

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.8824, 61.1788, 40.4470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.8824, 61.1788, 40.4470)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.8765, 61.1732,  
40.4447)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EFC69D
RGB	239, 198, 157
RGB Percent	94%, 78%, 62%
CMY	0.0627, 0.2235, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.34, 0.06
HSL	30°, 72%, 78%
HSV	30°, 34%, 94%
XYZ	61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447
YIQ	205.5850, 37.5970, -4.0590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

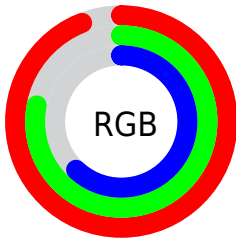
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	239, 239, 157
Decimal	15713949
CIE Lab	82.47, 8.90, 26.01
CIE LCh	82, 27.490, 71.118
Yxy	61.1732, 0.3785, 0.3742
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293904029 (0xFFEFC69D)
YUV	205.5850, -23.9524, 29.3050
Hunter-Lab	78.2133, 4.3426, 24.0900

# Details

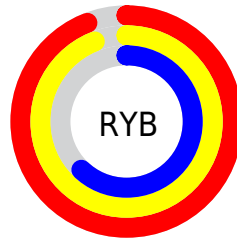
The XYZ color **61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **49.6781, 53.7866, 89.4250**, and the grayscale version is **58.5336, 61.5819, 67.0627**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.8837, 97.5335, 76.4285**, and **31.8145, 30.9115, 17.6543** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.4083, 55.1891, 29.8540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.9624, 67.7537, 53.2117**.

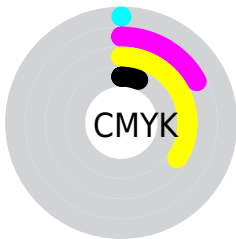
# Distribution



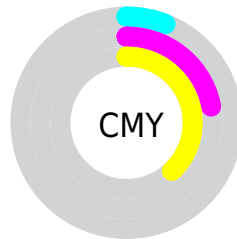
- Red (94%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (38%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447 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 61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.8765, 61.1732,  
40.4447


 61.8765, 61.1732,  
40.4447


421.2052,  
428.9088, 363.6020

 45.1881, 44.3650,  
27.5690


 106.6380,  
106.5297, 77.0847

 31.8076, 30.9575,  
17.7648

 135.4418,  
135.8467, 101.6861

 21.3694, 20.5665,  
10.6136


169.0148,  
170.1021, 131.0331

 13.5083, 12.8075,  
5.6968

207.7223,  
209.6803, 165.5444

 7.8589, 7.2961,  
2.5958

251.9298,  
254.9657, 205.6383

 4.0558, 3.6480,  
0.8903

302.0025,

 1.7338, 1.4787,

306.3426, 251.7336

0.0000

358.3059,  
364.1955, 304.2486

■ 0.4773, 0.2736,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.8765, 61.1732,  
40.4447

■ 61.8765, 61.1732,  
40.4447

■ 57.4083, 55.1891,  
29.8540

■ 66.9624, 67.7537,  
53.2117

■ 53.5250, 49.7734,  
21.3112

■ 72.6877, 74.9400,  
68.2661

■ 50.1970, 44.9086,  
14.6799

■ 79.0785, 82.7524,  
85.7156

■ 47.3900, 40.5724,  
9.8054

■ 86.1579, 91.2073,  
105.6601

■ 45.0648, 36.7401,  
6.5082

■ 89.4066, 97.0907,  
108.6359

■ 43.1744, 33.3837,  
4.5696

■ 42.2549, 31.6673,  
3.8853

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.0761, 61.1732, 47.5159



61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447



55.9920, 61.1732, 39.6370

# Triad

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



61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447



47.7477, 61.1732, 73.0427



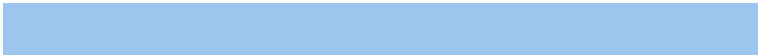
65.8933, 61.1732, 94.0756

# Complementary

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



61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447



49.6781, 53.7866, 89.4250

# 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.



60.3490, 61.1732, 103.6651



61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447



50.0410, 61.1732, 90.2293

# Square

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



61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447



48.0958, 61.1732, 56.6757



54.5633, 61.1732, 102.1496



69.5009, 61.1732, 77.6361



# Rectangle

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



61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447



52.4982, 61.1732, 42.5707



54.5633, 61.1732, 102.1496



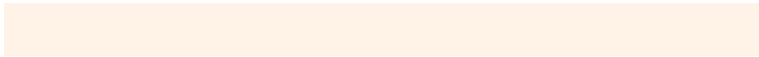
64.1792, 61.1732, 98.3227

# Sweetspot

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



61.8781, 61.1760, 40.4459



87.2799, 90.5992, 87.3826



57.8471, 46.5426, 59.3614



18.4614, 19.1219, 18.1056



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.



61.8781, 61.1760, 40.4459



68.0739, 66.0617, 38.2078



72.5491, 82.5182, 44.0030



16.4259, 17.0649, 16.5778



23.4823, 17.7627, 2.1909



2.0530, 1.6767, 0.2154

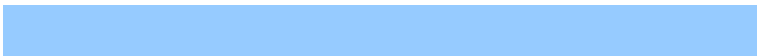


# Inverse Universe

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



49.6781, 53.7866, 89.4250



52.0002, 56.3259, 102.7390



41.5423, 37.5149, 86.7130



15.5502, 16.5345, 20.0935



12.4187, 11.0617, 46.6085



1.1326, 1.1192, 3.9106



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

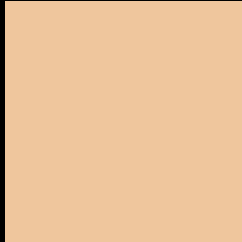
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

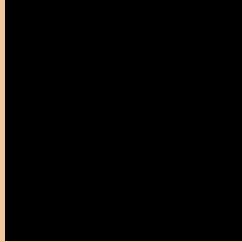
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.8765, 61.1732,



# 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

61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447

### Protanopia

57.3899, 61.2608, 42.0574

### Deuteranopia

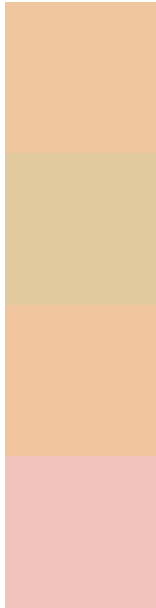
62.3277, 61.0676, 40.4005



## Tritanopia

67.0796, 60.9509, 66.6217

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447

## Protanomaly

58.7426, 60.9130, 41.4622

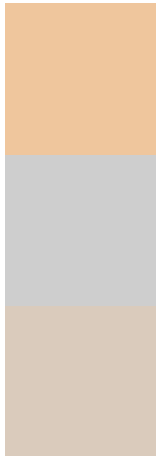
## Deuteranomaly

61.9872, 60.8921, 40.3846

## Tritanomaly

64.9868, 61.0917, 55.9436

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447

## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138

## Achromatomaly

59.3465, 61.2481, 56.2711

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447 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(239, 198, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 198, 157)  
}
```

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(239, 198, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 198, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447 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(239, 198, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 198, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(239, 198, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 198, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 198, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 198,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.8765, 61.1732, 40.4447 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 198, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
198, 157) }
```

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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