72.1608, 47.7335



65.9524, 72.1608, 135.5912



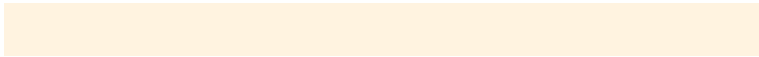
80.0310, 72.1608, 120.4521

# Sweetspot

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



71.2920, 72.1642, 40.3095



86.8000, 90.7658, 83.7505



62.3468, 47.9292, 56.8872



18.3994, 19.2225, 17.3927



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.



71.2920, 72.1642, 40.3095



67.7606, 67.5715, 31.5169



79.0964, 93.1964, 43.9578



18.9284, 19.8249, 18.9733



27.8243, 23.6599, 3.1003

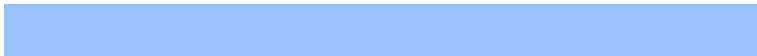


2.8156, 2.5165, 0.3373



# Inverse Universe

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



50.2562, 52.1304, 102.0210



44.1011, 45.0565, 100.9801



44.5872, 37.8110, 99.5559



17.5872, 18.5460, 22.9027



11.9468, 8.8033, 50.5041



1.2659, 1.0624, 4.9516



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

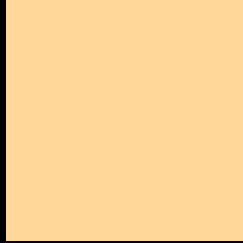
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080 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 71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.2902, 72.1608,



# 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

71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080

### Protanopia

67.0327, 72.2566, 41.4243

### Deuteranopia

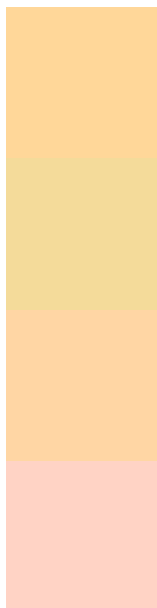
72.6373, 72.2934, 48.6537



## Tritanopia

77.2253, 72.1349, 78.9604

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080

## Protanomaly

68.4725, 72.2292, 40.9046

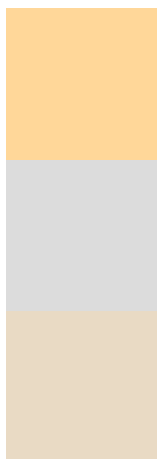
## Deuteranomaly

71.9874, 72.0335, 45.2317

## Tritanomaly

74.6123, 71.8797, 62.7650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

68.6395, 71.4520, 62.3985

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080 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, 215, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 215, 153)  
}
```

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, 215, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 215, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080 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, 215, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 215, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 215, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 215, 153); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 215, 153); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 215, 153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.2902, 72.1608, 40.3080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 215, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
215, 153) }
```

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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