

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.2932, 64.5469, 33.8074)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.2932, 64.5469, 33.8074)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.2785, 64.4585,  
33.8121)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FACA8C
RGB	250, 202, 140
RGB Percent	98%, 79%, 55%
CMY	0.0196, 0.2078, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.44, 0.02
HSL	34°, 92%, 76%
HSV	34°, 44%, 98%
XYZ	65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121
YIQ	209.2840, 48.5100, -9.1060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

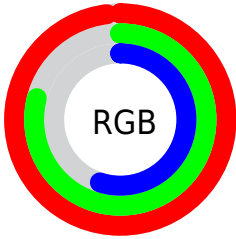
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	225, 250, 140
Decimal	16435852
CIE Lab	84.20, 9.23, 37.33
CIE LCh	84, 38.454, 76.111
Yxy	64.4585, 0.3991, 0.3941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294625932 (0xFFFA8C)
YUV	209.2840, -34.1570, 35.7079
Hunter-Lab	80.2861, 4.6331, 31.2305

# Details

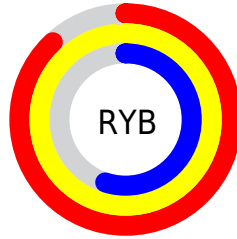
The XYZ color **65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **46.0531, 48.4422, 97.3654**, and the grayscale version is **60.9851, 64.1611, 69.8714**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.7376, 96.6750, 65.1275**, and **33.8789, 32.9774, 14.0309** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1712, 58.8665, 24.3585**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.9887, 70.5860, 45.5339**.

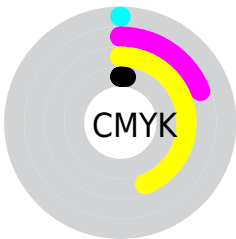
# Distribution



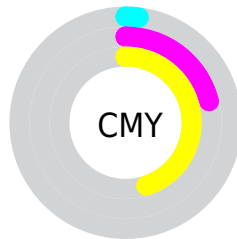
- Red (98%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121 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 65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.2785, 64.4585,  
33.8121

65.2785, 64.4585,  
33.8121

433.3215,  
440.8435, 334.0369

47.9525, 47.0221,  
22.4731

111.5136,  
111.2710, 66.7719

34.0004, 33.0531,  
14.0033

141.1535,  
141.4159, 89.2298

23.0568, 22.1672,  
7.9842

175.6286,  
176.5658, 116.2311

14.7563, 13.9798,  
3.9972

215.3044,  
217.1050, 148.1943

8.7338, 8.1066,  
1.6238

260.5463,  
263.4180, 185.5379

4.6236, 4.1632,  
0.3077

311.7195,

2.0607, 1.7653,

315.8892, 228.6805

0.0000

369.1895,  
374.9029, 278.0407

■ 0.6677, 0.4654,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.2785, 64.4585,  
33.8121

■ 65.2785, 64.4585,  
33.8121

■ 61.1712, 58.8665,  
24.3585

■ 69.9887, 70.5860,  
45.5339

■ 57.6296, 53.7818,  
17.0168

■ 75.3266, 77.2574,  
59.6583

■ 54.6192, 49.1870,  
11.6166

■ 81.3213, 84.4924,  
76.3138

■ 52.0983, 45.0591,  
7.9591

■ 87.9984, 92.3066,  
95.6185

■ 50.0171, 41.3716,  
5.8013

■ 93.2343, 99.0640,  
108.8150

■ 48.9376, 39.3507,  
5.0161

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.3249, 64.4585, 41.5381



65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121



56.8363, 64.4585, 34.1019

# Triad

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



65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121



46.8512, 64.4585, 84.0086



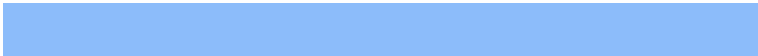
73.8317, 64.4585, 107.9452

# Complementary

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



65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121



46.0531, 48.4422, 97.3654

# 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.



65.9198, 64.4585, 125.5224



65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121



50.6072, 64.4585, 109.6659

# Square

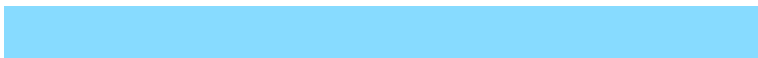
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121



46.7140, 64.4585, 59.5250



57.4211, 64.4585, 126.2165



78.5636, 64.4585, 82.0459



# Rectangle

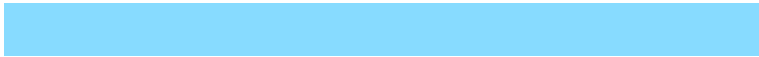
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121



52.1191, 64.4585, 38.7234



57.4211, 64.4585, 126.2165



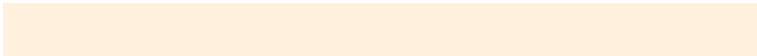
71.4246, 64.4585, 115.2613

# Sweetspot

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



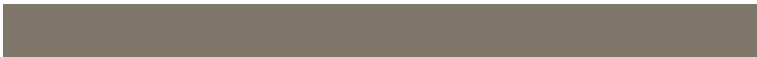
65.2801, 64.4616, 33.8134



85.7229, 89.1623, 81.6938



58.0425, 42.7766, 53.6273



18.0354, 18.7126, 16.5988



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.



65.2801, 64.4616, 33.8134



64.3683, 62.1069, 26.3169



76.4013, 89.5873, 38.0770



18.0565, 18.8488, 18.1489



26.1040, 21.1646, 2.7093



2.5232, 2.1712, 0.2861

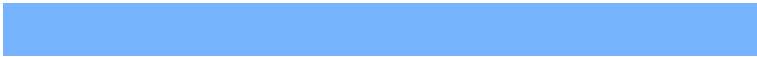


# Inverse Universe

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



46.0531, 48.4422, 97.3654



41.8585, 43.3695, 100.7727



38.3994, 31.7243, 94.5419



16.9061, 17.8890, 21.9472



12.1952, 9.7459, 49.2119



1.2328, 1.1094, 4.5923



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

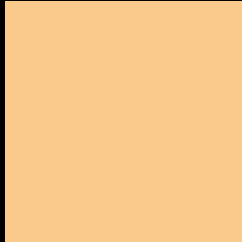
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

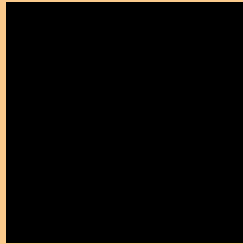
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.2785, 64.4585,



# 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

65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121

### Protanopia

59.9994, 64.5703, 35.2876

### Deuteranopia

65.7652, 64.3622, 33.7679



## Tritanopia

71.9170, 64.3976, 68.3141

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121

**Protanomaly**

61.7874, 64.4115, 34.7673

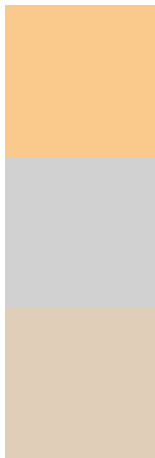
**Deuteranomaly**

65.4039, 64.1760, 33.7510

**Tritanomaly**

69.0215, 64.2340, 53.5603

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121

**Achromatopsia**

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

**Achromatomaly**

61.4635, 63.4506, 54.3551

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121 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(250, 202, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 202, 140)  
}
```

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(250, 202, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 202, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121 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(250, 202, 140) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 202, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 202, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 202, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 202, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 202,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.2785, 64.4585, 33.8121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 202, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
202, 140) }
```

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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