

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.2240, 62.8800,  
33.5630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F9C78C
RGB	249, 199, 140
RGB Percent	98%, 78%, 55%
CMY	0.0235, 0.2196, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.44, 0.02
HSL	32°, 90%, 76%
HSV	32°, 44%, 98%
XYZ	64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630
YIQ	207.2240, 48.7390, -7.7490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

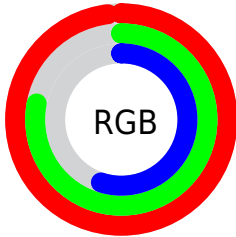
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 249, 140
Decimal	16369548
CIE Lab	83.38, 10.40, 36.24
CIE LCh	83, 37.703, 73.992
Yxy	62.8800, 0.3997, 0.3914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294559628 (0xFFF9C78C)
YUV	207.2240, -33.1414, 36.6376
Hunter-Lab	79.2969, 5.8008, 30.4129

# Details

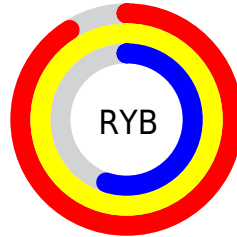
The XYZ color **64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **46.3269, 49.2402, 96.6851**, and the grayscale version is **59.6389, 62.7448, 68.3291**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.7376, 96.6750, 65.1275**, and **33.4144, 32.0484, 13.8760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.0621, 57.1695, 24.1196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.0017, 69.1571, 45.2624**.

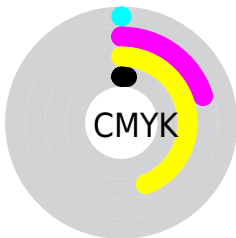
# Distribution



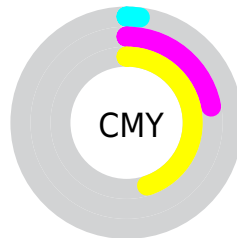
- Red (98%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (45%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630 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 64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 64.2240, 62.8800,  
33.5630

 64.2240, 62.8800,  
33.5630


429.5875,  
435.1339, 332.8885


 47.0945, 45.7441,  
22.2834


 110.0054,  
108.9964, 66.3796

 33.3186, 32.0440,  
13.8650


 139.3880,  
138.7457, 88.7538

 22.5310, 21.3951,  
7.8892


 173.5857,  
173.4682, 115.6632

 14.3664, 13.4131,  
3.9374

212.9638,  
213.5485, 147.5265

 8.4593, 7.7136,  
1.5910

257.8876,  
259.3707, 184.7621

 4.4445, 3.9123,  
0.2844

308.7226,

 1.9566, 1.6246,

311.3195, 227.7886

0.0000

365.8342,  
369.7790, 277.0246

■ 0.6094, 0.3741,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.2240, 62.8800,  
33.5630

■ 64.2240, 62.8800,  
33.5630

■ 60.0621, 57.1695,  
24.1196

■ 69.0017, 69.1571,  
45.2624

■ 56.4786, 51.9967,  
16.7776

■ 74.4204, 76.0105,  
59.3509

■ 53.4388, 47.3429,  
11.3686

■ 80.5094, 83.4608,  
75.9556

■ 50.9010, 43.1841,  
7.6961

■ 87.2945, 91.5244,  
95.1934

■ 48.8153, 39.4926,  
5.5209

■ 92.8769, 98.8797,  
108.7983

■ 47.7019, 37.4097,  
4.7066

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.8532, 62.8800, 41.6275



64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630



56.0305, 62.8800, 33.3078

# Triad

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



64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630



45.7232, 62.8800, 79.9853



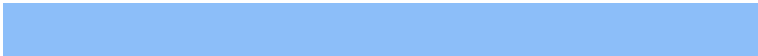
71.4102, 62.8800, 106.4003

# Complementary

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



64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630



46.3269, 49.2402, 96.6851

# 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.



63.6630, 62.8800, 122.3508



64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630



49.1158, 62.8800, 104.8990

# Square

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



64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630



45.8435, 62.8800, 56.7430



55.5184, 62.8800, 121.7458



76.2544, 62.8800, 81.7009



# Rectangle

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



64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630



51.3697, 62.8800, 37.4137



55.5184, 62.8800, 121.7458



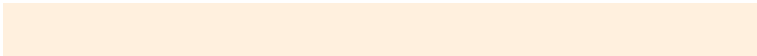
69.0298, 62.8800, 113.1906

# Sweetspot

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



64.2256, 62.8830, 33.5643



85.5046, 88.7256, 81.6211



57.8347, 42.6522, 54.3984



17.9815, 18.6048, 16.5809



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.



64.2256, 62.8830, 33.5643



63.6935, 60.7574, 26.0919



76.3937, 89.1234, 37.9878



18.0231, 18.7821, 18.1378



25.6780, 20.3127, 2.5674

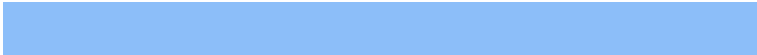


2.4843, 2.0934, 0.2731

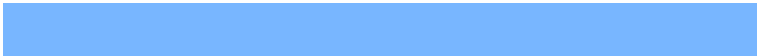


# Inverse Universe

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



46.3269, 49.2402, 96.6851



42.4699, 44.5922, 100.9765



37.9152, 31.4928, 93.7029



16.9390, 17.9548, 21.9581



12.5247, 10.4049, 49.3218



1.2646, 1.1729, 4.6029



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630 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 64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

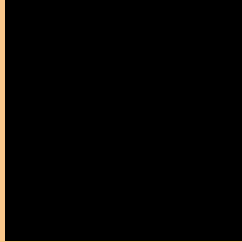
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.2240, 62.8800,



# 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

64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630

### Protanopia

58.6413, 63.1329, 35.4807

### Deuteranopia

64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630



## Tritanopia

70.8902, 62.9294, 66.1679

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630

## Protanomaly

60.7209, 63.1382, 34.9732

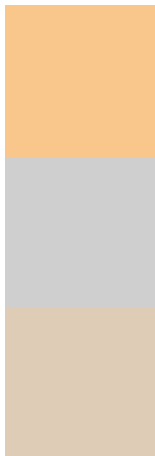
## Deuteranomaly

64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630

## Tritanomaly

68.1403, 62.8024, 52.2468

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630

## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493

## Achromatomaly

60.2643, 62.1342, 53.6166

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630 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(249, 199, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 199, 140)  
}
```

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(249, 199, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 199, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630 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(249, 199, 140) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 199, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 199, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 199, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 199, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 199,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.2240, 62.8800, 33.5630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 199, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
199, 140) }
```

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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