

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.1299, 62.1659, 55.1831)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.1299, 62.1659, 55.1831)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.1048, 62.1784,  
55.0246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F1C5BA
RGB	241, 197, 186
RGB Percent	95%, 77%, 73%
CMY	0.0549, 0.2274, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.23, 0.05
HSL	12°, 66%, 84%
HSV	12°, 23%, 95%
XYZ	65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246
YIQ	208.9020, 29.7550, 5.9070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

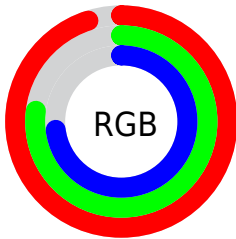
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 200, 186
Decimal	15844794
CIE Lab	83.01, 13.99, 11.40
CIE LCh	83, 18.048, 39.167
Yxy	62.1784, 0.3571, 0.3411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294034874 (0xFFFF1C5BA)
YUV	208.9020, -11.2907, 28.1499
Hunter-Lab	78.8533, 9.3844, 13.8241

# Details

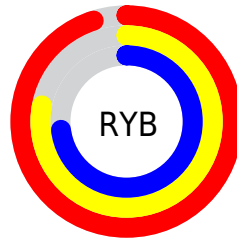
The XYZ color **65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.4231, 73.3817, 93.9882**, and the grayscale version is **60.5995, 63.7554, 69.4296**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.7088, 98.5544, 98.1410**, and **33.8233, 31.5287, 26.4933** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.6549, 53.0385, 41.2825**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.5500, 72.6164, 71.2317**.

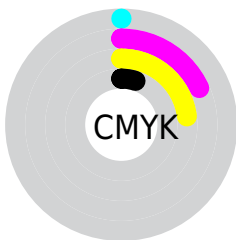
# Distribution



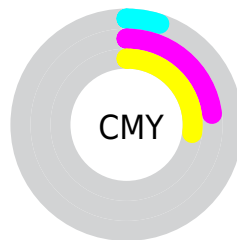
- Red (95%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246 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 65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.1048, 62.1784,  
55.0246

65.1048, 62.1784,  
55.0246

432.7077,  
432.5815, 423.2897

47.8111, 45.1769,  
39.0227

111.2654,  
107.9833, 99.0485

33.8879, 31.5968,  
26.4694

140.8630,  
137.5555, 127.9076

22.9700, 21.0537,  
16.9462

175.2925,  
172.0867, 161.8895

14.6919, 13.1633,  
10.0346

214.9194,  
211.9613, 201.4127

8.6884, 7.5411,  
5.3160

260.1091,  
257.5637, 246.8958

4.5940, 3.8027,  
2.3719

311.2268,

2.0433, 1.5638,

309.2782, 298.7573

0.7711

368.6379,  
367.4894, 357.4158

0.6581, 0.3330,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

65.1048, 62.1784,  
55.0246

65.1048, 62.1784,  
55.0246

58.6549, 53.0385,  
41.2825

72.5500, 72.6164,  
71.2317

53.1526, 45.1375,  
29.8804

81.0256, 84.3919,  
90.0126

48.5536, 38.4240,  
20.6881

90.0348, 97.3388,  
108.6507

44.8080, 32.8396,  
13.5611

90.0858, 97.4409,  
108.6677

■ 41.8610, 28.3212,  
8.3377

■ 39.6507, 24.7989,  
4.8316

■ 38.1052, 22.1940,  
2.8182

■ 37.3418, 20.8328,  
2.0530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.8145, 62.1784, 64.3380



65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246



61.8057, 62.1784, 49.5495

# Triad

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



65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246



52.3641, 62.1784, 60.3480



60.3013, 62.1784, 91.1914

# Complementary

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



65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246



64.4231, 73.3817, 93.9882

# 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.



56.4719, 62.1784, 89.8204



65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246



52.0011, 62.1784, 71.1807

# Square

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



65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246



54.4884, 62.1784, 52.3801



53.4738, 62.1784, 82.1901



63.9620, 62.1784, 85.7529



# Rectangle

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



65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246



59.2078, 62.1784, 48.4198



53.4738, 62.1784, 82.1901



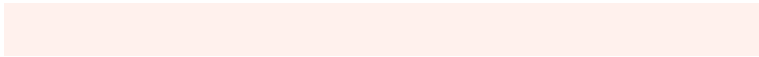
58.9897, 62.1784, 91.5235

# Sweetspot

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



65.1065, 62.1812, 55.0259



87.9209, 90.1290, 92.9984



68.1181, 59.5325, 82.7642



18.6931, 19.1169, 19.6269



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.



65.1065, 62.1812, 55.0259



70.7559, 66.0857, 55.5646



71.9294, 75.8270, 57.3002



16.0289, 16.2709, 16.4455



20.3248, 11.4477, 1.1384



1.7587, 1.0882, 0.1173

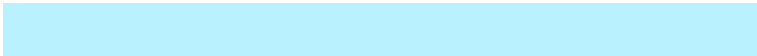


# Inverse Universe

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



64.4231, 73.3817, 93.9882



69.8579, 80.7214, 106.5066



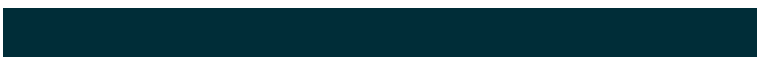
57.3656, 59.2668, 91.6357



15.9631, 17.3603, 20.2311



19.0226, 24.2694, 48.8097

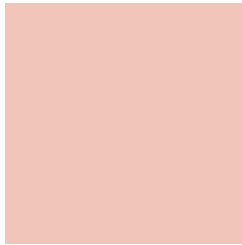


1.6499, 2.1538, 4.0830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

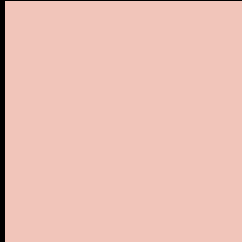
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246 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 65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246.



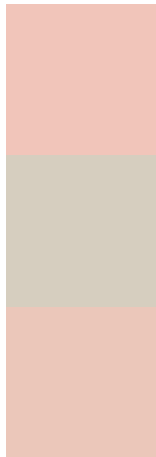
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.1048, 62.1784,



# 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

65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246

### Protanopia

59.2068, 62.2003, 58.1755

### Deuteranopia

63.5473, 62.0542, 55.0827



## Tritanopia

68.1086, 62.4201, 68.7802

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246

## Protanomaly

61.2817, 62.2333, 56.9264

## Deuteranomaly

63.9821, 61.9379, 55.0374

## Tritanomaly

67.0199, 62.3019, 63.7515

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

62.1927, 63.2518, 64.1893

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246 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(241, 197, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 197, 186)  
}
```

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(241, 197, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 197, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246 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(241, 197, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 197, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 197, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 197, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 197, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 197, 186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.1048, 62.1784, 55.0246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 197, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
197, 186) }
```

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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