

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.4031, 58.3857, 38.0152)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.4031, 58.3857, 38.0152)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.3387, 58.2578,  
37.9909)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB999
RGB	255, 185, 153
RGB Percent	100%, 73%, 60%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2745, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	19°, 100%, 80%
HSV	19°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909
YIQ	202.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

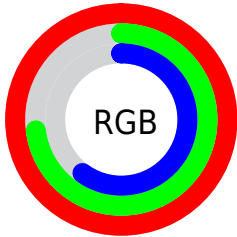
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 200, 153
Decimal	16759193
CIE Lab	80.88, 21.42, 26.24
CIE LCh	81, 33.872, 50.769
Yxy	58.2578, 0.4006, 0.3628
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294949273 (0xFFFFB999)
YUV	202.2820, -24.2960, 46.2337
Hunter-Lab	76.3268, 16.8924, 23.9178

# Details

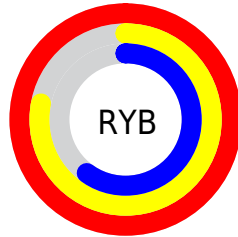
The XYZ color **64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **57.5735, 66.7651, 104.4601**, and the grayscale version is **56.4407, 59.3800, 64.6648**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.0805, 88.7247, 72.3686**, and **33.4145, 29.1976, 16.4449** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.0154, 50.6293, 26.9125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.5656, 66.9730, 51.5919**.

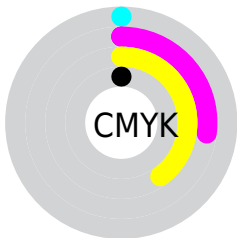
# Distribution



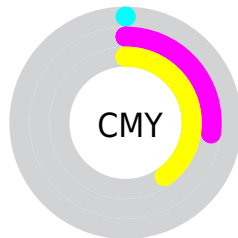
- Red (100%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909 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 64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 64.3387, 58.2578,  
37.9909

 64.3387, 58.2578,  
37.9909


429.9946,  
418.1459, 352.8779

 47.1878, 42.0159,  
25.6738


 110.1696,  
102.2982, 73.2975

 33.3927, 29.1138,  
16.3562


 139.5802,  
130.8655, 97.1240

 22.5881, 19.1669,  
9.6195


173.8082,  
164.3101, 125.6242

 14.4087, 11.7909,  
5.0451

213.2188,  
203.0163, 159.2165

 8.4891, 6.6015,  
2.2146

258.1773,  
247.3686, 198.3195

 4.4639, 3.2142,  
0.6828

309.0493,

 1.9678, 1.2445,

297.7514, 243.3517

0.0000

366.1999,  
354.5490, 294.7317

0.6158, 0.0976,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

64.3387, 58.2578,  
37.9909

64.3387, 58.2578,  
37.9909

59.0154, 50.6293,  
26.9125

70.5656, 66.9730,  
51.5919

54.5461, 44.0350,  
18.1955

77.7334, 76.8081,  
67.8562

50.8826, 38.4302,  
11.6652

85.8828, 87.8049,  
86.9180

47.9696, 33.7632,  
7.1208

95.0499, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.7432, 29.9769,  
4.3235

■ 44.1097, 26.9995,  
2.8866

■ 44.1096, 26.9993,  
2.8865

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.9506, 58.2578, 50.7094



64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909



57.5620, 58.2578, 32.4586

# Triad

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



64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909



43.1089, 58.2578, 57.4417



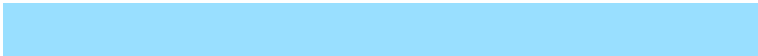
60.2890, 58.2578, 106.7881

# Complementary

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



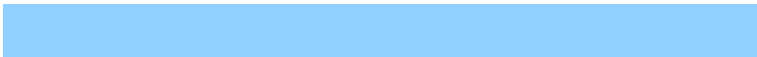
64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909



57.5735, 66.7651, 104.4601

# 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.



53.2388, 58.2578, 109.6548



64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909



43.7050, 58.2578, 78.1242

# Square

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



64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909



45.5771, 58.2578, 42.0233



47.2802, 58.2578, 98.2652



66.4790, 58.2578, 91.1024



# Rectangle

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



64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909



52.8926, 58.2578, 32.5738



47.2802, 58.2578, 98.2652



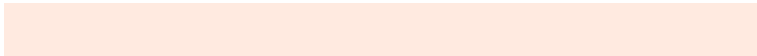
57.9283, 58.2578, 109.3960

# Sweetspot

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



64.3402, 58.2606, 37.9921



84.1722, 85.5101, 82.8745



66.1404, 49.4466, 76.8642



17.7819, 17.9875, 17.1869



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.



64.3402, 58.2606, 37.9921



60.0102, 52.0707, 28.9335



76.5838, 82.7479, 42.0733



18.4744, 18.9170, 18.8220



23.1652, 14.3416, 1.5473

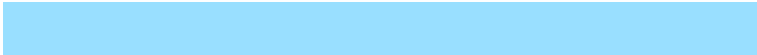


2.3483, 1.5821, 0.1816

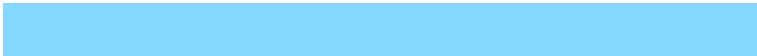


# Inverse Universe

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



57.5735, 66.7651, 104.4601



52.3680, 61.5904, 103.7358



46.2078, 44.0337, 100.6715



18.0459, 19.4634, 23.0556



17.5801, 20.0697, 52.3819



1.8096, 2.1499, 5.1329



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

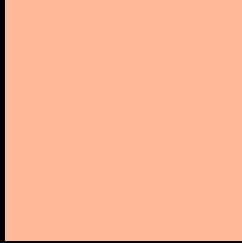
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

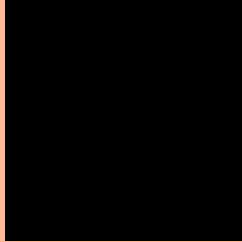
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.3387, 58.2578,

37.9909.

# 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

64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909

### Protanopia

54.9634, 58.6075, 41.6732

### Deuteranopia

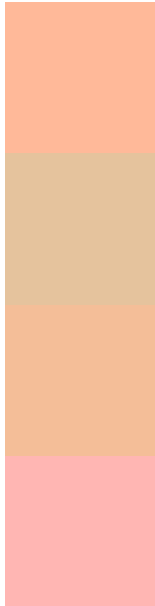
59.5809, 58.3788, 37.4061



## Tritanopia

67.5015, 58.2028, 58.7155

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909

**Protanomaly**

57.9140, 58.1225, 40.0647

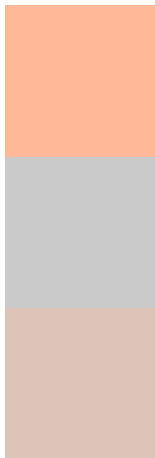
**Deuteranomaly**

61.3892, 58.3270, 37.7284

**Tritanomaly**

66.1046, 57.9706, 50.3532

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909

**Achromatopsia**

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184

**Achromatomaly**

58.2105, 58.3127, 53.5349

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909 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(255, 185, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 185, 153)  
}
```

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(255, 185, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 185, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909 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(255, 185, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 185, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 185, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 185, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 185, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 185,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.3387, 58.2578, 37.9909 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 185, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
185, 153) }
```

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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