

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.5055, 64.4935, 37.9819)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.5055, 64.4935, 37.9819)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# **Color**

**XYZ(61.6652, 64.6374,  
38.0803)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9D096
RGB	233, 208, 150
RGB Percent	91%, 82%, 59%
CMY	0.0863, 0.1843, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.36, 0.09
HSL	42°, 65%, 75%
HSV	42°, 36%, 91%
XYZ	61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803
YIQ	208.8630, 33.5180, -12.7380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

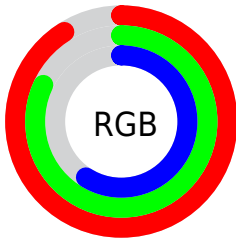
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	186, 233, 150
Decimal	15323286
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.30, 0.54, 32.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 32.019, 89.039
Yxy	64.6374, 0.3751, 0.3932
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293513366 (0xFFE9D096)
YUV	208.8630, -29.0195, 21.1681
Hunter-Lab	80.3974, -3.7850, 28.1954

# Details

The XYZ color **61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **42.6153, 43.0259, 83.1497**, and the grayscale version is **60.6843, 63.8446, 69.5268**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.0194, 97.1878, 71.8776**, and **31.6647, 33.2232, 16.2991** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2998, 60.6165, 28.6044**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.4826, 68.9649, 49.5488**.

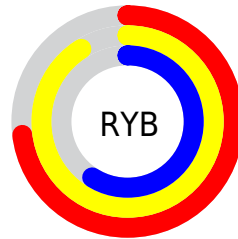
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (82%)

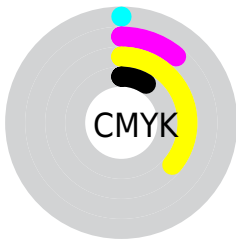
Blue (59%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (59%)

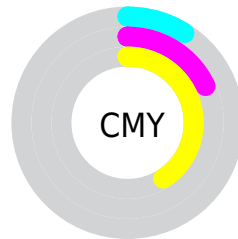


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (18%)


Yellow (41%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803 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 61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 61.6652, 64.6374,  
38.0803


 61.6652, 64.6374,  
38.0803


420.4458,  
441.4878, 353.2728

 45.0168, 47.1671,  
25.7427


 106.3342,  
111.5284, 73.4360

 31.6720, 33.1678,  
16.4072


 135.0855,  
141.7179, 97.2912

 21.2654, 22.2550,  
9.6553


168.6018,  
176.9159, 125.8226

 13.4317, 14.0444,  
5.0684

207.2484,  
217.5069, 159.4489

 7.8055, 8.1516,  
2.2280

251.3908,  
263.8751, 198.5885

 4.0215, 4.1921,  
0.6905

301.3943,

 1.7143, 1.7816,

316.4051, 243.6600

0.0000

357.6242,  
375.4812, 295.0819

■ 0.4652, 0.4757,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.6652, 64.6374,  
38.0803

■ 61.6652, 64.6374,  
38.0803

■ 58.2998, 60.6165,  
28.6044

■ 65.4826, 68.9649,  
49.5488

■ 55.3585, 56.8825,  
20.9997

■ 69.7685, 73.6000,  
63.1136

■ 52.8171, 53.4264,  
15.1377

■ 74.5444, 78.5553,  
78.8759

■ 50.6470, 50.2352,  
10.8720

■ 79.8288, 83.8395,  
96.9293

■ 48.8147, 47.2939,  
8.0318

■ 83.7316, 88.6981,  
107.3151

■ 47.2794, 44.5844,  
6.4067

■ 85.8728, 92.9805,  
108.0288

■ 46.6721, 43.4592,  
5.9286

■ 87.4143, 96.0637,  
108.5427

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.7296, 64.6374, 41.8962



61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803



55.0452, 64.6374, 41.4338

# Triad

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



61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803



50.2574, 64.6374, 91.1123



73.9008, 64.6374, 92.4683

# Complementary

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



61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803



42.6153, 43.0259, 83.1497

# 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.



68.3030, 64.6374, 110.3910



61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803



54.6774, 64.6374, 109.5079

# Square

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



61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803



48.7730, 64.6374, 69.7253



61.2072, 64.6374, 117.1515



76.1204, 64.6374, 71.0370



# Rectangle

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



61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803



51.6934, 64.6374, 47.7358



61.2072, 64.6374, 117.1515



72.3316, 64.6374, 99.2442

# Sweetspot

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



61.6668, 64.6404, 38.0816



88.2224, 93.0517, 85.9478



52.3757, 42.2829, 46.6231



18.7143, 19.7409, 17.8413



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.



61.6668, 64.6404, 38.0816



72.4938, 75.5470, 37.6910



63.4930, 75.3521, 40.0530



15.9468, 16.8167, 15.9242



26.5964, 24.8870, 3.4019



2.1721, 2.1215, 0.2950



# Inverse Universe

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



42.6153, 43.0259, 83.1497



45.7830, 45.2599, 100.9308



41.1772, 35.7193, 81.8152



14.6010, 15.2885, 19.1037



9.6892, 6.0254, 44.3953



0.8425, 0.6365, 3.5133



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803 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 61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

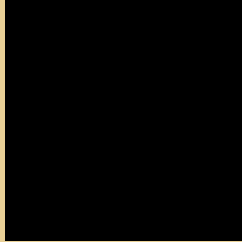
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.6652, 64.6374,



# 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

61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803

### Protanopia

60.3111, 64.6584, 38.5798

### Deuteranopia

66.1308, 64.7994, 38.3002



## Tritanopia

68.8552, 64.7401, 73.1570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803

## Protanomaly

60.6995, 64.4933, 38.5274

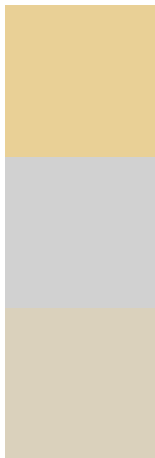
## Deuteranomaly

64.4870, 64.6532, 38.3586

## Tritanomaly

65.6850, 64.4780, 58.2737

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

60.7910, 64.1372, 56.7526

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803 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(233, 208, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 208, 150)  
}
```

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(233, 208, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 208, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803 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(233, 208, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 208, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 208, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 208, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 208, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 208,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.6652, 64.6374, 38.0803 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 208, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
208, 150) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor