

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.1253, 60.6368, 41.5877)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.1253, 60.6368, 41.5877)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(64.1265, 60.6345,  
41.5815)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F8C1A0
RGB	248, 193, 160
RGB Percent	97%, 76%, 63%
CMY	0.0275, 0.2431, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.35, 0.03
HSL	23°, 86%, 80%
HSV	23°, 35%, 97%
XYZ	64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815
YIQ	205.6830, 43.3730, 1.3970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

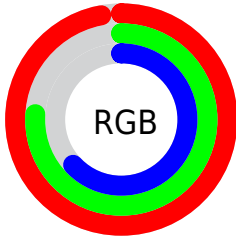
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	248, 213, 160
Decimal	16302496
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	82.18, 15.34, 24.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	82, 28.630, 57.611
Y <sub>xy</sub>	60.6345, 0.3855, 0.3645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294492576 (0xFFFF8C1A0)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	205.6830, -22.5217, 37.1120
Hunter-Lab	77.8682, 10.7302, 22.8469

# Details

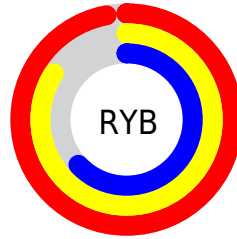
The XYZ color **64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **55.7399, 62.8494, 98.0002**, and the grayscale version is **58.5849, 61.6358, 67.1214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.6913, 94.5375, 77.9157**, and **33.1746, 30.4951, 18.3250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.9214, 53.3568, 30.1896**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.1266, 68.8092, 55.3747**.

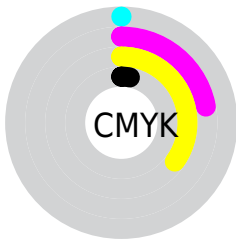
# Distribution



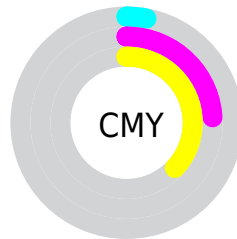
- Red (97%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815 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 64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 64.1265, 60.6345,  
41.5815


 64.1265, 60.6345,  
41.5815


429.2413,  
426.9326, 368.4935

 47.0152, 43.9303,  
28.4506


 109.8658,  
105.7495, 78.8291

 33.2557, 30.6157,  
18.4236

 139.2245,  
134.9291, 103.7829

 22.4826, 20.3064,  
11.0820


173.3965,  
169.0360, 133.5147

 14.3305, 12.6180,  
6.0071

212.7469,  
208.4544, 168.4431

 8.4341, 7.1660,  
2.7806

257.6413,  
253.5689, 208.9867

 4.4281, 3.5661,  
0.9837

308.4449,

 1.9471, 1.4340,

304.7639, 255.5639

0.0000

365.5231,  
362.4236, 308.5933

0.6040, 0.2415,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

64.1265, 60.6345,  
41.5815

64.1265, 60.6345,  
41.5815

58.9214, 53.3568,  
30.1896

70.1266, 68.8092,  
55.3747

54.4698, 46.9350,  
21.0553

76.9512, 77.9029,  
71.6939

50.7329, 41.3377,  
14.0252

84.6340, 87.9473,  
90.6596

47.6663, 36.5273,  
8.9251

92.5213, 98.6964,  
108.7817

■ 45.2194, 32.4629,  
5.5519

■ 43.3316, 29.0985,  
3.6555

■ 42.6271, 27.7879,  
3.1169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.6295, 60.6345, 51.6807



64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815



58.1202, 60.6345, 37.8889

# Triad

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



64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815



46.7170, 60.6345, 64.6341



63.2239, 60.6345, 100.3745

# Complementary

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



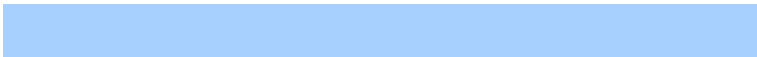
64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815



55.7399, 62.8494, 98.0002

# 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.



57.1451, 60.6345, 105.4637



64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815



47.8757, 60.6345, 82.7945

# Square

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



64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815



48.3079, 60.6345, 49.6535



51.5901, 60.6345, 98.5395



68.0831, 60.6345, 85.6391



# Rectangle

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



64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815



54.1644, 60.6345, 38.9629



51.5901, 60.6345, 98.5395



61.2430, 60.6345, 103.3721

# Sweetspot

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



64.1281, 60.6374, 41.5827



85.5188, 87.6445, 85.0466



63.6427, 50.0427, 71.0904



18.0700, 18.4522, 17.6265



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.



64.1281, 60.6374, 41.5827



64.0372, 58.6337, 34.8721



75.1290, 82.6392, 45.2497



17.7780, 18.2918, 18.0561



23.1508, 15.2583, 1.7250

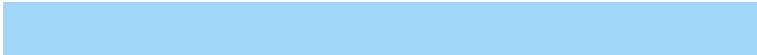


2.2423, 1.6094, 0.1925

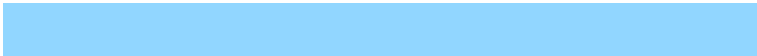


# Inverse Universe

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



55.7399, 62.8494, 98.0002



53.8036, 61.3011, 103.6043



46.1429, 43.6552, 94.8011



17.1868, 18.4505, 22.0408



15.6224, 16.6005, 50.3544



1.5487, 1.7411, 4.6976



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

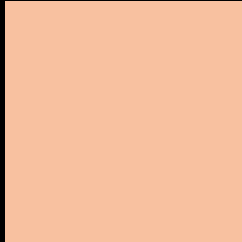
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

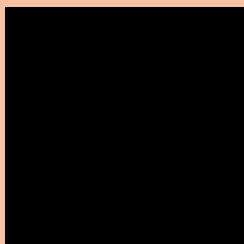
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.1265, 60.6345,

41.5815.

# 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

64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815

### Protanopia

56.9997, 60.6541, 44.3005

### Deuteranopia

61.9331, 60.5083, 41.2159



## Tritanopia

68.5759, 60.5004, 63.9405

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815

## Protanomaly

59.2600, 60.4469, 43.1944

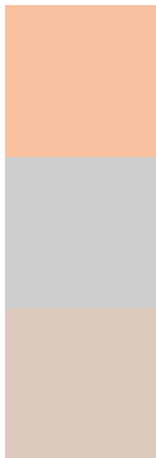
## Deuteranomaly

62.7353, 60.5881, 41.1891

## Tritanomaly

66.9509, 60.4923, 55.1612

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815

## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138

## Achromatomaly

59.8907, 60.8196, 56.7269

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815 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(248, 193, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 193, 160)  
}
```

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(248, 193, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 193, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815 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(248, 193, 160) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 193, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 193, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 193, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 193, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 193,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.1265, 60.6345, 41.5815 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 193, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
193, 160) }
```

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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