

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.5283, 63.7940, 44.3623)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.5283, 63.7940, 44.3623)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.4053, 63.6459,  
44.1704)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E6CEA4
RGB	230, 206, 164
RGB Percent	90%, 81%, 64%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1921, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.29, 0.10
HSL	38°, 57%, 77%
HSV	38°, 29%, 90%
XYZ	61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704
YIQ	208.3880, 27.7860, -7.9740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

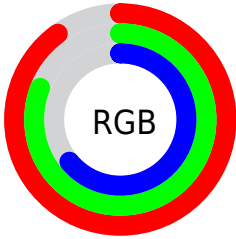
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 230, 164
Decimal	15126180
CIE Lab	83.78, 2.15, 23.98
CIE LCh	84, 24.078, 84.877
Yxy	63.6459, 0.3629, 0.3761
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293316260 (0xFFE6CEA4)
YUV	208.3880, -21.8833, 18.9537
Hunter-Lab	79.7784, -2.2210, 23.0181

# Details

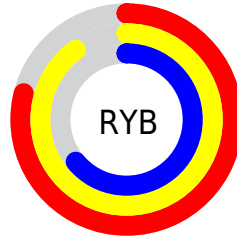
The XYZ color **61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **47.5757, 49.5709, 81.9239**, and the grayscale version is **60.3324, 63.4744, 69.1236**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.7862, 97.8945, 81.1811**, and **31.6084, 32.6250, 19.9605** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5538, 58.9716, 33.5492**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.7428, 68.6905, 56.8083**.

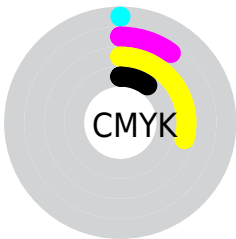
# Distribution



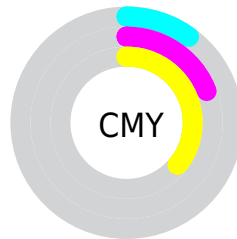
- Red (90%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (36%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704 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 61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.4053, 63.6459,  
44.1704


 61.4053, 63.6459,  
44.1704


419.5107,  
437.9098, 379.4649

 44.8061, 46.3639,  
30.4663


 105.9604,  
110.1008, 82.7793

 31.5054, 32.5331,  
19.9378

 134.6469,  
140.0426, 108.5212

 21.1377, 21.7690,  
12.1662


168.0934,  
174.9730, 139.1128

 13.3377, 13.6873,  
6.7330

206.6650,  
215.2766, 174.9726

 7.7401, 7.9035,  
3.2198

250.7272,  
261.3376, 216.5192

 3.9795, 4.0333,  
1.2079

300.6453,

 1.6905, 1.6922,

313.5406, 264.1710

0.0000

356.7847,  
372.2699, 318.3468

■ 0.4503, 0.4186,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.4053, 63.6459,  
44.1704

■ 61.4053, 63.6459,  
44.1704

■ 57.5538, 58.9716,  
33.5492

■ 65.7428, 68.6905,  
56.8083

■ 54.1616, 54.6476,  
24.8335

■ 70.5819, 74.1073,  
71.5580

■ 51.2064, 50.6644,  
17.9072

■ 75.9431, 79.9095,  
88.5136

■ 48.6619, 47.0087,  
12.6400

■ 81.6828, 86.0421,  
106.9104

■ 46.4982, 43.6658,  
8.8835

■ 84.1941, 91.0646,  
107.7475

■ 44.6803, 40.6188,  
6.4627

■ 86.4433, 95.5631,  
108.4972

■ 43.1569, 37.8441,  
5.1162

■ 42.9709, 37.4983,  
4.9731

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.5293, 63.6459, 48.1205



61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704



56.3193, 63.6459, 46.1117

# Triad

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



61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704



51.7364, 63.6459, 82.2750



69.1900, 63.6459, 87.4247

# Complementary

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



61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704



47.5757, 49.5709, 81.9239

# 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.



64.8690, 63.6459, 99.1912



61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704



54.8343, 63.6459, 95.9276

# Square

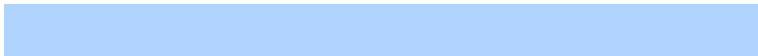
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704



50.9278, 63.6459, 66.7336



59.5908, 63.6459, 102.5089



71.1878, 63.6459, 71.9304



# Rectangle

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



61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704



53.6041, 63.6459, 50.6576



59.5908, 63.6459, 102.5089



67.9493, 63.6459, 92.0315

# Sweetspot

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



61.4069, 63.6488, 44.1717



88.9683, 93.4005, 89.7201



55.0079, 47.0141, 53.8662



18.8434, 19.7712, 18.5864



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.



61.4069, 63.6488, 44.1717



74.8517, 77.1300, 48.1350



64.8779, 74.6780, 46.1176



15.1379, 15.8897, 15.1736



24.4477, 21.4696, 2.8555



1.8942, 1.7617, 0.2402



# Inverse Universe

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



47.5757, 49.5709, 81.9239



54.8753, 56.8035, 102.6797



44.7485, 41.1264, 80.4430



14.0097, 14.7407, 18.2512



9.9705, 7.0032, 43.2094



0.8227, 0.6894, 3.2217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704 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 61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

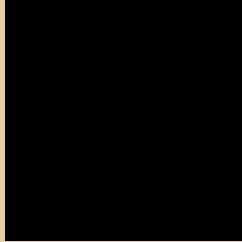
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.4053, 63.6459,



# 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

61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704

### Protanopia

59.7162, 63.8471, 44.7737

### Deuteranopia

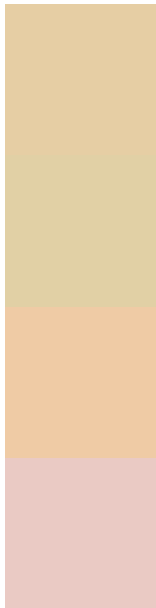
64.9864, 63.7230, 44.4719



## Tritanopia

67.2812, 63.5860, 73.0172

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704

## Protanomaly

60.3987, 63.8359, 44.7355

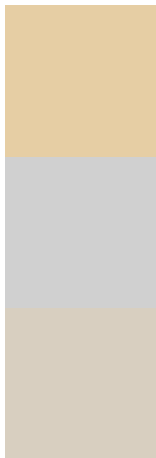
## Deuteranomaly

63.7441, 63.7792, 44.5483

## Tritanomaly

65.0160, 63.7190, 61.0968

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704

## Achromatopsia

59.9535, 63.0757, 68.6895

## Achromatomaly

60.1462, 63.0303, 58.8652

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704 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(230, 206, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 206, 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(230, 206, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 206, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704 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(230, 206, 164) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 206, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 206, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 206, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 206, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 206, 164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.4053, 63.6459, 44.1704 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 206, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
206, 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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