

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.8665, 74.7407, 40.8465)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.8665, 74.7407, 40.8465)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.6286, 72.7048,  
40.8301)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD89A
RGB	255, 216, 154
RGB Percent	100%, 85%, 60%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1529, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	37°, 100%, 80%
HSV	37°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301
YIQ	220.5930, 43.1460, -11.0140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

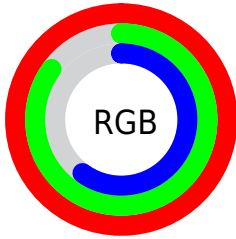
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 255, 154
Decimal	16767130
CIE Lab	88.31, 5.41, 35.62
CIE LCh	88, 36.024, 81.362
Yxy	72.7048, 0.3868, 0.3927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957210 (0xFFFFD89A)
YUV	220.5930, -32.8303, 30.1749
Hunter-Lab	85.2671, 0.7314, 31.2960

# Details

The XYZ color **71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **50.4459, 52.2283, 102.0300**, and the grayscale version is **68.6450, 72.2199, 78.6475**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.5086, 97.3834, 74.4536**, and **38.1691, 38.3194, 17.9550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.2796, 67.0521, 29.9922**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.5836, 78.8470, 54.0972**.

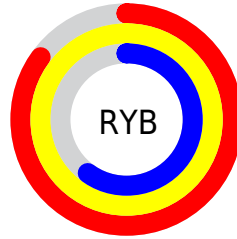
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (85%)

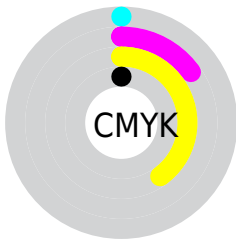
Blue (60%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (60%)

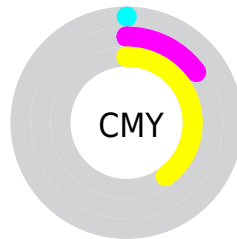


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)


Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301 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 71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 71.6286, 72.7048,  
40.8301


 71.6286, 72.7048,  
40.8301


455.4256,  
469.9911, 365.2656

 53.1397, 53.7346,  
27.8677


 120.5420,  
123.0580, 77.6768

 38.1422, 38.3895,  
17.9877

 151.6973,  
155.2099, 102.3981

 26.2708, 26.2852,  
10.7718


187.8053,  
192.5244, 131.8761

 17.1601, 17.0371,  
5.8014

229.2316,  
235.3860, 166.5294

 10.4447, 10.2609,  
2.6579

276.3414,  
284.1791, 206.7764

 5.7593, 5.5723,  
0.9221

329.5001,

 2.7385, 2.5868,

339.2880, 253.0358

0.0000

389.0730,  
401.0972, 305.7260

■ 1.0171, 0.9200,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 71.6286, 72.7048,  
40.8301

■ 71.6286, 72.7048,  
40.8301

■ 67.2796, 67.0521,  
29.9922

■ 76.5836, 78.8470,  
54.0972

■ 63.4996, 61.8620,  
21.4263

■ 82.1679, 85.4843,  
69.9284

■ 60.2557, 57.1196,  
14.9639

■ 88.4101, 92.6345,  
88.4538

■ 57.5082, 52.8047,  
10.4104

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 55.2107, 48.8941,  
7.5346

■ 53.2916, 45.3544,  
5.9743

■ 53.2208, 45.2216,  
5.9236

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.0030, 72.7048, 47.5150



71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301



63.2279, 72.7048, 42.6104

# Triad

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



71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301



54.7598, 72.7048, 97.7871



82.9076, 72.7048, 112.7370

# Complementary

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



71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301



50.4459, 52.2283, 102.0300

# 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.



75.3328, 72.7048, 132.2457



71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301



59.2423, 72.7048, 122.4395

# Square

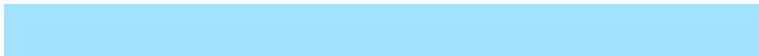
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301



53.9479, 72.7048, 72.2312



66.6389, 72.7048, 136.1249



86.8614, 72.7048, 86.5250

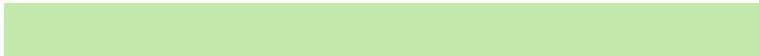


# Rectangle

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



71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301



58.6980, 72.7048, 48.5571



66.6389, 72.7048, 136.1249



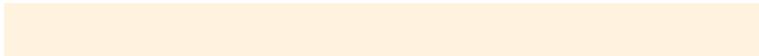
80.6719, 72.7048, 120.5053

# Sweetspot

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



71.6304, 72.7082, 40.8316



86.8551, 90.8760, 83.7688



62.5787, 48.2850, 57.2972



18.4124, 19.2485, 17.3970



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

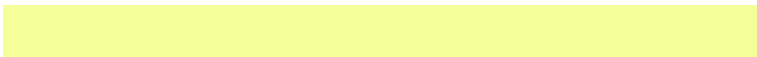
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



71.6304, 72.7082, 40.8316



67.9394, 67.9292, 31.5765



79.2143, 93.2476, 44.3964



18.9378, 19.8439, 18.9765



27.9582, 23.9275, 3.1449



2.8282, 2.5417, 0.3415



# Inverse Universe

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



50.4459, 52.2283, 102.0300



43.9521, 44.7587, 100.9305



44.9369, 38.2353, 99.6194



17.5780, 18.5276, 22.8997



11.8695, 8.6486, 50.4783



1.2577, 1.0461, 4.9489



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

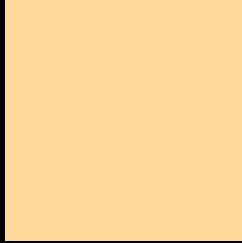
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301 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 71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.6286, 72.7048,



# 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

71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301

### Protanopia

67.7186, 72.9936, 41.9725

### Deuteranopia

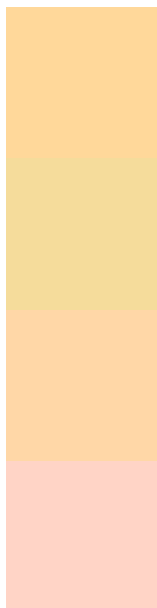
73.1804, 72.9169, 50.2617



## Tritanopia

77.6059, 72.6809, 79.7506

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301

## Protanomaly

69.1658, 72.9654, 41.4487

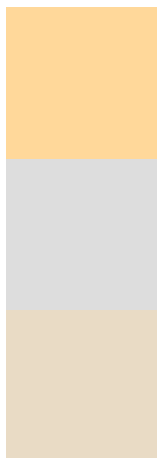
## Deuteranomaly

72.5155, 72.6509, 46.7603

## Tritanomaly

74.9765, 72.4242, 63.4537

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301

## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407

## Achromatomaly

69.0138, 72.0179, 63.0867

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301 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, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 216, 154)  
}
```

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, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 216, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301 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, 154) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 216, 154) }
```

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, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 216, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 216, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 216,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.6286, 72.7048, 40.8301 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, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
216, 154) }
```

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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