

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.5283, 66.3811, 46.3674)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.5283, 66.3811, 46.3674)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.4604, 66.2609,  
46.4380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECD1A8
RGB	236, 209, 168
RGB Percent	93%, 82%, 66%
CMY	0.0745, 0.1804, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.29, 0.07
HSL	36°, 64%, 79%
HSV	36°, 29%, 93%
XYZ	64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380
YIQ	212.3990, 29.2530, -7.0270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

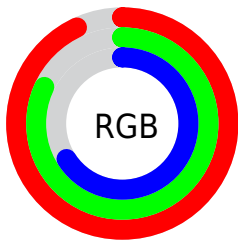
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	213, 236, 168
Decimal	15520168
CIE Lab	85.13, 3.39, 23.82
CIE LCh	85, 24.056, 81.896
Yxy	66.2609, 0.3639, 0.3740
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293710248 (0xFFECD1A8)
YUV	212.3990, -21.8887, 20.6981
Hunter-Lab	81.4008, -1.0992, 23.1565

# Details

The XYZ color **64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **50.8035, 53.4097, 86.9886**, and the grayscale version is **62.9738, 66.2533, 72.1499**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.3193, 98.1077, 83.9884**, and **33.4641, 34.2873, 21.3774** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.2273, 60.9994, 35.1466**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2312, 71.9584, 59.8787**.

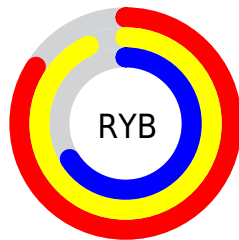
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (82%)

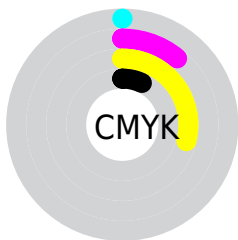
Blue (66%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (66%)

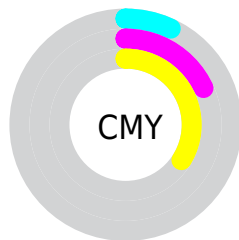


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (18%)


Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380 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 64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 64.4604, 66.2609,  
46.4380


 64.4604, 66.2609,  
46.4380


430.4263,  
447.3094, 388.8954

 47.2867, 48.4842,  
32.2404


 110.3438,  
113.8607, 86.2153

 33.4713, 34.2105,  
21.2789


 139.7842,  
144.4526, 112.6321

 22.6487, 23.0554,  
13.1348


174.0442,  
180.0851, 143.9591

 14.4536, 14.6344,  
7.3896

213.4892,  
221.1425, 180.6148

 8.5206, 8.5632,  
3.6248

258.4846,  
268.0092, 223.0177

 4.4844, 4.4574,  
1.4219

309.3956,

 1.9797, 1.9326,

321.0697, 271.5864

0.1587

366.5877,  
380.7083, 326.7395

■ 0.6225, 0.5678,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.4604, 66.2609,  
46.4380

■ 64.4604, 66.2609,  
46.4380

■ 60.2273, 60.9994,  
35.1466

■ 69.2312, 71.9584,  
59.8787

■ 56.5028, 56.1517,  
25.8858

■ 74.5568, 78.0954,  
75.5704

■ 53.2626, 51.7065,  
18.5318

■ 80.4597, 84.6867,  
93.6135

■ 50.4781, 47.6485,  
12.9450

■ 85.7445, 91.2577,  
107.7030

■ 48.1167, 43.9608,  
8.9671

■ 88.4022, 96.5729,  
108.5889

■ 46.1404, 40.6239,  
6.4103

■ 44.4937, 37.6114,  
4.9951

■ 44.3116, 37.2717,  
4.8587

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.6349, 66.2609, 51.1081



64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380



59.1702, 66.2609, 47.8352

# Triad

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



64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380



53.7914, 66.2609, 83.8653



71.5450, 66.2609, 92.1875

# Complementary

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



64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380



50.8035, 53.4097, 86.9886

# 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.



66.9478, 66.2609, 103.5522



64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380



56.7614, 66.2609, 98.2874

# Square

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



64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380



53.2102, 66.2609, 68.0184



61.5205, 66.2609, 105.9315



73.8758, 66.2609, 76.4391



# Rectangle

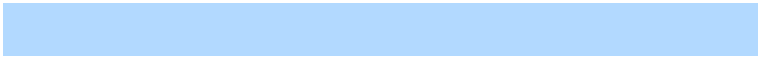
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380



56.2698, 66.2609, 52.1238



61.5205, 66.2609, 105.9315



70.2014, 66.2609, 96.7352

# Sweetspot

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



64.4621, 66.2639, 46.4394



88.7347, 92.9332, 89.6423



58.4682, 49.7881, 58.2776



18.7857, 19.6559, 18.5672



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.



64.4621, 66.2639, 46.4394



73.5802, 74.9644, 46.5478



69.4407, 79.5093, 48.7336



15.8211, 16.5652, 15.8823



24.5552, 20.8046, 2.7215



2.0217, 1.8207, 0.2449



# Inverse Universe

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



50.8035, 53.4097, 86.9886



54.6524, 57.1577, 102.7598



46.7780, 43.1531, 85.2210



14.7219, 15.5301, 19.1439



10.6549, 7.9567, 44.7172

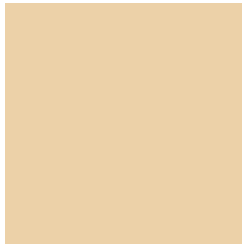


0.9283, 0.8080, 3.5419



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

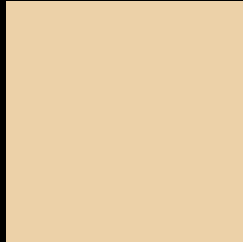
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380 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 64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.4604, 66.2609,



# 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

64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380

### Protanopia

62.1632, 66.1580, 47.5236

### Deuteranopia

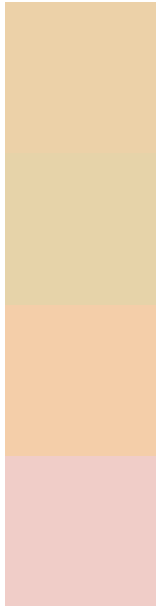
67.4657, 66.0068, 46.7209



## Tritanopia

70.3934, 66.1803, 75.3936

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380

## Protanomaly

63.0888, 66.2761, 47.0035

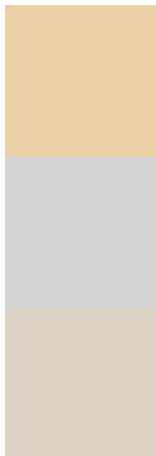
## Deuteranomaly

66.5410, 66.2403, 46.8147

## Tritanomaly

68.1918, 66.3580, 63.8579

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380

## Achromatopsia

62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970

## Achromatomaly

63.0769, 65.9462, 61.6289

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380 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, 209, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 209, 168)  
}
```

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, 209, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 209, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380 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, 209, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 209, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 209, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 209, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 209, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 209,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.4604, 66.2609, 46.4380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 209, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
209, 168) }
```

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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