

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.0877, 69.0423, 52.1561)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.0877, 69.0423, 52.1561)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(65.2249, 69.1491,  
52.0289)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6D8B2
RGB	230, 216, 178
RGB Percent	90%, 85%, 70%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1529, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.23, 0.10
HSL	44°, 51%, 80%
HSV	44°, 23%, 90%
XYZ	65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289
YIQ	215.8540, 20.5420, -8.8500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

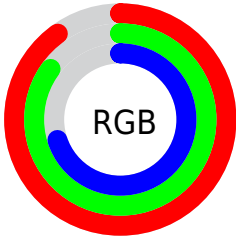
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">197, 230, 178</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15128754</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">86.58, -1.12, 20.50</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">87, 20.529, 93.134</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">69.1491, 0.3499, 0.3710</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293318834 (0xFFE6D8B2)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">215.8540, -18.6620, 12.4060</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">83.1559, -5.5131, 21.1127</a>

# Details

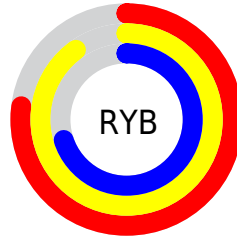
The XYZ color **65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **51.4924, 52.8762, 82.3555**, and the grayscale version is **65.2856, 68.6856, 74.7986**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.8513, 98.7205, 92.0558**, and **33.9021, 35.9691, 24.5579** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5509, 65.1919, 40.3504**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.3495, 73.3869, 65.7695**.

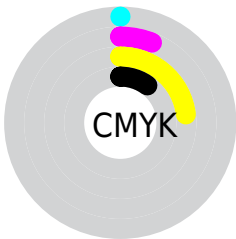
# Distribution



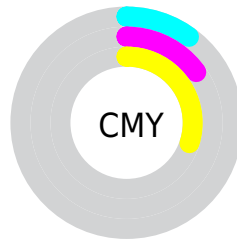
- Red (90%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289 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 65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.2249, 69.1491,  
52.0289

■ 65.2249, 69.1491,  
52.0289

433.1322,  
457.5567, 411.5083

■ 47.9088, 50.8331,  
36.6457

■ 111.4370,  
117.9945, 94.6009

■ 33.9657, 36.0758,  
24.6397

141.0638,  
149.2928, 122.6267

■ 23.0300, 24.4928,  
15.5922

175.5249,  
185.6872, 155.7039

■ 14.7365, 15.6996,  
9.0849

215.1857,  
227.5623, 194.2509

■ 8.7197, 9.3118,  
4.6990

260.4114,  
275.3024, 238.6863

■ 4.6145, 4.9451,  
2.0161

311.5675,

■ 2.0553, 2.2151,

329.2919, 289.4287

0.5652

369.0193,  
389.9152, 346.8965

■ 0.6647, 0.7282,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.2249, 69.1491,  
52.0289

■ 65.2249, 69.1491,  
52.0289

■ 61.5509, 65.1919,  
40.3504

■ 69.3495, 73.3869,  
65.7695

■ 58.3022, 61.4970,  
30.6277

■ 73.9379, 77.9045,  
81.6625

■ 55.4590, 58.0577,  
22.7517

■ 79.0093, 82.7129,  
99.7983

■ 52.9974, 54.8636,  
16.6009

■ 82.0695, 86.8155,  
107.0393

■ 50.8910, 51.9029,  
12.0389

■ 83.9308, 90.5380,  
107.6597

■ 49.1093, 49.1623,  
8.9086

■ 85.8549, 94.3863,  
108.3011

■ 47.6157, 46.6261,  
7.0205

■ 86.4433, 95.5631,  
108.4972

■ 46.6542, 44.8649,  
6.2008

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.9487, 69.1491, 54.2408



65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289



60.8460, 69.1491, 55.4009

# Triad

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



65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289



58.3521, 69.1491, 90.5514



74.2339, 69.1491, 87.7725

# Complementary

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



65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289



51.4924, 52.8762, 82.3555

# 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.



70.8563, 69.1491, 99.4506



65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289



61.6732, 69.1491, 101.1863

# Square

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



65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289



57.0002, 69.1491, 76.7342



66.2259, 69.1491, 104.6230



75.2957, 69.1491, 73.8673



# Rectangle

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



65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289



58.6685, 69.1491, 60.6316



66.2259, 69.1491, 104.6230



73.3239, 69.1491, 92.1425

# Sweetspot

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



65.2267, 69.1522, 52.0304



90.7945, 95.8762, 93.9563



58.1501, 52.5030, 57.3664



19.3582, 20.4472, 19.8487



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.



65.2267, 69.1522, 52.0304



80.2498, 85.0734, 58.7292



65.4665, 74.8272, 53.1131



15.2563, 16.1265, 15.2131



26.5189, 25.6119, 3.5459



2.0354, 2.0441, 0.2873



# Inverse Universe

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



51.4924, 52.8762, 82.3555



60.0910, 61.1876, 103.2510



51.2566, 48.4079, 81.5054



13.8968, 14.5150, 18.2136



9.1448, 5.3517, 42.9342

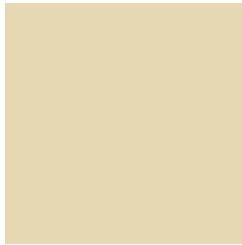


0.7509, 0.5458, 3.1977



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

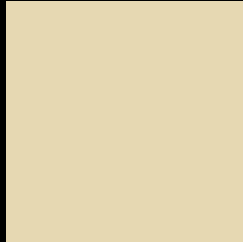
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

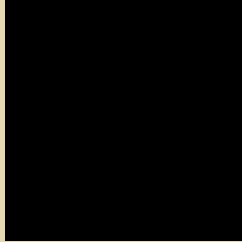
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289.



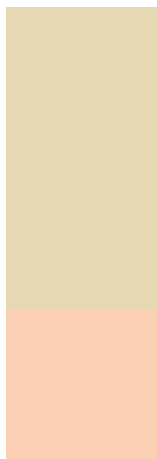
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.2249, 69.1491,



# 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

65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289

### Protanopia

64.9048, 68.9841, 52.0139

### Deuteranopia

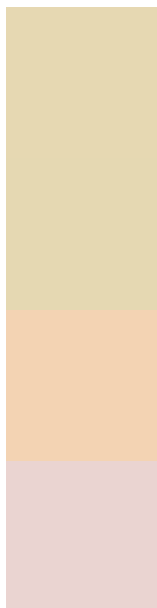
70.5778, 68.9163, 52.7623



## Tritanopia

71.1200, 68.9248, 81.5069

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289

## Protanomaly

64.9048, 68.9841, 52.0139

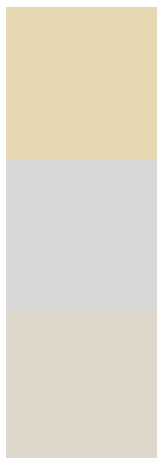
## Deuteranomaly

68.3931, 68.8979, 52.3417

## Tritanomaly

68.9838, 69.1828, 70.0394

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289

## Achromatopsia

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800

## Achromatomaly

65.0353, 68.7482, 65.7191

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289 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(230, 216, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 216, 178)  
}
```

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(230, 216, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 216, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289 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(230, 216, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 216, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(230, 216, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 216, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 216, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 216,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.2249, 69.1491, 52.0289 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 216, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
216, 178) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor