

# Converting Colors

XYZ(74.3014, 76.8053, 45.5596)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(74.3014, 76.8053, 45.5596)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382)</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(74.2385, 76.6797,  
45.5382)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDFA3
RGB	255, 223, 163
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 64%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1255, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.36, 0.00
HSL	39°, 100%, 82%
HSV	39°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382
YIQ	225.7280, 38.3320, -11.8760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

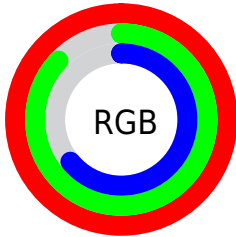
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	212, 255, 163
Decimal	16768931
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.17, 2.82, 33.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 33.610, 85.183
Yxy	76.6797, 0.3779, 0.3903
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959011 (0xFFFFDFA3)
YUV	225.7280, -30.9249, 25.6715
Hunter-Lab	87.5669, -1.9114, 30.4638

# Details

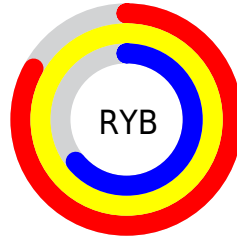
The XYZ color **74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **52.6688, 54.0349, 102.2615**, and the grayscale version is **72.2908, 76.0555, 82.8245**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897**, and **39.8978, 41.0233, 20.8544** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.8731, 71.2439, 33.9249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.1926, 82.5551, 59.6221**.

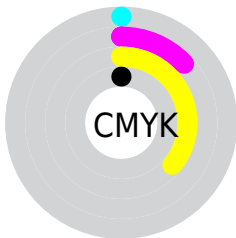
# Distribution



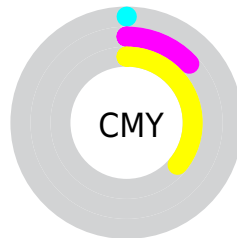
- Red (100%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (36%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382 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 74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 74.2385, 76.6797,  
45.5382


 74.2385, 76.6797,  
45.5382


464.3337,  
483.6713, 385.1724

 55.2812, 56.9900,  
31.5355


 124.2275,  
128.6872, 84.8544

 39.8617, 40.9972,  
20.7451


 155.9900,  
161.7739, 111.0051

 27.6144, 28.3169,  
12.7484


192.7516,  
200.0950, 142.0421

 18.1742, 18.5647,  
7.1268

234.8777,  
244.0350, 178.3841

 11.1756, 11.3562,  
3.4619

282.7335,  
293.9782, 220.4496

 6.2532, 6.3069,  
1.3350

336.6846,

 3.0418, 3.0326,

350.3091, 268.6572

0.0903

397.0962,  
413.4120, 323.4252

■ 1.1759, 1.1488,  
0.0000

■ 0.0872, 0.0193,  
0.0000

■ 74.2385, 76.6797,  
45.5382

■ 74.2385, 76.6797,  
45.5382

■ 69.8731, 71.2439,  
33.9249

■ 79.1926, 82.5551,  
59.6221

■ 66.0608, 66.2221,  
24.6302

■ 84.7569, 88.8733,  
76.3068

■ 62.7709, 61.6018,  
17.4925

■ 90.9589, 95.6510,  
95.7192

■ 59.9663, 57.3649,  
12.3272

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 57.6043, 53.4912,  
8.9182

■ 55.6318, 49.9560,  
6.9976

■ 54.9345, 48.6491,  
6.4949

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.4399, 76.6797, 51.1409



74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382



66.2603, 76.6797, 48.4059

# Triad

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



74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382



59.2946, 76.6797, 104.6283



86.8757, 76.6797, 112.5972

# Complementary

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



74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382



52.6688, 54.0349, 102.2615

# 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.



79.9303, 76.6797, 132.4062



74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382



64.0925, 76.6797, 127.2236

# Square

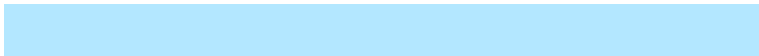
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382



58.0231, 76.6797, 79.6886



71.5416, 76.6797, 138.2124



90.0824, 76.6797, 87.4128

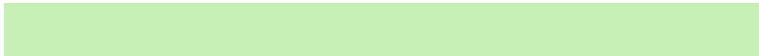


# Rectangle

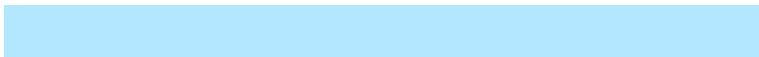
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382



62.0741, 76.6797, 55.0905



71.5416, 76.6797, 138.2124



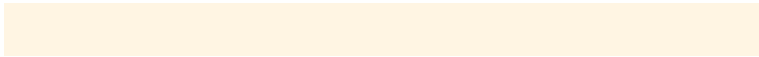
84.8762, 76.6797, 120.2815

# Sweetspot

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



74.2404, 76.6833, 45.5398



87.8249, 92.2566, 85.8153



64.2106, 51.4044, 58.2870



18.6193, 19.5508, 17.8096



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

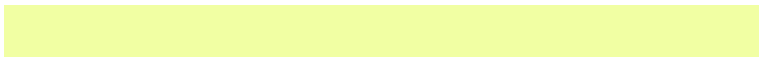
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



74.2404, 76.6833, 45.5398



71.1567, 72.8728, 37.2453



78.7150, 92.9004, 48.4342



18.9984, 19.9649, 18.9966



28.8496, 25.7104, 3.4421



2.9113, 2.7079, 0.3692



# Inverse Universe

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



52.6688, 54.0349, 102.2615



46.8219, 47.3378, 101.2771



49.2339, 42.7390, 100.2622



17.5196, 18.4108, 22.8802



11.4096, 7.7288, 50.3250



1.2085, 0.9477, 4.9325



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

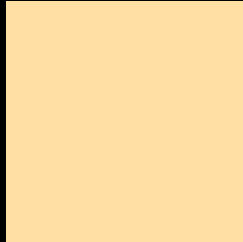
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

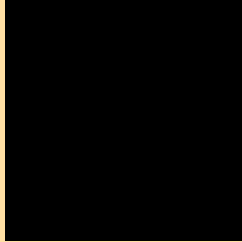
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.2385, 76.6797,



# 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

74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382

### Protanopia

71.5688, 76.8879, 46.6661

### Deuteranopia

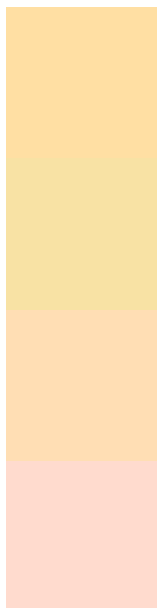
76.3907, 76.6906, 59.4917



## Tritanopia

80.3358, 76.5989, 85.4138

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382

## Protanomaly

72.6086, 77.0295, 46.1633

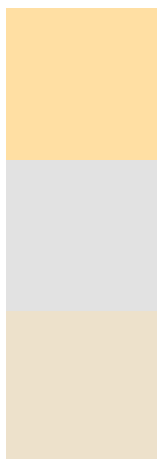
## Deuteranomaly

75.5995, 76.7978, 54.0190

## Tritanomaly

77.7121, 76.3793, 69.0393

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382

## Achromatopsia

72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8211

## Achromatomaly

72.6298, 76.1667, 67.3736

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382 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, 223, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 223, 163)  
}
```

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, 223, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 223, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382 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, 223, 163) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 223, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 223, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 223, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 223, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 223,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 74.2385, 76.6797, 45.5382 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 223, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
223, 163) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor