

# Converting Colors

XYZ(62.7312, 58.4190, 41.9196)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(62.7312, 58.4190, 41.9196)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(62.5108, 58.1679,  
42.1153)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F6BCA2
RGB	246, 188, 162
RGB Percent	96%, 74%, 64%
CMY	0.0353, 0.2627, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.34, 0.04
HSL	19°, 82%, 80%
HSV	19°, 34%, 96%
XYZ	62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153
YIQ	202.3780, 42.9140, 4.2100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

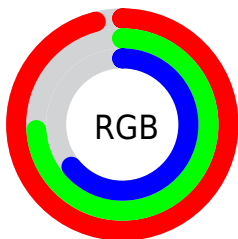
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	246, 200, 162
Decimal	16170146
CIE Lab	80.83, 17.44, 21.23
CIE LCh	81, 27.475, 50.598
Yxy	58.1679, 0.3840, 0.3573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294360226 (0xFFF6BCA2)
YUV	202.3780, -19.9064, 38.2565
Hunter-Lab	76.2679, 12.8336, 20.6474

# Details

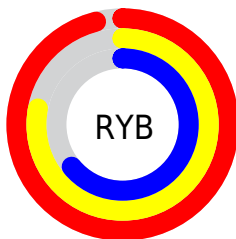
The XYZ color **62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **57.1271, 65.5193, 96.8243**, and the grayscale version is **56.4781, 59.4194, 64.7077**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661**, and **32.2175, 29.1451, 18.6794** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.1173, 50.5447, 30.5639**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.7621, 66.8217, 56.0641**.

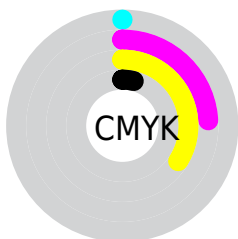
# Distribution



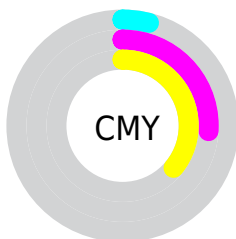
- Red (96%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (36%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153 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 62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 62.5108, 58.1679,  
42.1153


 62.5108, 58.1679,  
42.1153


423.4798,  
417.8113, 370.7744

 45.7027, 41.9436,  
28.8653


 107.5492,  
102.1673, 79.6461

 32.2149, 29.0572,  
18.7343


 136.5103,  
130.7113, 104.7640

 21.6821, 19.1241,  
11.3036


170.2530,  
164.1306, 134.6749

 13.7388, 11.7600,  
6.1547

209.1428,  
202.8096, 169.7975

 8.0197, 6.5804,  
2.8690

253.5451,  
247.1328, 210.5501

 4.1595, 3.2011,  
1.0282

303.8251,

 1.7927, 1.2376,

297.4846, 257.3515

0.0000

360.3482,  
354.2493, 310.6201

■ 0.5133, 0.0921,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.5108, 58.1679,  
42.1153

■ 62.5108, 58.1679,  
42.1153

■ 57.1173, 50.5447,  
30.5639

■ 68.7621, 66.8217,  
56.0641

■ 52.5374, 43.9043,  
21.2697

■ 75.9037, 76.5352,  
72.5328

■ 48.7291, 38.2074,  
14.0828

■ 83.9720, 87.3463,  
91.6396

■ 45.6450, 33.4082,  
8.8339

■ 91.8160, 98.3328,  
108.7487

■ 43.2310, 29.4568,  
5.3268

■ 41.4239, 26.2974,  
3.3225

■ 40.6014, 24.7835,  
2.6438

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.1497, 58.1679, 52.9587



62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153



57.0896, 58.1679, 37.2236

# Triad

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



62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153



45.1997, 58.1679, 58.3632



59.2177, 58.1679, 97.3453

# Complementary

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



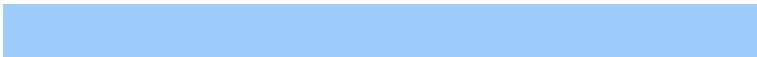
62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153



57.1271, 65.5193, 96.8243

# 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.



53.5224, 58.1679, 99.4635



62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153



45.6835, 58.1679, 74.9851

# Square

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



62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153



47.2720, 58.1679, 45.4881



48.6420, 58.1679, 90.6997



64.1599, 58.1679, 85.3285



# Rectangle

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



62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153



53.3029, 58.1679, 37.3032



48.6420, 58.1679, 90.6997



57.3194, 58.1679, 99.3103

# Sweetspot

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



62.5123, 58.1706, 42.1165



85.8513, 87.7422, 86.9064



63.9512, 50.6439, 74.6719



18.1168, 18.4327, 17.9907



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.



62.5123, 58.1706, 42.1165



63.6771, 57.2682, 36.7422



72.6025, 78.3510, 45.4799



16.9176, 17.3193, 17.2489



21.7806, 13.4468, 1.4475



2.0018, 1.3569, 0.1564



# Inverse Universe

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



57.1271, 65.5193, 96.8243



57.0003, 66.3261, 104.4057



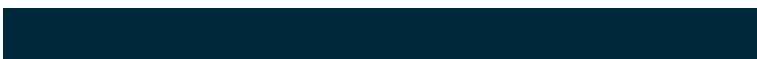
47.6155, 46.4960, 93.6537



16.5386, 17.8415, 21.1146



16.6661, 19.1261, 49.3513

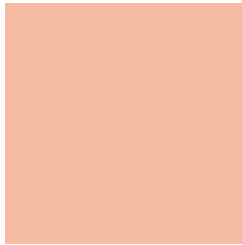


1.5559, 1.8632, 4.3679



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

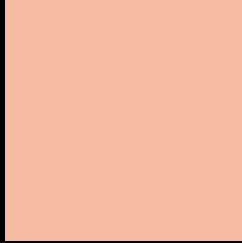
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

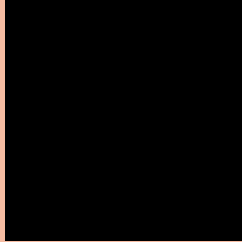
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.5108, 58.1679,



# 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

62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153

### Protanopia

55.1059, 58.5975, 45.4518

### Deuteranopia

59.4347, 58.2056, 41.8205



## Tritanopia

66.4359, 58.2222, 60.5598

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153

## Protanomaly

57.3633, 58.0803, 44.2636

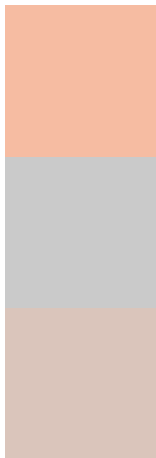
## Deuteranomaly

60.3237, 58.0120, 41.7362

## Tritanomaly

65.0676, 58.2984, 53.1707

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153

## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184

## Achromatomaly

57.8493, 58.4258, 55.2420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153 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(246, 188, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 188, 162)  
}
```

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(246, 188, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 188, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153 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(246, 188, 162) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 188, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 188, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 188, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 188, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 188,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.5108, 58.1679, 42.1153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 188, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
188, 162) }
```

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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