

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.0047, 67.9871, 48.3504)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.0047, 67.9871, 48.3504)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(65.0766, 68.0212,  
48.2276)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAD5AB
RGB	234, 213, 171
RGB Percent	92%, 84%, 67%
CMY	0.0824, 0.1647, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.27, 0.08
HSL	40°, 60%, 79%
HSV	40°, 27%, 92%
XYZ	65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276
YIQ	214.4910, 25.9980, -8.6100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

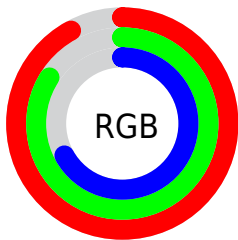
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	203, 234, 171
Decimal	15390123
CIE Lab	86.02, 0.96, 23.44
CIE LCh	86, 23.456, 87.654
Yxy	68.0212, 0.3589, 0.3751
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293580203 (0xFFEAD5AB)
YUV	214.4910, -21.4411, 17.1094
Hunter-Lab	82.4750, -3.4864, 23.0624

# Details

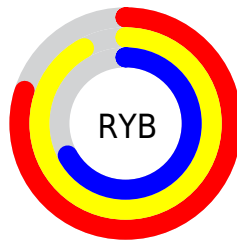
The XYZ color **65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **50.4951, 52.2963, 85.2749**, and the grayscale version is **64.3767, 67.7293, 73.7572**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.8651, 98.3261, 86.8628**, and **33.9167, 35.2506, 22.4692** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1267, 63.3801, 36.8639**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.5193, 73.0151, 61.7052**.

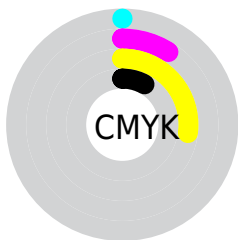
# Distribution



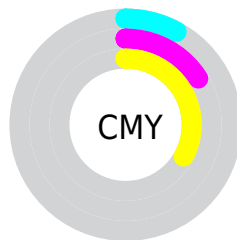
- Red (92%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276 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 65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.0766, 68.0212,  
48.2276

65.0766, 68.0212,  
48.2276

432.6080,  
453.5711, 396.2283

47.7881, 49.9150,  
33.6459

111.2251,  
116.3825, 88.9123

33.8697, 35.3459,  
22.3465

140.8158,  
147.4063, 115.8523

22.9559, 23.9294,  
13.9110

175.2379,  
183.5048, 147.7488

14.6815, 15.2813,  
7.9208

214.8569,  
225.0624, 185.0204

8.6810, 9.0170,  
3.9572

260.0381,  
272.4634, 228.0856

4.5891, 4.7523,  
1.6019

311.1467,

2.0405, 2.1027,

326.0923, 277.3630

0.2922

368.5483,  
386.3334, 333.2710

■ 0.6566, 0.6661,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.0766, 68.0212,  
48.2276

■ 65.0766, 68.0212,  
48.2276

■ 61.1267, 63.3801,  
36.8639

■ 69.5193, 73.0151,  
61.7052

■ 57.6420, 59.0716,  
27.4997

■ 74.4701, 78.3627,  
77.3944

■ 54.6005, 55.0871,  
20.0162

■ 79.9500, 84.0770,  
95.3920

■ 51.9753, 51.4135,  
14.2802

■ 84.3922, 89.5332,  
107.4414

49.7367, 48.0369,  
10.1409

86.7910, 94.3310,  
108.2411

47.8496, 44.9408,  
7.4215

87.7418, 96.2325,  
108.5580

46.2697, 42.1052,  
5.8952

45.8235, 41.2759,  
5.5519

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.3471, 68.0212, 51.7453



65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276



59.9681, 68.0212, 50.7960

# Triad

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



65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276



55.9141, 68.0212, 88.6844



73.7926, 68.0212, 91.0748

# Complementary

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



65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276



50.4951, 52.2963, 85.2749

# 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.



69.5738, 68.0212, 103.5314



65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276



59.2731, 68.0212, 102.0222

# Square

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



65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276



54.8559, 68.0212, 72.8571



64.2295, 68.0212, 107.7889



75.5502, 68.0212, 75.2832



# Rectangle

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



65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276



57.3030, 68.0212, 55.8435



64.2295, 68.0212, 107.7889



72.6042, 68.0212, 95.8694

# Sweetspot

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



65.0784, 68.0243, 48.2290



89.8071, 94.4939, 91.8004



58.0096, 50.4248, 56.5455



19.0213, 20.0109, 19.0043



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.



65.0784, 68.0243, 48.2290



76.5118, 79.6731, 51.0842



67.3596, 77.5537, 49.9482



15.9045, 16.7321, 15.9101



25.8705, 23.4353, 3.1599



2.1192, 2.0158, 0.2774



# Inverse Universe

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



50.4951, 52.2963, 85.2749



56.1641, 57.7338, 102.7913



48.5885, 44.9516, 83.9577



14.6413, 15.3691, 19.1171



9.9791, 6.6052, 44.4919



0.8691, 0.6898, 3.5222



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276 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 65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

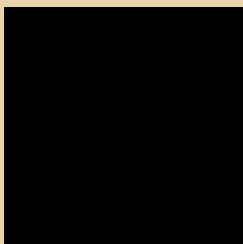
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

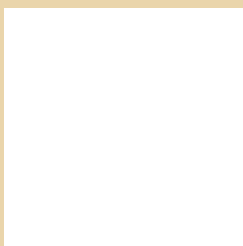
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.0766, 68.0212,



# 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

65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276

### Protanopia

64.0599, 68.2374, 48.8245

### Deuteranopia

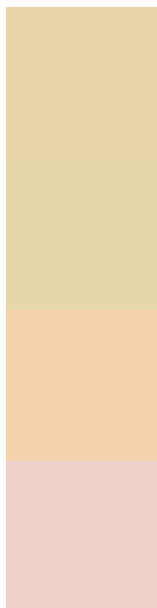
69.5429, 68.1134, 48.5116



## Tritanopia

71.1913, 67.9418, 78.4691

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276

## Protanomaly

64.4480, 68.0606, 48.7700

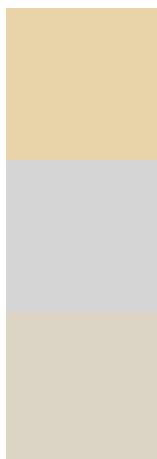
## Deuteranomaly

67.9030, 67.9920, 48.5746

## Tritanomaly

68.8399, 68.0899, 66.0143

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276

## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291

## Achromatomaly

64.0584, 67.5425, 63.0868

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276 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(234, 213, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 213, 171)  
}
```

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(234, 213, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 213, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276 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(234, 213, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 213, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 213, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 213, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 213, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 213,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.0766, 68.0212, 48.2276 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 213, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
213, 171) }
```

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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