

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.9204, 63.1621, 33.1508)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.9204, 63.1621, 33.1508)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.8665, 63.0566,  
33.1257)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC58B
RGB	255, 197, 139
RGB Percent	100%, 77%, 55%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2274, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.45, 0.00
HSL	30°, 100%, 77%
HSV	30°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257
YIQ	207.7300, 53.1860, -5.7420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

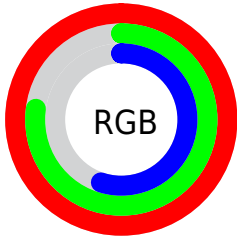
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 255, 139
Decimal	16762251
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	83.47, 13.71, 36.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 39.448, 69.670
Yxy	63.0566, 0.4065, 0.3891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294952331 (0xFFFFC58B)
YUV	207.7300, -33.8839, 41.4558
Hunter-Lab	79.4082, 9.0956, 30.8525

# Details

The XYZ color **65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **48.6629, 52.6395, 102.2033**, and the grayscale version is **59.9691, 63.0921, 68.7073**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.3075, 95.9939, 64.4319**, and **34.3489, 32.0853, 13.6152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4430, 56.8518, 23.5065**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.9725, 69.9310, 45.1175**.

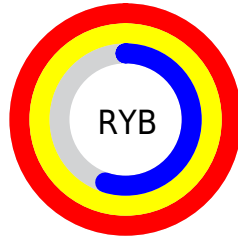
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (77%)

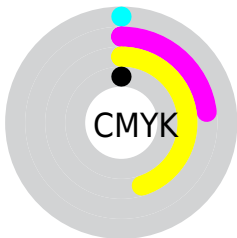
Blue (55%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (55%)

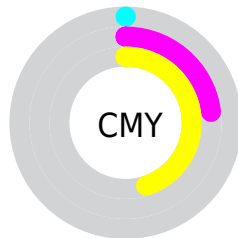


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)


Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257 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 65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 65.8665, 63.0566,  
33.1257

 65.8665, 63.0566,  
33.1257


435.3955,  
435.7749, 330.8651


 48.4313, 45.8870,  
21.9509


 112.3535,  
109.2512, 65.6900

 34.3813, 32.1567,  
13.6228


 142.1360,  
139.0449, 87.9165

 23.3509, 21.4812,  
7.7231

 176.7651,  
173.8155, 114.6640

 14.9750, 13.4762,  
3.8330

216.6060,  
213.9473, 146.3511

 8.8880, 7.7573,  
1.5342

262.0242,  
259.8248, 183.3961

 4.7247, 3.9400,  
0.2432

313.3849,

 2.1198, 1.6401,

311.8323, 226.2178

0.0000

371.0535,  
370.3542, 275.2346

0.6999, 0.3844,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

65.8665, 63.0566,  
33.1257

65.8665, 63.0566,  
33.1257

61.4430, 56.8518,  
23.5065

70.9725, 69.9310,  
45.1175

57.6608, 51.2831,  
16.0925

76.7898, 77.4885,  
59.6258

54.4803, 46.3273,  
10.7006

83.3511, 85.7537,  
76.7877

51.8546, 41.9549,  
7.1155

90.6853, 94.7467,  
96.7289

■ 49.7269, 38.1325, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
5.0715 108.9000

■ 48.8957, 36.5714,  
4.4819

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.5899, 63.0566, 42.6380



65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257



57.1976, 63.0566, 31.7439

# Triad

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



65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257



45.0603, 63.0566, 76.9269



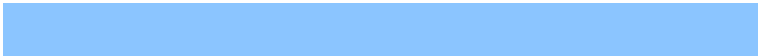
71.1258, 63.0566, 111.9630

# Complementary

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



65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257



48.6629, 52.6395, 102.2033

# 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.



62.7551, 63.0566, 126.7514



65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257



48.0805, 63.0566, 103.5590

# Square

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



65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257



45.7212, 63.0566, 53.4781



54.3678, 63.0566, 123.3536



76.8221, 63.0566, 86.4685



# Rectangle

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



65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257



52.1122, 63.0566, 35.1718



54.3678, 63.0566, 123.3536



68.5005, 63.0566, 118.5982

# Sweetspot

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



65.8681, 63.0596, 33.1270



84.3939, 87.0466, 79.5787



60.5510, 43.7570, 58.0784



17.7416, 18.2318, 16.1720



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.



65.8681, 63.0596, 33.1270



61.6444, 57.1406, 23.9246



81.6603, 94.6440, 38.3910



18.7598, 19.4879, 18.9171



25.6984, 19.4080, 2.3917

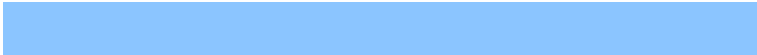


2.6114, 2.1081, 0.2693

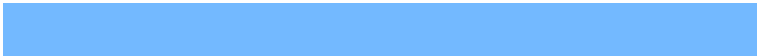


# Inverse Universe

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



48.6629, 52.6395, 102.2033



42.4088, 45.4907, 101.1531



37.9307, 31.1749, 98.6258



17.7533, 18.8783, 22.9581



13.5794, 12.0684, 51.0483



1.4314, 1.3935, 5.0068



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

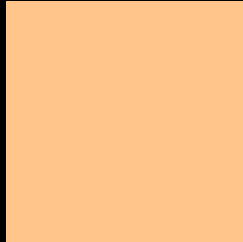
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

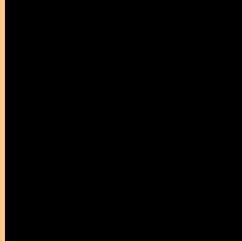
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.8665, 63.0566,



# 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

65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257

### Protanopia

58.6413, 63.1329, 35.4807

### Deuteranopia

64.5080, 63.0349, 33.1931



## Tritanopia

70.7699, 62.8812, 65.5341

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257

## Protanomaly

61.0674, 62.9716, 34.5273

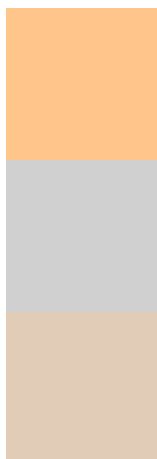
## Deuteranomaly

64.9992, 62.9477, 33.1504

## Tritanomaly

68.5482, 62.6952, 51.6685

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257

## Achromatopsia

59.9535, 63.0757, 68.6895

## Achromatomaly

61.1914, 62.6122, 53.6600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257 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(255, 197, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 197, 139)  
}
```

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(255, 197, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 197, 139) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257 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(255, 197, 139) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 197, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 197, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 197, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 197, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 197, 139) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.8665, 63.0566, 33.1257 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 197, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
197, 139) }
```

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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