

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.4123, 61.4076, 43.8423)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.4123, 61.4076, 43.8423)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(61.6161, 61.6511,  
43.7743)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EBC8A4
RGB	235, 200, 164
RGB Percent	92%, 78%, 64%
CMY	0.0784, 0.2157, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.30, 0.08
HSL	30°, 64%, 78%
HSV	30°, 30%, 92%
XYZ	61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743
YIQ	206.3610, 32.4160, -3.7760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

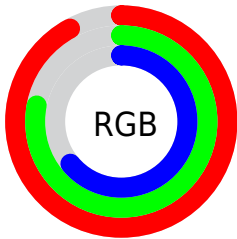
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	233, 235, 164
Decimal	15452324
CIE Lab	82.73, 7.19, 22.61
CIE LCh	83, 23.724, 72.370
Yxy	61.6511, 0.3689, 0.3691
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293642404 (0xFFEBC8A4)
YUV	206.3610, -20.8840, 25.1164
Hunter-Lab	78.5182, 2.6686, 21.9083

# Details

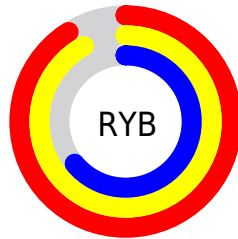
The XYZ color **61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **50.7281, 54.7359, 86.4889**, and the grayscale version is **59.0141, 62.0874, 67.6132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.7862, 97.8945, 81.1811**, and **31.5636, 31.1926, 19.6864** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.1055, 55.7180, 32.7502**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.7253, 68.1533, 56.9339**.

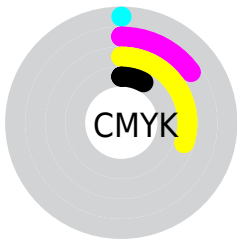
# Distribution



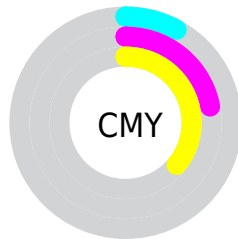
- Red (92%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743 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 61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.6161, 61.6511,  
43.7743

61.6161, 61.6511,  
43.7743

420.2693,  
430.6573, 377.8008

44.9770, 44.7508,  
30.1572

106.2636,  
107.2211, 82.1769

31.6405, 31.2612,  
19.7049

135.0026,  
136.6597, 107.7994

21.2413, 20.7978,  
11.9988

168.5058,  
171.0464, 138.2609

13.4139, 12.9763,  
6.6203

207.1383,  
210.7658, 173.9798

7.7932, 7.4122,  
3.1510

251.2655,  
256.2022, 215.3747

4.0136, 3.7212,  
1.1722

301.2528,

1.7098, 1.5189,

307.7399, 262.8642

0.0000

357.4657,  
365.7635, 316.8667

■ 0.4624, 0.3020,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.6161, 61.6511,  
43.7743

■ 61.6161, 61.6511,  
43.7743

■ 57.1055, 55.7180,  
32.7502

■ 66.7253, 68.1533,  
56.9339

■ 53.1626, 50.3278,  
23.7424

■ 72.4527, 75.2326,  
72.3319

■ 49.7607, 45.4647,  
16.6257

■ 78.8226, 82.9078,  
90.0688

■ 46.8685, 41.1083,  
11.2591

■ 85.3695, 90.9992,  
107.6729

■ 44.4508, 37.2367,  
7.4815

■ 88.0710, 96.4022,  
108.5734

■ 42.4662, 33.8251,  
5.1014

■ 40.8783, 30.8968,  
3.8091

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.1403, 61.6511, 49.9336



61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743



56.5230, 61.6511, 43.2749

# Triad

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



61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743



49.5366, 61.6511, 73.3216



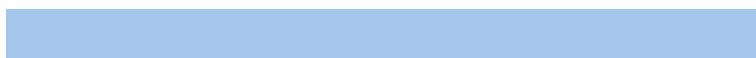
65.4533, 61.6511, 90.0723

# Complementary

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



61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743



50.7281, 54.7359, 86.4889

# 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.



60.7221, 61.6511, 98.4448



61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743



51.6512, 61.6511, 87.8747

# Square

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



61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743



49.7450, 61.6511, 58.9807



55.6792, 61.6511, 97.5868



68.4425, 61.6511, 75.9921



# Rectangle

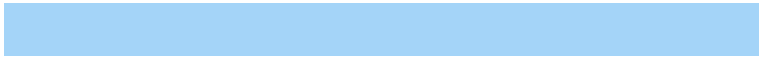
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743



53.5057, 61.6511, 46.1028



55.6792, 61.6511, 97.5868



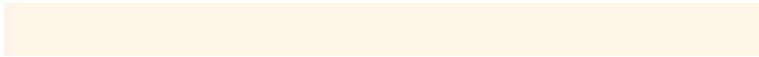
64.0026, 61.6511, 93.7333

# Sweetspot

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



61.6177, 61.6539, 43.7756



88.0695, 91.6029, 89.4205



57.9039, 48.3606, 60.6210



18.6218, 19.3281, 18.5126



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.



61.6177, 61.6539, 43.7756



70.8544, 69.8828, 44.4987



70.6704, 79.7594, 46.7932



15.6969, 16.3168, 15.8409



22.8787, 17.4517, 2.1627



1.8928, 1.5629, 0.2019



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7281, 54.7359, 86.4889



55.8603, 60.3577, 103.3138



43.5814, 40.4424, 84.1066



14.8443, 15.7751, 19.1848



11.9378, 10.5226, 45.1448



1.0335, 1.0185, 3.5770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

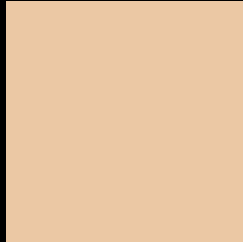
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

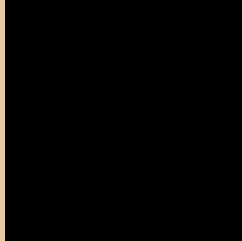
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.6161, 61.6511,



# 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

61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743

### Protanopia

58.2598, 61.9927, 45.4544

### Deuteranopia

62.8301, 61.5938, 43.6992



## Tritanopia

66.7356, 61.7123, 68.7159

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743

## Protanomaly

59.5271, 61.9465, 44.8958

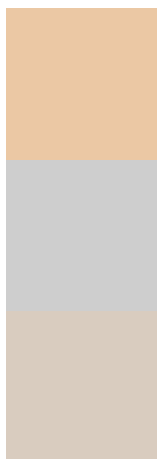
## Deuteranomaly

62.3842, 61.7043, 43.7441

## Tritanomaly

64.6255, 61.5073, 58.9180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743

## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138

## Achromatomaly

59.6121, 61.6990, 58.0574

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743 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(235, 200, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 200, 164)  
}
```

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(235, 200, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 200, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743 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(235, 200, 164) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 200, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 200, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 200, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 200, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 200,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.6161, 61.6511, 43.7743 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 200, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235,  
200, 164) }
```

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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