

# Converting Colors

XYZ(152.5489, 104.3380,  
35.1455)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(152.5489, 104.3380, 35.1455)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(63.1721, 58.1271,  
30.8118)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFBA87
RGB	255, 186, 135
RGB Percent	100%, 73%, 53%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2706, 0.4706
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.47, 0.00
HSL	26°, 100%, 76%
HSV	26°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118
YIQ	200.8170, 57.4950, -1.2330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

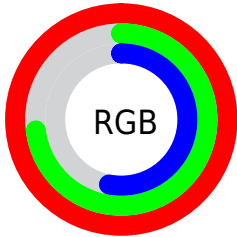
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 224, 135
Decimal	16759431
CIE Lab	80.81, 19.07, 35.61
CIE LCh	81, 40.390, 61.834
Yxy	58.1271, 0.4153, 0.3821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294949511 (0xFFFFBA87)
YUV	200.8170, -32.4478, 47.5185
Hunter-Lab	76.2411, 14.4801, 29.4076

# Details

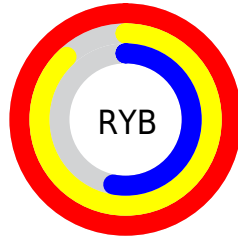
The XYZ color **63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **49.6336, 55.5543, 102.7146**, and the grayscale version is **55.5750, 58.4692, 63.6730**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.1774, 88.4384, 60.8832**, and **32.7527, 29.1509, 12.2879** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.6556, 51.6314, 21.4844**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.4384, 65.4343, 42.5113**.

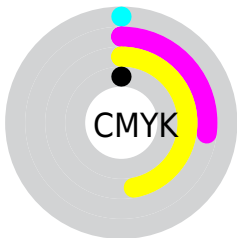
# Distribution



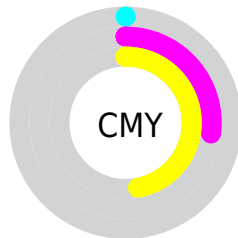
- Red (100%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118 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 63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 63.1721, 58.1271,  
30.8118

 63.1721, 58.1271,  
30.8118


425.8435,  
417.6594, 319.9946


 46.2396, 41.9108,  
20.1983


 108.4982,  
102.1079, 62.0197

 32.6404, 29.0315,  
12.3538


 137.6225,  
130.6413, 83.4513

 22.0090, 19.1046,  
6.8596

 171.5415,  
164.0491, 109.3259

 13.9802, 11.7459,  
3.2974

210.6204,  
202.7158, 140.0622

 8.1885, 6.5709,  
1.2484

255.2248,  
247.0258, 176.0787

 4.2686, 3.1952,  
0.0189

305.7198,

 1.8552, 1.2345,

297.3635, 217.7939

0.0000

362.4710,  
354.1132, 265.6264

0.5506, 0.0896,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

63.1721, 58.1271,  
30.8118

63.1721, 58.1271,  
30.8118

58.6556, 51.6314,  
21.4844

68.4384, 65.4343,  
42.5113

54.8438, 45.9073,  
14.3583

74.4874, 73.5739,  
56.7307

51.6929, 40.9234,  
9.2448

81.3550, 82.5766,  
73.6094

49.1506, 36.6421,  
5.9211

89.0734, 92.4688,  
93.2757

■ 47.1528, 33.0199, 95.0499, 100.0000,  
4.1037 108.9000

■ 46.6434, 32.0669,  
3.7312

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.0295, 58.1271, 42.0175



63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118



54.7362, 58.1271, 27.5795

# Triad

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



63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118



40.7145, 58.1271, 64.7723



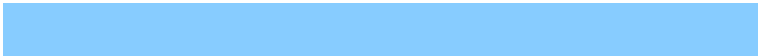
64.1495, 58.1271, 110.9003

# Complementary

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



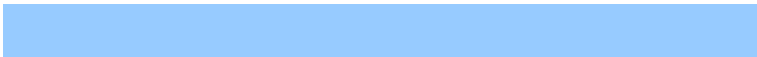
63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118



49.6336, 55.5543, 102.7146

# 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.



55.7631, 58.1271, 121.2153



63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118



42.7083, 58.1271, 90.7500

# Square

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



63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118



42.2773, 58.1271, 43.9856



48.0160, 58.1271, 113.0512



70.6325, 58.1271, 87.5500



# Rectangle

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



63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118



49.4936, 58.1271, 29.5034



48.0160, 58.1271, 113.0512



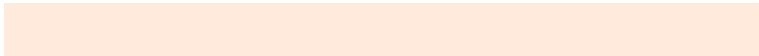
61.4321, 58.1271, 116.2383

# Sweetspot

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



63.1735, 58.1299, 30.8129



83.6237, 85.5063, 79.3220



60.9237, 42.9962, 62.8461



17.5545, 17.8576, 16.1096



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.



63.1735, 58.1299, 30.8129



59.0996, 52.2819, 22.3642



78.2656, 88.3140, 35.8436



18.6441, 19.2563, 18.8785



24.5129, 17.0369, 1.9965

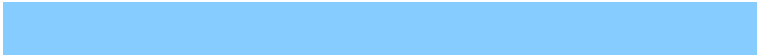


2.4923, 1.8699, 0.2296

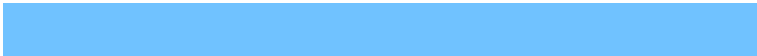


# Inverse Universe

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



49.6336, 55.5543, 102.7146



44.1169, 49.3965, 101.8170



38.1676, 32.6223, 98.8926



17.8703, 19.1122, 22.9971



15.0031, 14.9157, 51.5229



1.5691, 1.6690, 5.0527



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118 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 63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

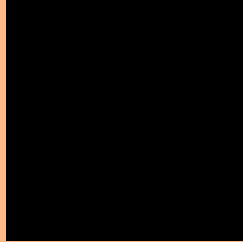
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.1721, 58.1271,



# 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

63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118

### Protanopia

54.3096, 58.4481, 33.6185

### Deuteranopia

59.4283, 58.1213, 30.6406



## Tritanopia

67.3895, 58.1580, 58.1259

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118

## Protanomaly

57.3551, 58.3329, 32.6625

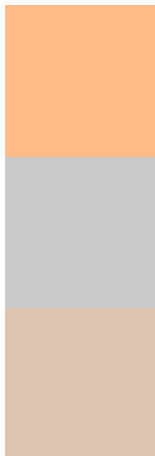
## Deuteranomaly

60.7226, 58.1410, 30.5762

## Tritanomaly

65.6199, 58.1055, 46.7867

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118

## Achromatopsia

55.5167, 58.4078, 63.6061

## Achromatomaly

57.4945, 58.0263, 49.7649

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118 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, 186, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 186, 135)  
}
```

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, 186, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 186, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118 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, 186, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 186, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 186, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 186, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.1721, 58.1271, 30.8118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 186, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
186, 135) }
```

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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