

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.7749, 84.8912, 69.2024)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.7749, 84.8912, 69.2024)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(81.8474, 85.0363,  
69.2266)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEBCC
RGB	255, 235, 204
RGB Percent	100%, 92%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0784, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	36°, 100%, 90%
HSV	36°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266
YIQ	237.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

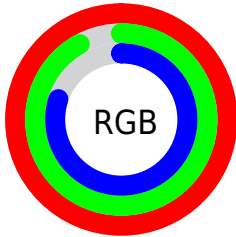
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 255, 204
Decimal	16772044
CIE Lab	93.90, 1.99, 17.50
CIE LCh	94, 17.617, 83.514
Yxy	85.0363, 0.3466, 0.3602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294962124 (0xFFFFEBC)
YUV	237.4460, -16.4889, 15.3949
Hunter-Lab	92.2151, -2.9452, 20.0411

# Details

The XYZ color **81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.6068, 73.3666, 105.1002**, and the grayscale version is **80.9532, 85.1690, 92.7491**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.9138, 46.4480, 35.4523** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.2541, 78.3499, 53.4882**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1065, 92.2522, 87.6594**.

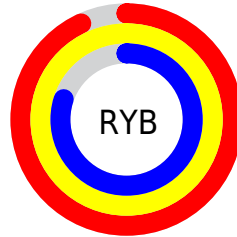
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (92%)

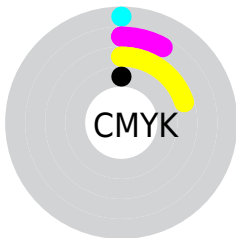
Blue (80%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (80%)

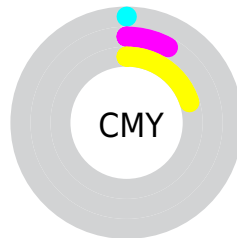


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)


Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266 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 81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 81.8474, 85.0363,  
69.2266

 81.8474, 85.0363,  
69.2266


489.7794,  
511.7482, 476.5453

 61.5534, 63.8714,  
50.4234


134.8969,  
140.4239, 119.7759

 44.9262, 46.5465,  
35.3764


168.3832,  
175.4153, 152.3591

 31.6003, 32.6773,  
23.6671

206.9976,  
215.7844, 190.3727

 21.2105, 21.8793,  
14.8769

251.1055,  
261.9155, 234.2352

 13.3913, 13.7683,  
8.5874

301.0723,  
314.1931, 284.3651

 7.7774, 7.9597,  
4.3799

357.2633,

 4.0034, 4.0692,

373.0014, 341.1811

1.8360

420.0439,  
438.7250, 405.1017

■ 1.7041, 1.7123,  
0.4515

■ 0.4588, 0.4316,  
0.0000

■ 81.8474, 85.0363,  
69.2266

■ 81.8474, 85.0363,  
69.2266

■ 76.2541, 78.3499,  
53.4882

■ 88.1065, 92.2522,  
87.6594

■ 71.2934, 72.1669,  
40.3099

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 66.9384, 66.4751,  
29.5536

■ 63.1574, 61.2574,  
21.0660

■ 59.9152, 56.4952,  
14.6761

■ 57.1720, 52.1679,  
10.1883

■ 54.8807, 48.2520,  
7.3694

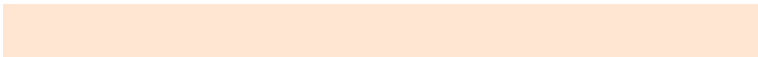
■ 52.9661, 44.7122,  
5.8388

■ 52.9660, 44.7120,  
5.8387

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.3062, 85.0363, 73.3391



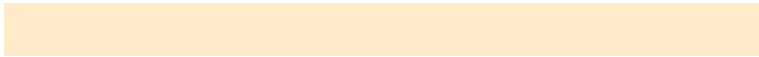
81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266



77.2797, 85.0363, 70.8699

# Triad

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



81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266



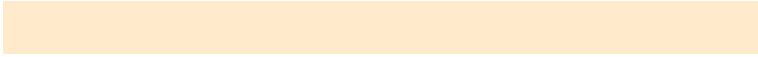
72.8342, 85.0363, 103.2811



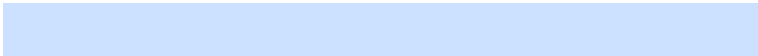
88.2938, 85.0363, 108.8118

# Complementary

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



81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266



69.6068, 73.3666, 105.1002

# Split Complementary

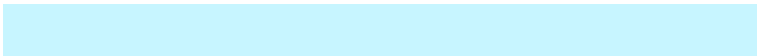
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



84.4760, 85.0363, 118.3484



81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266



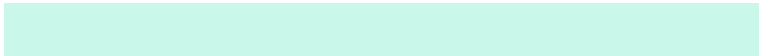
75.5799, 85.0363, 114.9455

# Square

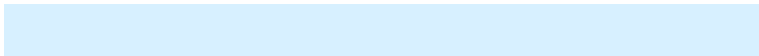
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266



72.1914, 85.0363, 89.7032



79.8101, 85.0363, 120.6948



90.1198, 85.0363, 95.5382

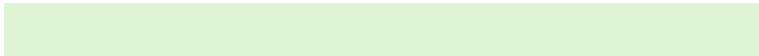


# Rectangle

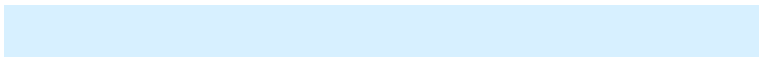
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266



74.7730, 85.0363, 75.0951



79.8101, 85.0363, 120.6948



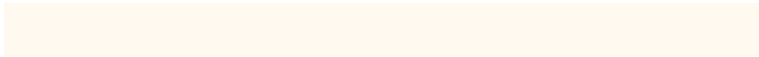
87.1939, 85.0363, 112.6108

# Sweetspot

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



81.8495, 85.0400, 69.2284



90.7998, 95.2858, 95.8110



76.3424, 69.8503, 80.2654



19.3391, 20.2878, 20.2159



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

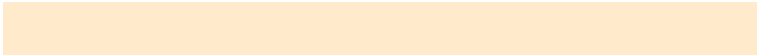


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

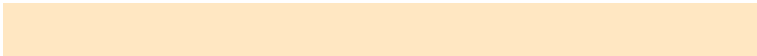


# Same Dimension

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



81.8495, 85.0400, 69.2284



79.5329, 82.3016, 62.6152



86.0479, 96.1853, 71.1584



18.9285, 19.8251, 18.9733



27.8255, 23.6621, 3.1007



2.8157, 2.5168, 0.3374



# Inverse Universe

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



69.6068, 73.3666, 105.1002



65.2647, 68.6986, 104.4281



65.9666, 63.9768, 103.4797



17.5871, 18.5458, 22.9027



11.9462, 8.8019, 50.5039



1.2658, 1.0623, 4.9516



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266 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 81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266 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 81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266.



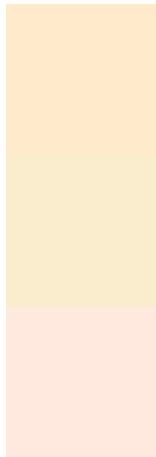
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.8474, 85.0363,

69.2266.

# 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

81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266

### Protanopia

80.3706, 85.1159, 69.9506

### Deuteranopia

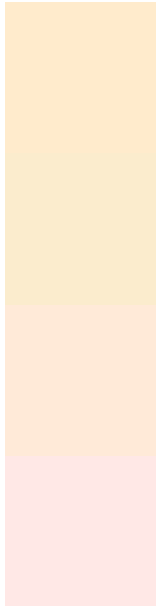
83.6982, 84.8655, 81.7814



## Tritanopia

86.2973, 85.0044, 98.2453

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266

## Protanomaly

80.7986, 84.9079, 69.8879

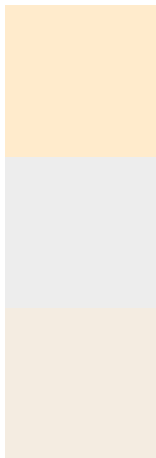
## Deuteranomaly

83.0575, 85.0635, 77.0070

## Tritanomaly

84.3795, 84.6864, 86.7617

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266

## Achromatopsia

80.4953, 84.6873, 92.2245

## Achromatomaly

80.8943, 84.6602, 83.3116

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266 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, 235, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 235, 204)  
}
```

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, 235, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 235, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266 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".

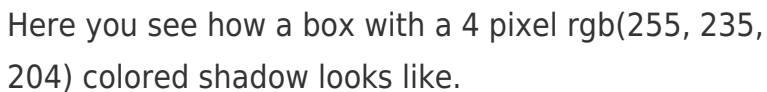
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 235, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 235, 204) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 235, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 235, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 235, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 235,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.8474, 85.0363, 69.2266 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 235, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
235, 204) }
```

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