

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.1507, 95.2403, 46.2398)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.1507, 95.2403, 46.2398)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(83.1716, 95.2486,  
46.3490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFF9E
RGB	255, 255, 158
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 62%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.38, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 81%
HSV	60°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490
YIQ	243.9420, 31.1370, -30.1670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

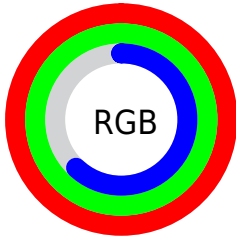
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	158, 255, 158
Decimal	16777118
CIELab	98.13, -13.71, 46.33
CIElCh	98, 48.317, 106.483
Yxy	95.2486, 0.3700, 0.4238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967198 (0xFFFFFFFF9E)
YUV	243.9420, -42.3694, 9.6979
Hunter-Lab	97.5954, -18.6728, 40.1594

# Details

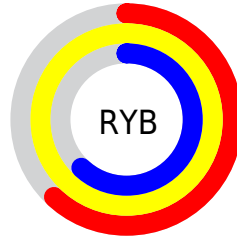
The XYZ color **83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **44.3785, 38.9441, 99.7857**, and the grayscale version is **86.2525, 90.7443, 98.8206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.1376, 97.6350, 77.7657**, and **45.7698, 53.2784, 21.2360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.1994, 94.4597, 35.9636**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.5997, 96.2199, 59.1354**.

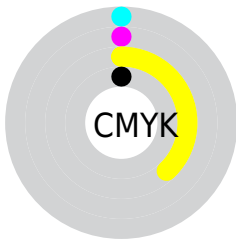
# Distribution



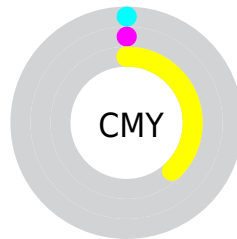
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490 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 83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 83.1716, 95.2486,  
46.3490


 83.1716, 95.2486,  
46.3490


494.1335,  
544.9605, 388.5282

 62.6491, 72.3419,  
32.1707


 136.7431,  
154.6080, 86.0808

 45.8150, 53.4380,  
21.2260


 170.5227,  
191.8295, 112.4714

 32.3039, 38.1526,  
13.0964


209.4522,  
234.5914, 143.7698

 21.7504, 26.1011,  
7.3635

253.8968,  
283.2781, 180.3946

 13.7892, 16.8993,  
3.6086

304.2218,  
338.2739, 222.7643

 8.0549, 10.1627,  
1.4132

360.7927,

 4.1822, 5.5070,

399.9634, 271.2975

0.1520

423.9749,  
468.7308, 326.4126

■ 1.8057, 2.5477,  
0.0000

■ 0.5211, 0.9004,  
0.0000

■ 83.1716, 95.2486,  
46.3490

■ 83.1716, 95.2486,  
46.3490

■ 81.1994, 94.4597,  
35.9636

■ 85.5997, 96.2199,  
59.1354

■ 79.6540, 93.8416,  
27.8258

■ 88.5090, 97.3836,  
74.4555

■ 78.5041, 93.3817,  
21.7707

■ 91.9237, 98.7495,  
92.4369

■ 77.7139, 93.0656,  
17.6092

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 77.2408, 92.8763,  
15.1181

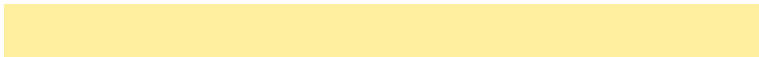
■ 77.0274, 92.7910,  
13.9943

■ 77.0000, 92.7800,  
13.8500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

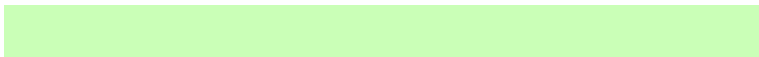
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.9100, 95.2486, 45.7534



83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490



72.5324, 95.2486, 59.4991

# Triad

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



83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490



73.3777, 95.2486, 169.5573



119.0221, 95.2486, 122.6101

# Complementary

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



83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490



44.3785, 38.9441, 99.7857

# 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.



111.2848, 95.2486, 165.7071



83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490



84.4381, 95.2486, 197.1312

# Square

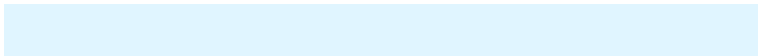
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490



67.2859, 95.2486, 126.9296



98.3121, 95.2486, 195.5653



118.5939, 95.2486, 83.5095

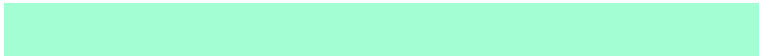


# Rectangle

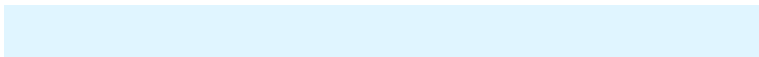
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490



68.2086, 95.2486, 76.1155



98.3121, 95.2486, 195.5653



117.2587, 95.2486, 137.2768

# Sweetspot

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



83.1718, 95.2487, 46.3503



90.8582, 98.3233, 86.8264



59.6392, 48.1834, 38.5061



19.3463, 21.0048, 18.0520



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

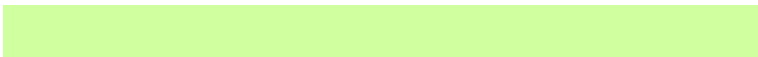
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



83.1718, 95.2487, 46.3503



81.5657, 94.6063, 37.8929



67.5249, 87.1824, 45.6180



19.5613, 21.0908, 19.1843



40.2342, 48.4795, 7.2369



3.9175, 4.7203, 0.7046



# Inverse Universe

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



44.3785, 38.9441, 99.7857



37.5272, 30.6887, 98.5534



55.8704, 44.8684, 100.3235



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657

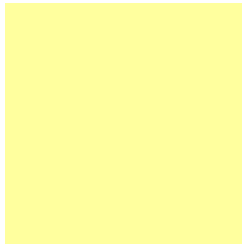


0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490 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 83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490 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 83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.1716, 95.2486,



# Color Blindness Simulation

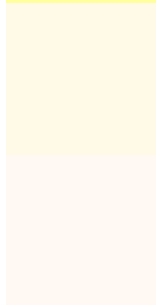
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490



### Protanopia

89.9911, 95.4574, 90.0260

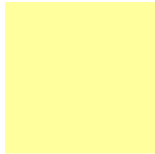
### Deuteranopia

90.9851, 94.8659, 98.3095

## **Tritanopia**

92.2304, 94.8734, 106.3798

# Trichromacy



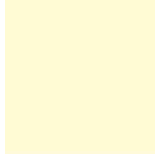
## Original Color

83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490



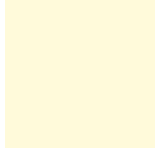
## Protanomaly

87.0698, 95.2886, 71.5611



## Deuteranomaly

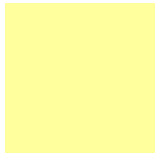
87.6208, 95.0078, 76.0076



## Tritanomaly

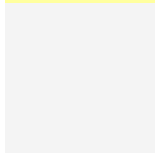
88.0805, 94.6932, 79.9649

# Monochromacy



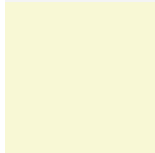
## Original Color

83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490



## Achromatopsia

85.9880, 90.4661, 98.5176



## Achromatomaly

84.2890, 91.8954, 76.2459

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490 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, 255, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 158)  
}
```

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, 255, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490 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, 255, 158) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 255, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.1716, 95.2486, 46.3490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 255, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 158) }
```

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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