

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.9638, 76.2717, 49.3109)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.9638, 76.2717, 49.3109)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736)</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(72.4806, 71.8271,  
49.0736)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD5AC
RGB	255, 213, 172
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 67%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1647, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	30°, 100%, 84%
HSV	30°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736
YIQ	220.8840, 38.1930, -3.8470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

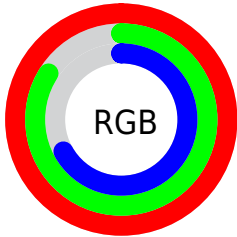
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 253, 172
Decimal	16766380
CIE Lab	87.89, 9.02, 25.77
CIE LCh	88, 27.305, 70.702
Yxy	71.8271, 0.3748, 0.3714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956460 (0xFFFFD5AC)
YUV	220.8840, -24.0998, 29.9197
Hunter-Lab	84.7509, 4.3427, 24.9947

# Details

The XYZ color **72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **59.1090, 64.0815, 103.8613**, and the grayscale version is **68.7924, 72.3750, 78.8164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.0036, 98.3814, 87.5919**, and **38.5826, 37.6559, 22.6876** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.1460, 64.7081, 36.3502**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.5471, 79.6572, 64.3608**.

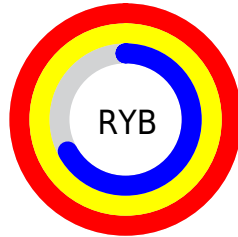
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (84%)

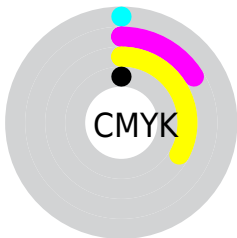
Blue (67%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (67%)

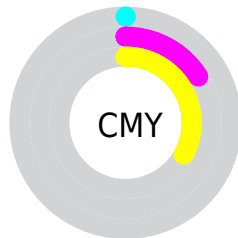


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)


Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736 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 72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 72.4806, 71.8271,  
49.0736

 72.4806, 71.8271,  
49.0736


458.3444,  
466.9396, 399.6628

 53.8382, 53.0174,  
34.3119


 121.7467,  
121.8107, 90.1829

 38.7025, 37.8167,  
22.8540


153.1011,  
153.7534, 117.3675

 26.7081, 25.8405,  
14.2814


189.4236,  
190.8426, 149.5301

 17.4895, 16.7043,  
8.1757

231.0795,  
233.4627, 187.0894

 10.6816, 10.0239,  
4.1182

278.4342,  
281.9980, 230.4637

 5.9189, 5.4148,  
1.6904

331.8530,

 2.8360, 2.4926,

336.8330, 280.0717

0.3541

391.7013,  
398.3521, 336.3319

■ 1.0676, 0.8730,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.4806, 71.8271,  
49.0736

■ 72.4806, 71.8271,  
49.0736

■ 67.1460, 64.7081,  
36.3502

■ 78.5471, 79.6572,  
64.3608

■ 62.5047, 58.2673,  
26.0421

■ 85.3705, 88.2098,  
82.3400

■ 58.5227, 52.4839,  
17.9924

■ 92.9813, 97.5086,  
103.1361

■ 55.1603, 47.3317,  
12.0233

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.3722, 42.7818,  
7.9300

■ 50.1048, 38.8016,  
5.4648

■ 48.6984, 36.1769,  
4.4162

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.1820, 71.8271, 57.1243



72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736



65.9764, 71.8271, 48.0637

# Triad

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



72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736



56.7183, 71.8271, 85.0396



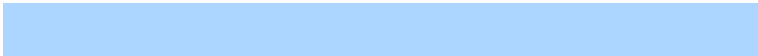
76.7422, 71.8271, 108.5780

# Complementary

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



72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736



59.1090, 64.0815, 103.8613

# 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.



70.6152, 71.8271, 118.8807



72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736



59.2324, 71.8271, 103.9284

# Square

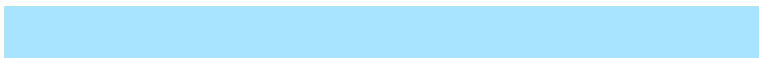
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736



57.1475, 71.8271, 66.9726



64.2248, 71.8271, 117.0558



80.7483, 71.8271, 90.6335



# Rectangle

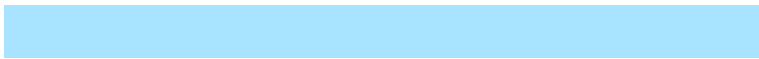
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736



62.0893, 71.8271, 51.3083



64.2248, 71.8271, 117.0558



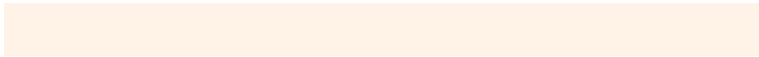
74.8467, 71.8271, 113.1692

# Sweetspot

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



72.4824, 71.8304, 49.0751



87.2341, 90.5078, 87.3673



68.2437, 55.6661, 71.3598



18.4503, 19.0998, 18.1019



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.



72.4824, 71.8304, 49.0751



68.9582, 67.1561, 40.5810



84.0068, 94.8791, 52.9165



18.7505, 19.4692, 18.9140



25.5949, 19.2009, 2.3572

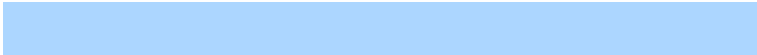


2.6012, 2.0877, 0.2659

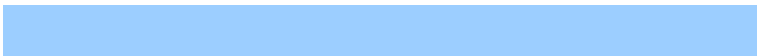


# Inverse Universe

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



59.1090, 64.0815, 103.8613



53.7127, 58.3218, 103.0340



50.0812, 46.0259, 100.8520



17.7627, 18.8969, 22.9612



13.6844, 12.2784, 51.0833



1.4417, 1.4141, 5.0102



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736 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 72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

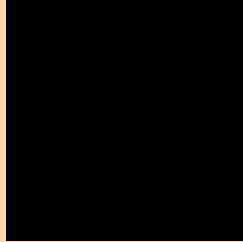
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.4806, 71.8271,

49.0736.

# 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

72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736

### Protanopia

67.2627, 71.7740, 50.8661

### Deuteranopia

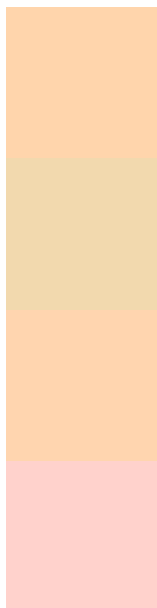
72.9701, 72.0228, 51.6508



## Tritanopia

76.9807, 71.6457, 78.8789

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736

## Protanomaly

69.0708, 71.5589, 50.2162

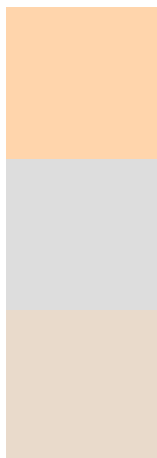
## Deuteranomaly

72.7721, 71.9436, 50.6084

## Tritanomaly

75.1857, 71.7128, 67.0060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736

## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407

## Achromatomaly

69.4552, 71.7782, 66.6938

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736 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, 213, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 213, 172)  
}
```

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, 213, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 213, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736 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, 213, 172) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 213, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 213, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 213, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 213, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 213,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.4806, 71.8271, 49.0736 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 213, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
213, 172) }
```

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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