

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.5410, 76.9239, 53.2509)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.5410, 76.9239, 53.2509)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843)</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(75.4980, 76.7572,  
53.4843)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFDEB3
RGB	255, 222, 179
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 70%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1294, 0.2980
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.30, 0.00
HSL	34°, 100%, 85%
HSV	34°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843
YIQ	226.9650, 33.4710, -6.3770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

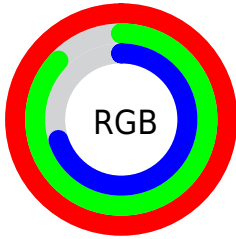
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 255, 179
Decimal	16768691
CIE Lab	90.21, 5.26, 25.32
CIE LCh	90, 25.856, 78.267
Yxy	76.7572, 0.3670, 0.3731
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294958771 (0xFFFFDEB3)
YUV	226.9650, -23.6467, 24.5867
Hunter-Lab	87.6112, 0.5009, 25.1329

# Details

The XYZ color **75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **60.1833, 63.8887, 103.7675**, and the grayscale version is **73.1393, 76.9482, 83.7966**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.9954, 98.7782, 92.8147**, and **40.6106, 41.0141, 25.5148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.3096, 70.1331, 40.1861**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.3601, 83.9651, 69.3617**.

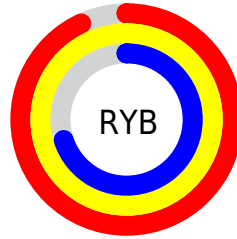
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (87%)

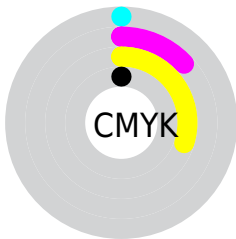
Blue (70%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (70%)

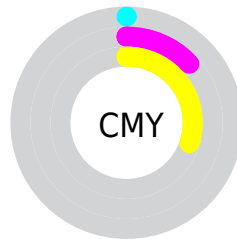


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)


Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843 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 75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 75.4980, 76.7572,  
53.4843

 75.4980, 76.7572,  
53.4843


468.5984,  
483.9358, 417.2593

 56.3166, 57.0536,  
37.7992


 126.0012,  
128.7967, 96.7654

 40.6948, 41.0483,  
25.5262


158.0537,  
161.9014, 125.1984

 28.2673, 28.3568,  
16.2470


195.1272,  
200.2419, 158.7178

 18.6687, 18.5948,  
9.5428

237.5872,  
244.2027, 197.7421

 11.5337, 11.3779,  
4.9953

285.7989,  
294.1680, 242.6899

 6.4970, 6.3216,  
2.1858

340.1278,

 3.1931, 3.0416,

350.5224, 293.9796

0.6662

400.9392,  
413.6502, 352.0299

■ 1.2567, 1.1535,  
0.0000

■ 0.1504, 0.0232,  
0.0000

■ 75.4980, 76.7572,  
53.4843

■ 75.4980, 76.7572,  
53.4843

■ 70.3096, 70.1331,  
40.1861

■ 81.3601, 83.9651,  
69.3617

■ 65.7595, 64.0647,  
29.3226

■ 87.9182, 91.7634,  
87.9427

■ 61.8167, 58.5362,  
20.7418

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 58.4452, 53.5270,  
14.2729

■ 55.6040, 49.0141,  
9.7203

■ 53.2451, 44.9718,  
6.8515

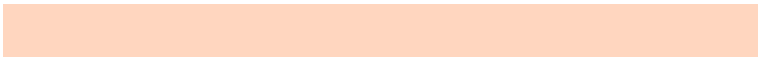
■ 51.2938, 41.3632,  
5.2948

■ 51.2579, 41.2959,  
5.2693

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.4970, 76.7572, 59.8424



75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843



69.1489, 76.7572, 54.2637

# Triad

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



75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843



61.8353, 76.7572, 95.1708



82.5745, 76.7572, 109.4254

# Complementary

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



75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843



60.1833, 63.8887, 103.7675

# Split Complementary

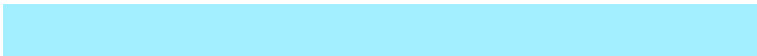
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



76.8991, 76.7572, 121.9025



75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843



65.0325, 76.7572, 112.8763

# Square

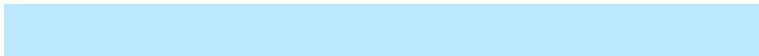
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843



61.5093, 76.7572, 76.5815



70.4706, 76.7572, 123.2508



85.7402, 76.7572, 90.9830



# Rectangle

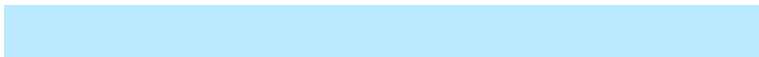
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843



65.5643, 76.7572, 58.7478



70.4706, 76.7572, 123.2508



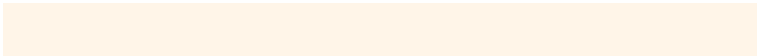
80.8821, 76.7572, 114.5659

# Sweetspot

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



75.4998, 76.7606, 53.4859



88.4760, 92.4159, 89.5560



69.3963, 58.3153, 70.6831



18.7220, 19.5284, 18.5460



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.



75.4998, 76.7606, 53.4859



72.2064, 72.5868, 44.9493



83.7527, 95.3212, 56.6335



18.8624, 19.6930, 18.9513



26.9347, 21.8806, 2.8038



2.7312, 2.3478, 0.3092



# Inverse Universe

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



60.1833, 63.8887, 103.7675



54.5639, 57.7650, 102.8817



53.6518, 49.5040, 101.3352



17.6517, 18.6750, 22.9242



12.5270, 9.9636, 50.6975



1.3259, 1.1826, 4.9716



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

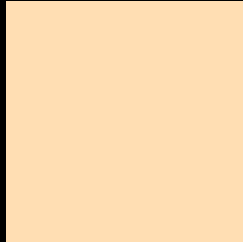
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

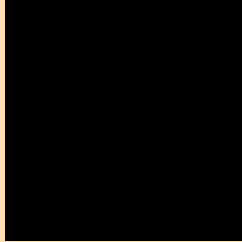
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.4980, 76.7572,



# 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

75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843

### Protanopia

72.0852, 76.9751, 54.7745

### Deuteranopia

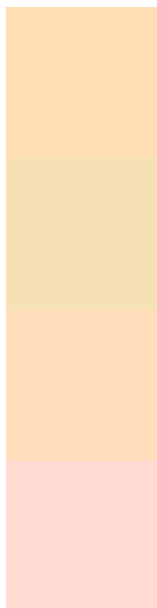
76.9468, 76.9130, 62.4199



## **Tritanopia**

80.4767, 76.6552, 86.1557

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843

## Protanomaly

73.1695, 76.7385, 54.1356

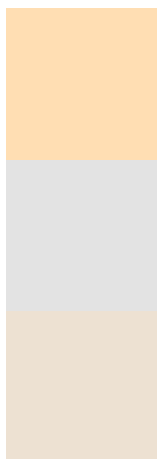
## Deuteranomaly

76.2818, 76.6470, 58.9180

## Tritanomaly

78.4552, 76.6765, 72.9524

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843

## Achromatopsia

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517

## Achromatomaly

73.4831, 76.5081, 71.8673

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843 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, 222, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 222, 179)  
}
```

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, 222, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 222, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843 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, 222, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 222, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 222, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 222, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 222, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 222,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 75.4980, 76.7572, 53.4843 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 222, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
222, 179) }
```

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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