

# Converting Colors

XYZ(77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527)</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(77.0855, 83.7199,  
56.3527)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7EDB6
RGB	247, 237, 182
RGB Percent	97%, 93%, 71%
CMY	0.0314, 0.0706, 0.2863
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.26, 0.03
HSL	51°, 80%, 84%
HSV	51°, 26%, 97%
XYZ	77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527
YIQ	233.7200, 23.6150, -14.9850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

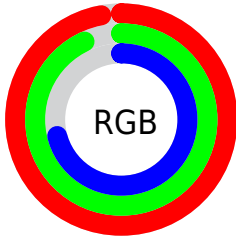
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">194, 247, 182</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16248246</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.33, -4.96, 27.92</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 28.359, 100.079</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.7199, 0.3550, 0.3855</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294438326 (0xFFF7EDB6)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">233.7200, -25.4980, 11.6466</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.4986, -9.7403, 27.5331</a>

# Details

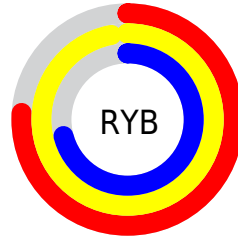
The XYZ color **77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **54.9294, 54.3586, 95.5933**, and the grayscale version is **78.1710, 82.2420, 89.5615**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.4326, 98.9530, 95.1170**, and **41.7215, 45.5799, 27.3677** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.6675, 80.6147, 43.7112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.9814, 87.0594, 71.3767**.

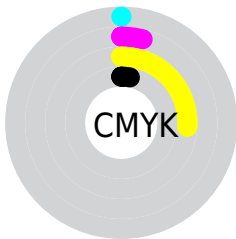
# Distribution



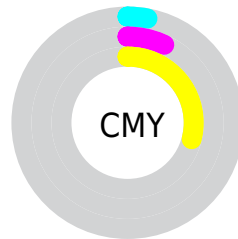
- Red (97%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527 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 77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



77.0855, 83.7199,  
56.3527

77.0855, 83.7199,  
56.3527

473.9430,  
507.3826, 428.4449

57.6232, 62.7842,  
40.0799

128.2324,  
138.5833, 101.0110

41.7479, 45.6667,  
27.2866

160.6477,  
173.2798, 130.2336

29.0942, 31.9829,  
17.5542

198.1113,  
213.3320, 164.6098

19.2967, 21.3484,  
10.4643

240.9888,  
259.1243, 204.5583

11.9902, 13.3789,  
5.5983

289.6453,  
311.0411, 250.4975

6.8091, 7.6900,  
2.5376

344.4463,

3.3883, 3.8972,

369.4669, 302.8459

0.8600

405.7570,  
434.7859, 362.0223

■ 1.3623, 1.6162,  
0.0000

■ 0.2291, 0.3685,  
0.0000

■ 77.0855, 83.7199,  
56.3527

■ 77.0855, 83.7199,  
56.3527

■ 73.6675, 80.6147,  
43.7112

■ 80.9814, 87.0594,  
71.3767

■ 70.6971, 77.7226,  
33.3222

■ 85.3708, 90.6309,  
88.8935

■ 68.1505, 75.0369,  
25.0517

■ 90.0985, 94.3754,  
108.0753

■ 65.9991, 72.5458,  
18.7488

■ 91.2806, 96.7396,  
108.4693

■ 64.2101, 70.2361,  
14.2429

■ 92.1680, 98.5143,  
108.7651

■ 62.7457, 68.0923,  
11.3345

■ 61.5583, 66.0952,  
9.7745

■ 61.1635, 65.3853,  
9.3970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

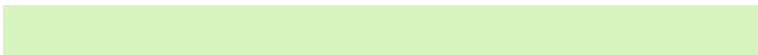
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.5691, 83.7199, 57.6889



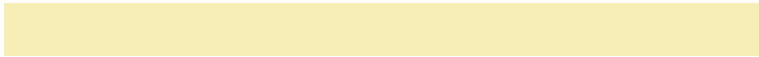
77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527



70.6776, 83.7199, 63.1608

# Triad

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



77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527



69.0794, 83.7199, 120.2952



93.8582, 83.7199, 105.9060

# Complementary

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



77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527



54.9294, 54.3586, 95.5933

# 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.



89.1857, 83.7199, 126.4006



77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527



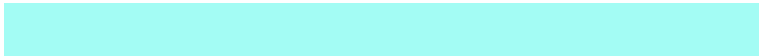
74.7781, 83.7199, 135.5672

# Square

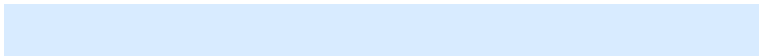
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527



66.2505, 83.7199, 98.5483



82.1140, 83.7199, 137.9614

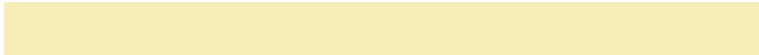


94.5721, 83.7199, 84.1443

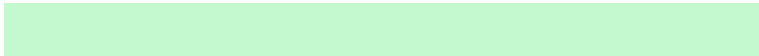


# Rectangle

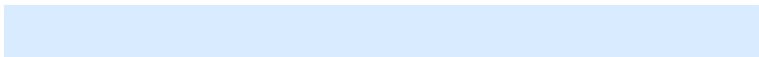
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527



67.7602, 83.7199, 72.1360



82.1140, 83.7199, 137.9614



92.6852, 83.7199, 113.2577

# Sweetspot

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



77.0877, 83.7237, 56.3545



90.9451, 96.7700, 92.1798



64.6936, 57.0739, 57.9624



19.3093, 20.5868, 19.1003



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.



77.0877, 83.7237, 56.3545



80.7087, 88.0668, 52.4832



72.8604, 85.9607, 57.0091



17.6849, 18.8540, 17.5047



32.4324, 34.7505, 4.9981



2.9079, 3.1690, 0.4584



# Inverse Universe

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



54.9294, 54.3586, 95.5933



52.9200, 51.2455, 101.7099



58.3280, 52.9628, 95.1448



15.7868, 16.3380, 20.8641



9.3091, 4.4119, 46.8990

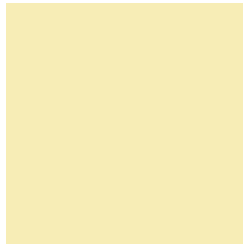


0.8783, 0.5079, 4.1420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

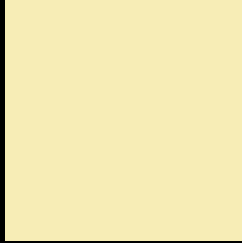
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527 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 77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 77.0855, 83.7199,



# 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

77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527

### Protanopia

78.1937, 83.4483, 55.7019

### Deuteranopia

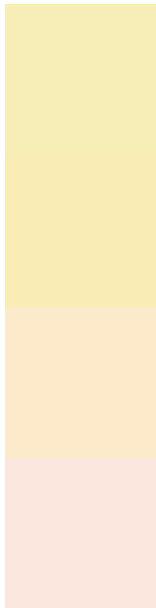
82.2342, 83.8283, 75.4646



## Tritanopia

85.6180, 83.4006, 98.7742

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527

## Protanomaly

77.7603, 83.6511, 55.7639

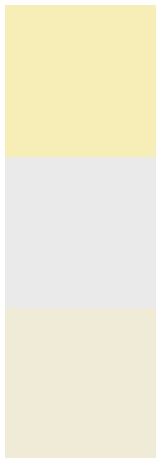
## Deuteranomaly

80.2284, 83.8054, 67.8247

## Tritanomaly

82.0401, 83.1750, 81.5424

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527

## Achromatopsia

78.2058, 82.2786, 89.6014

## Achromatomaly

77.5707, 82.6737, 76.1592

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527 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(247, 237, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 237, 182)  
}
```

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(247, 237, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 237, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527 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(247, 237, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 237, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 237, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 237, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 237, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 237,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 77.0855, 83.7199, 56.3527 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 237, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
237, 182) }
```

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