

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.4747, 61.2390, 23.3145)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.4747, 61.2390, 23.3145)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(61.7200, 61.4704,  
23.3638)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8C66E
RGB	248, 198, 110
RGB Percent	97%, 78%, 43%
CMY	0.0275, 0.2235, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.56, 0.03
HSL	38°, 91%, 70%
HSV	38°, 56%, 97%
XYZ	61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638
YIQ	202.9180, 58.0480, -16.7680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

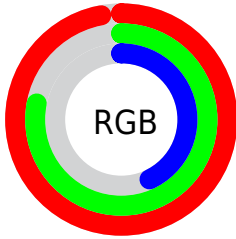
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	188, 248, 110
Decimal	16303726
CIELab	82.63, 7.84, 50.32
CIELCh	83, 50.925, 81.139
Yxy	61.4704, 0.4211, 0.4194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294493806 (0xFFFF8C66E)
YUV	202.9180, -45.8086, 39.5369
Hunter-Lab	78.4031, 3.3124, 37.2140

# Details

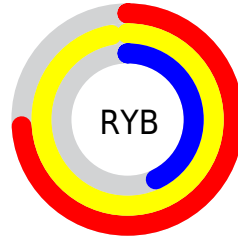
The XYZ color **61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **35.9440, 35.2326, 93.7128**, and the grayscale version is **56.9676, 59.9344, 65.2685**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.6109, 95.4243, 48.6623**, and **31.7489, 31.0811, 8.4636** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.5614, 57.0202, 16.5560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.3812, 66.3214, 32.2041**.

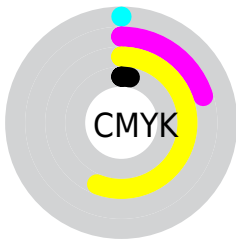
# Distribution



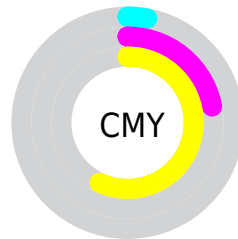
- Red (97%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638 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 61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.7200, 61.4704,  
23.3638

61.7200, 61.4704,  
23.3638

420.6429,  
429.9967, 282.7703

45.0612, 44.6049,  
14.6545

106.4130,  
106.9597, 49.9207

31.7071, 31.1463,  
8.4334

135.1779,  
136.3524, 68.6055

21.2924, 20.7103,  
4.2818

168.7089,  
170.6895, 91.4525

13.4516, 12.9124,  
1.7812

207.3714,  
210.3556, 118.8803

7.8194, 7.3683,  
0.4155

251.5306,  
255.7349, 151.3075

4.0304, 3.6935,  
0.0000

301.5521,

1.7194, 1.5036,

307.2119, 189.1525

0.0000

357.8010,  
365.1711, 232.8339

■ 0.4683, 0.2913,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.7200, 61.4704,  
23.3638

■ 61.7200, 61.4704,  
23.3638

■ 58.5614, 57.0202,  
16.5560

■ 65.3812, 66.3214,  
32.2041

■ 55.8664, 52.9446,  
11.6058


■ 69.5713, 71.5797,  
43.2251


■ 53.5966, 49.2272,  
8.3144

■ 74.3196, 77.2627,  
56.5650

■ 51.7030, 45.8449,  
6.4346

■ 79.6520, 83.3838,  
72.3496

 50.9646, 44.4631,  
5.8961

 85.5922, 89.9556,  
90.6956

 91.5445, 96.7427,  
108.4560

 92.5213, 98.6964,  
108.7817

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.6142, 61.4704, 30.1785



61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638



51.1764, 61.4704, 25.0532

# Triad

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



61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638



40.9492, 61.4704, 91.0420



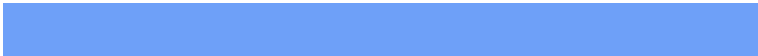
76.3470, 61.4704, 112.1917

# Complementary

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



61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638



35.9440, 35.2326, 93.7128

# 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.



66.3293, 61.4704, 140.1389



61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638



46.2175, 61.4704, 125.5195

# Square

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



61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638



40.0390, 61.4704, 58.0891



55.2509, 61.4704, 145.6575



81.7233, 61.4704, 76.6271



# Rectangle

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



61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638



45.6728, 61.4704, 31.0910



55.2509, 61.4704, 145.6575



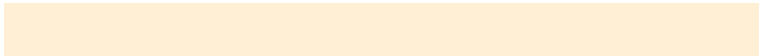
73.3558, 61.4704, 123.1973

# Sweetspot

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



61.7215, 61.4734, 23.3650



84.0326, 87.9019, 74.5939



50.6854, 33.6680, 37.3614



17.7347, 18.5285, 15.2120



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.



61.7215, 61.4734, 23.3650



61.9393, 60.0888, 16.7521



68.8868, 85.0174, 27.5318



18.1677, 19.0712, 18.1860



27.6691, 24.2949, 3.2311

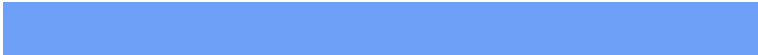


2.6633, 2.4514, 0.3328

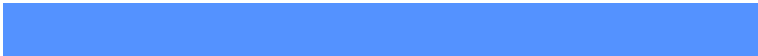


# Inverse Universe

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



35.9440, 35.2326, 93.7128



32.0054, 29.6834, 98.6503



31.4821, 22.5501, 91.5000



16.7978, 17.6724, 21.9111



11.2418, 7.8392, 48.8942



1.1379, 0.9195, 4.5607



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638 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 61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638 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 61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.7200, 61.4704,



# 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

61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638

### Protanopia

56.7305, 61.6658, 24.5354

### Deuteranopia

62.6993, 61.3011, 23.2795



## Tritanopia

69.8839, 61.4907, 64.0627

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638

## Protanomaly

58.5415, 61.5439, 24.1229

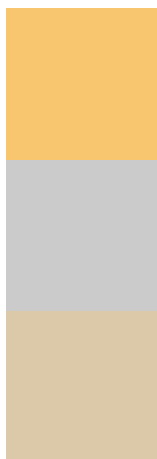
## Deuteranomaly

62.5644, 61.5675, 23.3381

## Tritanomaly

66.1560, 61.2593, 45.8735

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638

## Achromatopsia

56.7640, 59.7202, 65.0353

## Achromatomaly

57.2615, 59.6979, 46.0410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638 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(248, 198, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 198, 110)  
}
```

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(248, 198, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 198, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638 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(248, 198, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 198, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 198, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 198, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 198, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 198,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.7200, 61.4704, 23.3638 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 198, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
198, 110) }
```

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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