

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.4783, 93.4367, 65.4233)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.4783, 93.4367, 65.4233)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(84.4646, 91.7671,  
65.4856)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF7C4
RGB	255, 247, 196
RGB Percent	100%, 97%, 77%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0313, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.23, 0.00
HSL	52°, 100%, 88%
HSV	52°, 23%, 100%
XYZ	84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856
YIQ	243.5780, 21.1390, -14.1650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

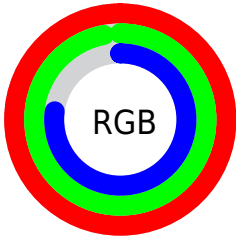
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 255, 196
Decimal	16775108
CIE Lab	96.73, -5.17, 25.53
CIE LCh	97, 26.052, 101.457
Yxy	91.7671, 0.3494, 0.3796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294965188 (0xFFFFF7C4)
YUV	243.5780, -23.4560, 10.0171
Hunter-Lab	95.7951, -10.2543, 26.5259

# Details

The XYZ color **84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **62.4073, 62.1397, 103.3127**, and the grayscale version is **85.8234, 90.2929, 98.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.7296, 99.8718, 107.2129**, and **46.8020, 51.2204, 33.0110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.7592, 88.6131, 51.1273**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.6873, 95.1656, 82.4524**.

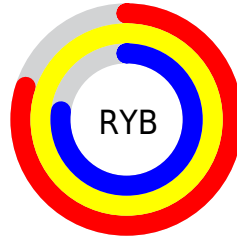
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (97%)

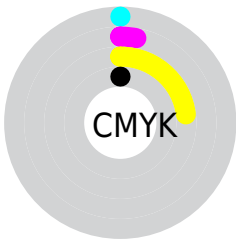
Blue (77%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (77%)

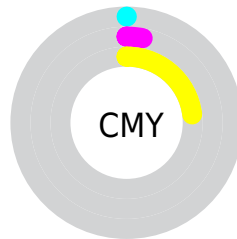


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856 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 84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.4646, 91.7671,  
65.4856

84.4646, 91.7671,  
65.4856

498.3652,  
533.7625, 462.8888

63.7201, 69.4472,  
47.4011

138.5428,  
149.7906, 114.3677

46.6848, 51.0760,  
32.9962

172.6072,  
186.2629, 146.0023

32.9935, 36.2691,  
21.8525

211.8423,  
228.2215, 182.9908

22.2807, 24.6421,  
13.5513

256.6134,  
276.0508, 225.7515

14.1810, 15.8106,  
7.6741

307.2858,  
330.1352, 274.7032

8.3292, 9.3902,  
3.8023

364.2251,

4.3599, 4.9966,

390.8590, 330.2643

1.5175

427.7964,  
458.6066, 392.8533

■ 1.9077, 2.2453,  
0.2309

■ 0.5813, 0.7445,  
0.0000

■ 84.4646, 91.7671,  
65.4856

■ 84.4646, 91.7671,  
65.4856

■ 80.7592, 88.6131,  
51.1273

■ 88.6873, 95.1656,  
82.4524

■ 77.5395, 85.6815,  
39.2403

■ 93.4441, 98.8061,  
102.1438

■ 74.7805, 82.9651,  
29.6838

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 72.4523, 80.4518,  
22.3003

■ 70.5210, 78.1279,  
16.9129

■ 68.9478, 75.9778,  
13.3169

■ 67.6852, 73.9823,  
11.2638

■ 66.9516, 72.6832,  
10.5005

# Harmonies

## Analogous

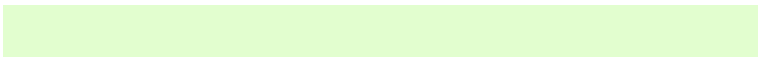
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



91.7601, 91.7671, 66.4601



84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856



78.2590, 91.7671, 72.7291

# Triad

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



84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856



77.1240, 91.7671, 128.9515



101.2111, 91.7671, 113.2492

# Complementary

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



84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856



62.4073, 62.1397, 103.3127

# 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.



96.8442, 91.7671, 133.1588



84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856



82.8358, 91.7671, 143.0601

# Square

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



84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856



74.1814, 91.7671, 108.1145



90.0385, 91.7671, 144.6990



101.7075, 91.7671, 92.1481

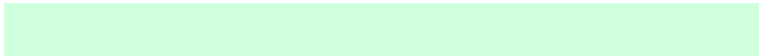


# Rectangle

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



84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856



75.4685, 91.7671, 81.9232



90.0385, 91.7671, 144.6990



100.1363, 91.7671, 120.3737

# Sweetspot

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



84.4668, 91.7711, 65.4875



91.5413, 97.3698, 94.2052



71.9820, 65.1414, 66.4435



19.5316, 20.7938, 19.9064



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.



84.4668, 91.7711, 65.4875



82.6010, 90.2063, 58.1859



79.7710, 93.0575, 65.9833



19.3390, 20.6462, 19.1102



35.0649, 38.1411, 5.5139



3.4697, 3.8247, 0.5554



# Inverse Universe

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



62.4073, 62.1397, 103.3127



56.8520, 55.6221, 102.3475



66.3021, 61.3991, 102.9645



17.2014, 17.7744, 22.7741



9.7990, 4.5075, 49.7882



1.0121, 0.5548, 4.8670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

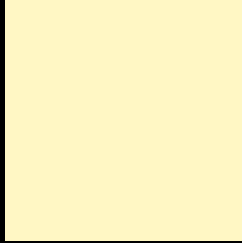
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

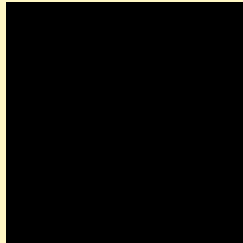
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856.



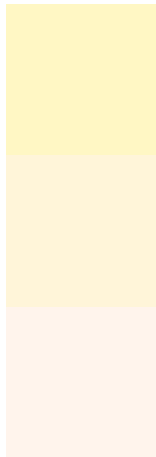
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.4646, 91.7671,

65.4856.

# 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

84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856

### Protanopia

86.4168, 91.5746, 78.7666

### Deuteranopia

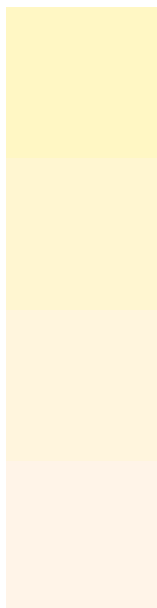
88.7310, 92.0175, 92.4414



## Tritanopia

90.5628, 91.7925, 105.0400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856

## Protanomaly

85.7044, 91.7750, 73.5188

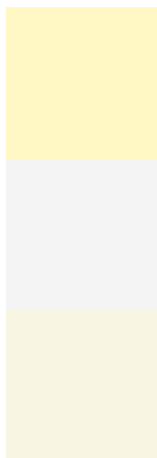
## Deuteranomaly

86.9436, 91.7853, 81.5405

## Tritanomaly

88.1562, 91.7876, 89.4144

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856

## Achromatopsia

85.9880, 90.4661, 98.5176

## Achromatomaly

85.2289, 90.8073, 85.7086

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856 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, 247, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(255, 247, 196)  
}
```

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, 247, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 247, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856 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, 247, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 247, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 247, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 247, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 247, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 247,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 84.4646, 91.7671, 65.4856 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 247, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
247, 196) }
```

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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