

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.5708, 72.9836, 39.4347)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.5708, 72.9836, 39.4347)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038)</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(66.4848, 72.8102,  
39.4038)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECDF96
RGB	236, 223, 150
RGB Percent	93%, 87%, 59%
CMY	0.0745, 0.1255, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.36, 0.07
HSL	51°, 69%, 76%
HSV	51°, 36%, 93%
XYZ	66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038
YIQ	218.5650, 31.1810, -19.9470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

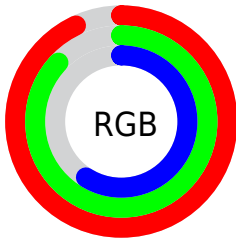
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	165, 236, 150
Decimal	15523734
CIE Lab	88.36, -5.97, 37.40
CIE LCh	88, 37.875, 99.069
Yxy	72.8102, 0.3720, 0.4074
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293713814 (0xFFE99696)
YUV	218.5650, -33.8025, 15.2905
Hunter-Lab	85.3289, -10.2456, 32.3509

# Details

The XYZ color **66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **40.8150, 38.7335, 84.6822**, and the grayscale version is **67.2437, 70.7456, 77.0419**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.0194, 97.1878, 71.8776**, and **34.7976, 38.4708, 17.1469** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.8305, 70.2426, 30.0690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.5455, 75.5777, 50.7639**.

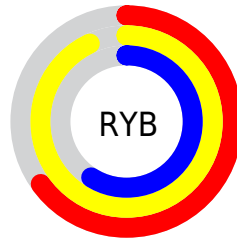
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (87%)

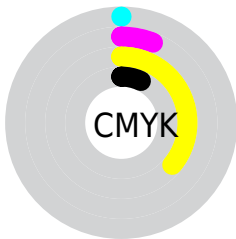
Blue (59%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (59%)

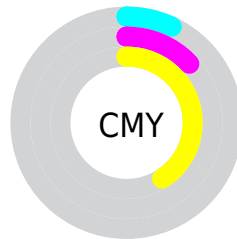


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038 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 66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.4848, 72.8102,  
39.4038

66.4848, 72.8102,  
39.4038

437.5701,  
470.3567, 359.0813

48.9352, 53.8208,  
26.7638

113.2357,  
123.2077, 75.4819

34.7824, 38.4584,  
17.1650

143.1678,  
155.3846, 99.7571

23.6610, 26.3387,  
10.1890

177.9581,  
192.7261, 128.7477

15.2057, 17.0772,  
5.4172

217.9719,  
235.6167, 162.8722

9.0512, 10.2895,  
2.4311

263.5747,  
284.4406, 202.5494

4.8319, 5.5913,  
0.8033

315.1317,

2.1827, 2.5982,

339.5823, 248.1976

0.0000

373.0084,  
401.4262, 300.2354

■ 0.7336, 0.9258,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.4848, 72.8102,  
39.4038

■ 66.4848, 72.8102,  
39.4038

■ 63.8305, 70.2426,  
30.0690

■ 69.5455, 75.5777,  
50.7639

■ 61.5540, 67.8554,  
22.6331


■ 73.0286, 78.5438,  
64.2564

■ 59.6314, 65.6415,  
16.9630


■ 76.9555, 81.7200,  
79.9861


■ 58.0335, 63.5891,  
12.9058


■ 81.3448, 85.1137,  
98.0499


 56.7264, 61.6842,  
10.2831


 84.0488, 87.8663,  
107.1378


 55.6674, 59.9097,  
8.8710

 85.1138, 89.9963,  
107.4928

 55.3254, 59.2995,  
8.5300

 86.1996, 92.1678,  
107.8547

 87.3062, 94.3811,  
108.2236

 88.4021, 96.5729,  
108.5889

# Harmonies

## Analogous

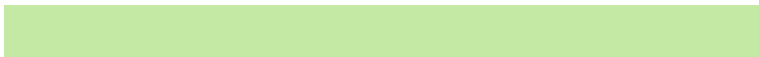
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



75.6386, 72.8102, 41.1080



66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038



58.7606, 72.8102, 46.4148

# Triad

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



66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038



56.4997, 72.8102, 115.2032



86.8493, 72.8102, 98.5418

# Complementary

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



66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038



40.8150, 38.7335, 84.6822

# 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.



80.8166, 72.8102, 124.8462



66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038



63.1449, 72.8102, 135.8356

# Square

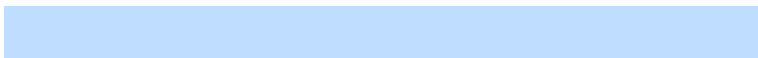
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038



53.3368, 72.8102, 87.4343



71.9962, 72.8102, 139.7061



87.9417, 72.8102, 71.6453



# Rectangle

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



66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038



55.2657, 72.8102, 56.2284



71.9962, 72.8102, 139.7061



85.3082, 72.8102, 107.8962

# Sweetspot

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



66.4866, 72.8135, 39.4053



89.5210, 95.6488, 86.3807



52.2300, 42.3388, 40.7003



19.0252, 20.3627, 17.9449



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.



66.4866, 72.8135, 39.4053



76.7709, 84.4134, 38.1544



61.3263, 75.5067, 40.1971



16.1468, 17.2166, 15.9908



30.5729, 32.8399, 4.7274



2.4533, 2.6838, 0.3887



# Inverse Universe

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



40.8150, 38.7335, 84.6822



41.8712, 38.0980, 99.7545



44.5609, 37.4138, 84.2300



14.4149, 14.9162, 19.0416



8.7458, 4.1386, 44.0808

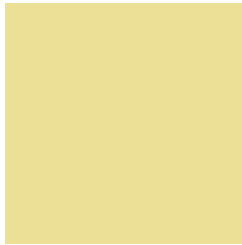


0.7432, 0.4378, 3.4802



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038 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 66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

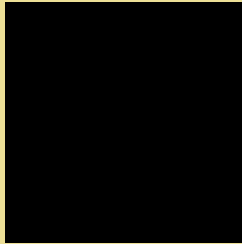
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.4848, 72.8102,



# 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

66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038

### Protanopia

67.4813, 72.9377, 38.9555

### Deuteranopia

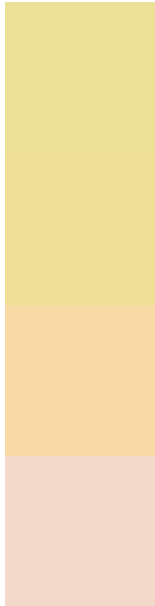
73.0833, 72.8780, 49.7501



## Tritanopia

75.7334, 72.7141, 84.9066

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038

## Protanomaly

67.1427, 72.7632, 38.9397

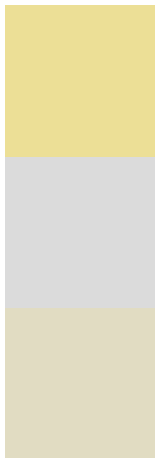
## Deuteranomaly

70.5743, 72.8159, 45.9325

## Tritanomaly

71.9734, 72.7200, 65.5013

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038

## Achromatopsia

67.3311, 70.8376, 77.1421

## Achromatomaly

66.3821, 71.0890, 61.2618

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038 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(236, 223, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 223, 150)  
}
```

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(236, 223, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 223, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038 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(236, 223, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 223, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 223, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 223, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 223, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 223,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.4848, 72.8102, 39.4038 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 223, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
223, 150) }
```

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