

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.2612, 91.7004, 53.9384)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.2612, 91.7004, 53.9384)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(81.3478, 91.7904,  
53.9873)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAFAAF
RGB	250, 250, 175
RGB Percent	98%, 98%, 69%
CMY	0.0196, 0.0196, 0.3137
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.30, 0.02
HSL	60°, 88%, 83%
HSV	60°, 30%, 98%
XYZ	81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873
YIQ	241.4500, 24.0750, -23.3250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

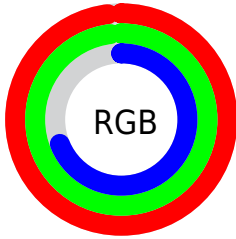
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	175, 250, 175
Decimal	16448175
CIELab	96.73, -11.20, 36.07
CIELCh	97, 37.772, 107.253
Yxy	91.7904, 0.3582, 0.4041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294638255 (0xFFFAFAAF)
YUV	241.4500, -32.7598, 7.4984
Hunter-Lab	95.8073, -16.1025, 33.6553

# Details

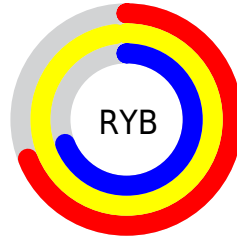
The XYZ color **81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **50.2680, 46.6784, 96.8083**, and the grayscale version is **84.2027, 88.5878, 96.4721**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.4238, 98.5495, 89.8047**, and **44.7970, 51.3262, 25.9582** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.1164, 90.9010, 42.2307**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0385, 92.8700, 68.1419**.

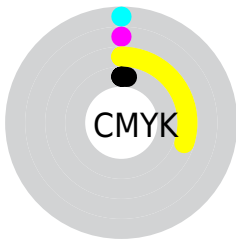
# Distribution



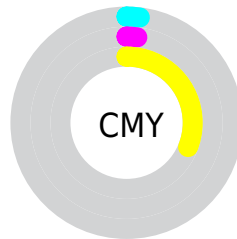
- Red (98%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873 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 81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 81.3478, 91.7904,  
53.9873

 81.3478, 91.7904,  
53.9873


488.1311,  
533.8379, 419.2348

 61.1404, 69.4666,  
38.1984


 134.1996,  
149.8229, 97.5118

 44.5914, 51.0918,  
25.8337


167.5747,  
186.3003, 126.0845

 31.3356, 36.2816,  
16.4746


206.0697,  
228.2643, 159.7555

 21.0076, 24.6518,  
9.7026

250.0500,  
276.0994, 198.9435

 13.2421, 15.8178,  
5.0992

299.8809,  
330.1899, 244.0668

 7.6736, 9.3953,  
2.2458

355.9279,

 3.9368, 4.9999,

390.9202, 295.5441

0.7006

418.5561,  
458.6747, 353.7940

■ 1.6665, 2.2472,  
0.0000

■ 0.4351, 0.7456,  
0.0000

■ 81.3478, 91.7904,  
53.9873

■ 81.3478, 91.7904,  
53.9873

■ 79.1164, 90.9010,  
42.2307

■ 84.0385, 92.8700,  
68.1419

■ 77.3122, 90.1792,  
32.7340


■ 87.2047, 94.1365,  
84.8109


■ 75.9100, 89.6182,  
25.3539


■ 90.8703, 95.6029,  
104.1100

■ 74.8789, 89.2057,  
19.9285


■ 91.6651, 95.9209,  
108.2911


 74.1839, 88.9276,  
16.2724


 91.6659, 95.9213,  
108.2911

 73.7828, 88.7671,  
14.1646

 91.6666, 95.9217,  
108.2911

 73.6066, 88.6965,  
13.2407

 91.6674, 95.9221,  
108.2912

 91.6682, 95.9225,  
108.2912

 91.6690, 95.9229,  
108.2912

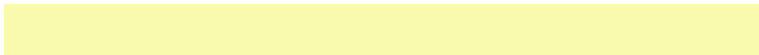
# Harmonies

## Analogous

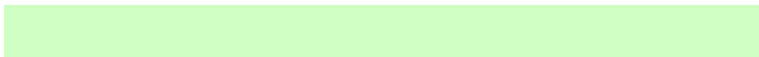
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



91.8104, 91.7904, 53.2046



81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873



73.1400, 91.7904, 65.3824

# Triad

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



81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873



74.1504, 91.7904, 149.1299



108.6302, 91.7904, 113.3593

# Complementary

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



81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873



50.2680, 46.6784, 96.8083

# 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.



103.0538, 91.7904, 144.9393



81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873



82.8316, 91.7904, 168.2273

# Square

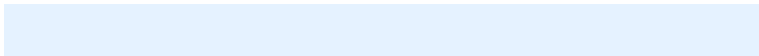
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873



69.2211, 91.7904, 118.2411



93.4185, 91.7904, 166.5549



108.1517, 91.7904, 83.6394

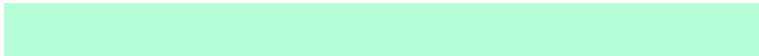


# Rectangle

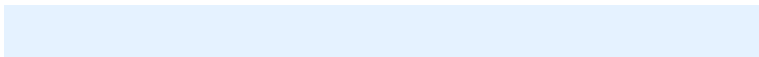
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873



69.7942, 91.7904, 79.0653



93.4185, 91.7904, 166.5549



107.3839, 91.7904, 124.2087

# Sweetspot

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



81.3501, 91.7945, 53.9892



91.5719, 98.6087, 90.5882



62.4953, 54.0814, 47.7036



19.4884, 21.0616, 18.8015



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

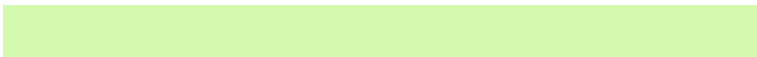
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



81.3501, 91.7945, 53.9892



83.6259, 95.4300, 48.7566



69.2228, 85.5427, 53.4217



18.7273, 20.1907, 18.3726



39.0410, 47.0447, 7.0228



3.6159, 4.3572, 0.6504



# Inverse Universe

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



50.2680, 46.6784, 96.8083



46.3296, 41.2940, 100.1364



59.8839, 51.6356, 97.2583



16.2833, 16.6431, 21.7395



9.1530, 3.6612, 48.1978

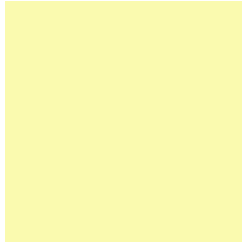


0.8478, 0.3391, 4.4640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

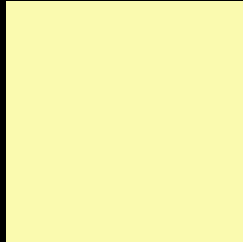
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

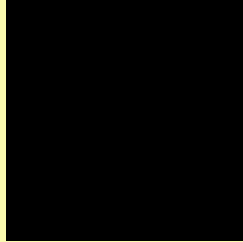
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873.



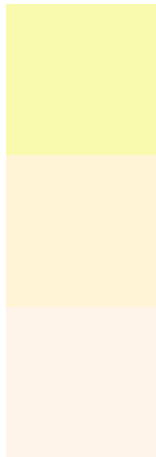
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.3478, 91.7904,



# 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

81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873

### Protanopia

86.0300, 91.4199, 76.7299

### Deuteranopia

88.4420, 91.9019, 90.9193



## Tritanopia

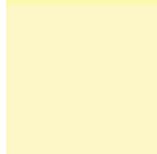
90.8815, 91.9200, 106.7183

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873



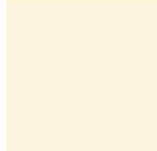
## Protanomaly

84.1941, 91.5743, 67.8817



## Deuteranomaly

85.4740, 91.5983, 76.1261



## Tritanomaly

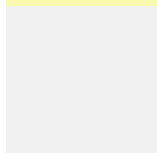
86.7510, 91.6237, 84.3470

# Monochromacy



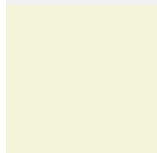
## Original Color

81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873



## Achromatopsia

83.6081, 87.9622, 95.7909



## Achromatomaly

82.1833, 88.9442, 78.4821

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873 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(250, 250, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 250, 175)  
}
```

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(250, 250, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 250, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873 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(250, 250, 175) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 250, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 250, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 250, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 250, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 250,  
175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.3478, 91.7904, 53.9873 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 250, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
250, 175) }
```

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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