

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.0130, 67.9276, 54.7977)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.0130, 67.9276, 54.7977)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.1269, 68.0401,  
54.9952)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EAD4B8
RGB	234, 212, 184
RGB Percent	92%, 83%, 72%
CMY	0.0824, 0.1686, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.21, 0.08
HSL	34°, 54%, 82%
HSV	34°, 21%, 92%
XYZ	66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952
YIQ	215.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

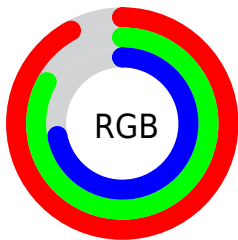
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 234, 184
Decimal	15389880
CIE Lab	86.03, 3.28, 16.63
CIE LCh	86, 16.951, 78.851
Yxy	68.0401, 0.3496, 0.3597
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293579960 (0xFFEAD4B8)
YUV	215.3860, -15.4733, 16.3245
Hunter-Lab	82.4864, -1.2531, 18.2108

# Details

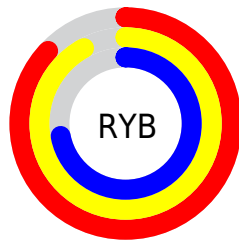
The XYZ color **66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **56.6894, 60.2720, 86.4881**, and the grayscale version is **64.9456, 68.3278, 74.4090**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.7282, 99.0713, 96.6734**, and **34.5138, 35.2176, 26.4513** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3828, 62.1578, 42.2968**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.4445, 74.4190, 69.8881**.

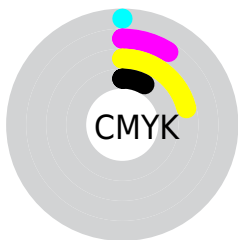
# Distribution



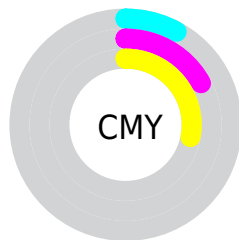
- Red (92%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (28%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952 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 66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.1269, 68.0401,  
54.9952

 66.1269, 68.0401,  
54.9952


436.3121,  
453.6381, 423.1752

 48.6435, 49.9304,  
38.9993


 112.7252,  
116.4095, 99.0050

 34.5501, 35.3581,  
26.4514

142.5708,  
147.4380, 127.8560

 23.4814, 23.9388,  
16.9328


177.2678,  
183.5414, 161.8291

 15.0720, 15.2882,  
10.0252

217.1816,  
225.1043, 201.3428

 8.9566, 9.0219,  
5.3098

262.6776,  
272.5111, 246.8158

 4.7698, 4.7555,  
2.3683

314.1211,

 2.1462, 2.1045,

326.1460, 298.6665

0.7691

371.8775,  
386.3935, 357.3134

■ 0.7141, 0.6672,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.1269, 68.0401,  
54.9952

■ 66.1269, 68.0401,  
54.9952

■ 61.3828, 62.1578,  
42.2968

■ 71.4445, 74.4190,  
69.8881

■ 57.1838, 56.7488,  
31.6825

■ 77.3516, 81.2987,  
87.0700

■ 53.5070, 51.8013,  
23.0390

■ 83.8704, 88.6949,  
106.6349

■ 50.3254, 47.2995,  
16.2400

■ 87.1643, 95.0774,  
108.3655

■ 47.6091, 43.2260,  
11.1446

■ 87.7419, 96.2325,  
108.5580

■ 45.3242, 39.5618,  
7.5911

■ 43.4306, 36.2851,  
5.3859

■ 42.0566, 33.7420,  
4.2962

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.7168, 68.0401, 59.0989



66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952



62.2838, 68.0401, 55.6079

# Triad

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



66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952



57.8479, 68.0401, 81.2218



70.4662, 68.0401, 89.0896

# Complementary

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



66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952



56.6894, 60.2720, 86.4881

# 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.



67.1166, 68.0401, 96.2571



66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952



59.8730, 68.0401, 91.4097

# Square

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



66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952



57.6069, 68.0401, 70.0195



63.2348, 68.0401, 97.1464



72.2882, 68.0401, 78.3030



# Rectangle

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



66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952



60.0915, 68.0401, 58.6252



63.2348, 68.0401, 97.1464



69.4755, 68.0401, 92.0464

# Sweetspot

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



66.1287, 68.0432, 54.9966



90.5739, 94.8341, 95.7357



62.2743, 56.2548, 66.2883



19.2857, 20.1810, 20.1981



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.



66.1287, 68.0432, 54.9966



77.5441, 79.2238, 59.1783



71.1917, 79.3790, 56.9178



15.7653, 16.4537, 15.8637



23.7609, 19.2161, 2.4567



1.9614, 1.7001, 0.2248



# Inverse Universe

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



56.6894, 60.2720, 86.4881



63.9985, 68.0736, 104.3742



52.3640, 50.7243, 84.8732



14.7765, 15.6394, 19.1621



11.1883, 9.0237, 44.8950

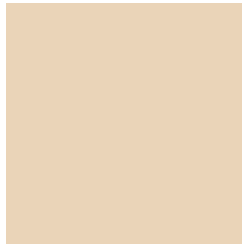


0.9729, 0.8973, 3.5568



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

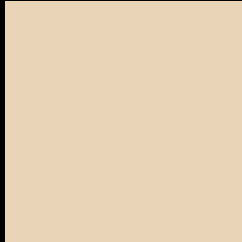
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

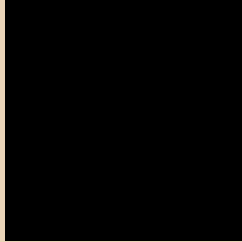
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1269, 68.0401,



# 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

66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952

### Protanopia

64.4214, 68.2724, 55.6815

### Deuteranopia

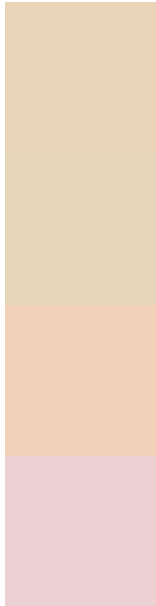
69.4276, 67.9026, 55.3462



## Tritanopia

70.9872, 67.8210, 79.1614

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952

## Protanomaly

65.1166, 68.2539, 55.6413

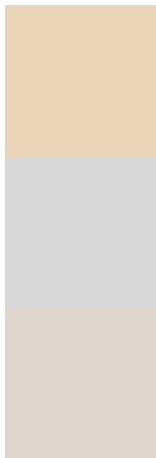
## Deuteranomaly

68.1754, 67.9810, 55.4273

## Tritanomaly

68.9896, 67.7197, 69.7567

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

65.0699, 67.9824, 66.8191

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952 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, 212, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 212, 184)  
}
```

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, 212, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 212, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952 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, 212, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 212, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(234, 212, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 212, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 212, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 212,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.1269, 68.0401, 54.9952 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 212, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
212, 184) }
```

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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