

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.1002, 64.8727, 48.3755)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.1002, 64.8727, 48.3755)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882)</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(64.1098, 64.9540,  
48.1882)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECCEAC
RGB	236, 206, 172
RGB Percent	93%, 81%, 67%
CMY	0.0745, 0.1921, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.27, 0.07
HSL	32°, 63%, 80%
HSV	32°, 27%, 93%
XYZ	64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882
YIQ	211.0940, 28.7940, -4.2140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

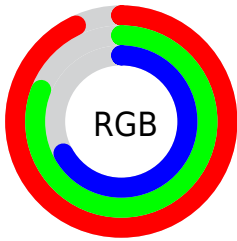
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 236, 172
Decimal	15519404
CIE Lab	84.46, 5.48, 20.79
CIE LCh	84, 21.503, 75.240
Yxy	64.9540, 0.3617, 0.3665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293709484 (0xFFECCEAC)
YUV	211.0940, -19.2733, 21.8426
Hunter-Lab	80.5940, 0.9511, 20.9656

# Details

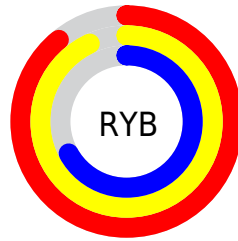
The XYZ color **64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **53.2738, 57.0665, 87.5643**, and the grayscale version is **62.0904, 65.3240, 71.1378**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.8651, 98.3261, 86.8628**, and **33.2088, 33.3962, 22.4651** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.4722, 58.9894, 36.4356**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.3408, 71.4604, 62.1259**.

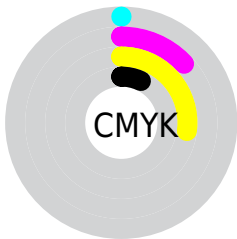
# Distribution



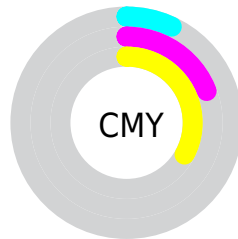
- Red (93%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882 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 64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 64.1098, 64.9540,  
48.1882

 64.1098, 64.9540,  
48.1882


429.1820,  
442.6266, 396.0678

 47.0016, 47.4238,  
33.6149


 109.8419,  
111.9837, 88.8530

 33.2449, 33.3708,  
22.3229


139.1965,  
142.2520, 115.7816

 22.4742, 22.4106,  
13.8938


173.3640,  
177.5351, 147.6657

 14.3243, 14.1589,  
7.9089

212.7098,  
218.2174, 184.9239

 8.4298, 8.2313,  
3.9498

257.5991,  
264.6833, 227.9746

 4.4253, 4.2433,  
1.5978

308.3973,

 1.9454, 1.8106,

317.3173, 277.2365

0.2893

365.4698,  
376.5036, 333.1281

■ 0.6030, 0.4938,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.1098, 64.9540,  
48.1882

■ 64.1098, 64.9540,  
48.1882

■ 59.4722, 58.9894,  
36.4356

■ 69.3408, 71.4604,  
62.1259

■ 55.3977, 53.5414,  
26.7504

■ 75.1835, 78.5150,  
78.3496

■ 51.8608, 48.5959,  
19.0104

■ 81.6616, 86.1353,  
96.9590

■ 48.8317, 44.1344,  
13.0781

■ 86.9053, 93.5790,  
108.0899

■ 46.2768, 40.1366,  
8.7983

■ 88.4022, 96.5730,  
108.5889

■ 44.1574, 36.5802,  
5.9887

■ 42.4246, 33.4380,  
4.4135

■ 41.9756, 32.5997,  
4.0800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.4421, 64.9540, 53.6209



64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882



59.3506, 64.9540, 48.2324

# Triad

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



64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882



53.2814, 64.9540, 77.8761



68.5004, 64.9540, 90.9397

# Complementary

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



64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882



53.2738, 57.0665, 87.5643

# 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.



64.1861, 64.9540, 99.3035



64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882



55.4845, 64.9540, 91.1243

# Square

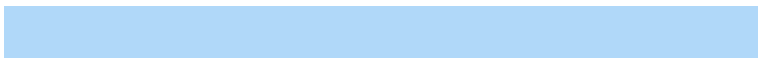
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882



53.2633, 64.9540, 64.2231



59.4231, 64.9540, 99.3751



71.0645, 64.9540, 77.6491



# Rectangle

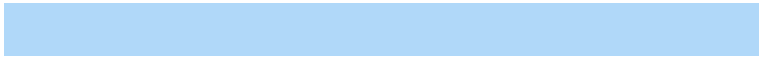
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882



56.5806, 64.9540, 51.3182



59.4231, 64.9540, 99.3751



67.1972, 64.9540, 94.4922

# Sweetspot

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



64.1115, 64.9570, 48.1895



88.9630, 92.8058, 91.5191



60.1168, 51.6474, 63.2594



18.8085, 19.5851, 18.9333



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

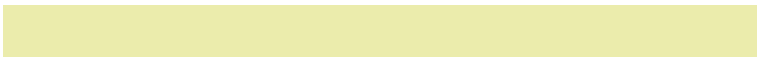
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



64.1115, 64.9570, 48.1895



73.0199, 73.0815, 48.7107



71.6813, 80.6207, 50.8140



15.7281, 16.3792, 15.8513



23.2686, 18.2314, 2.2926



1.9233, 1.6240, 0.2121

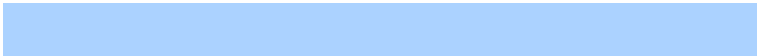


# Inverse Universe

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



53.2738, 57.0665, 87.5643



57.9300, 62.0972, 103.5405



47.1420, 44.4539, 85.4531



14.8133, 15.7129, 19.1744



11.5826, 9.8123, 45.0265

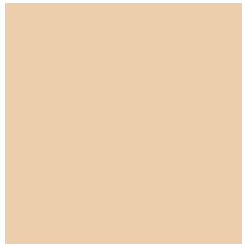


1.0051, 0.9616, 3.5675



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

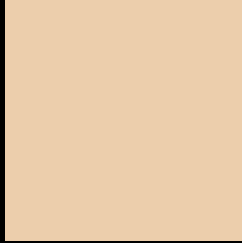
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

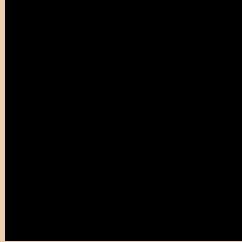
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.1098, 64.9540,



# 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

64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882

### Protanopia

61.1180, 64.8372, 49.3380

### Deuteranopia

66.5549, 65.1415, 48.6009



## Tritanopia

69.1956, 64.9156, 73.1729

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882

## Protanomaly

62.3382, 65.1120, 48.8175

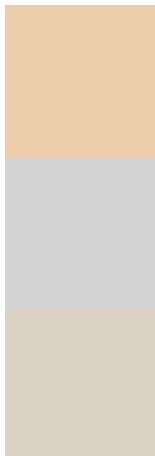
## Deuteranomaly

65.7536, 65.0801, 48.6313

## Tritanomaly

67.0259, 64.7153, 62.9915

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882

## Achromatopsia

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Achromatomaly

62.3937, 64.8478, 62.0517

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882 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(236, 206, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 206, 172)  
}
```

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(236, 206, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 206, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882 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(236, 206, 172) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 206, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 206, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 206, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 206, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 206,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.1098, 64.9540, 48.1882 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 206, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
206, 172) }
```

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