

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.7037, 67.6436, 49.6259)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.7037, 67.6436, 49.6259)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.6218, 67.6744,  
49.5955)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0D2AE
RGB	240, 210, 174
RGB Percent	94%, 82%, 68%
CMY	0.0588, 0.1764, 0.3176
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.27, 0.06
HSL	33°, 69%, 81%
HSV	33°, 27%, 94%
XYZ	66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955
YIQ	214.8660, 29.4360, -4.8360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

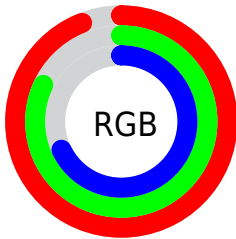
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 240, 174
Decimal	15782574
CIE Lab	85.84, 5.17, 21.71
CIE LCh	86, 22.316, 76.606
Yxy	67.6744, 0.3623, 0.3680
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293972654 (0xFFFF0D2AE)
YUV	214.8660, -20.1469, 22.0425
Hunter-Lab	82.2645, 0.5953, 21.8404

# Details

The XYZ color **66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **54.7762, 58.4742, 90.8382**, and the grayscale version is **64.6202, 67.9854, 74.0362**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.2829, 98.4932, 89.0629**, and **34.8681, 35.2247, 23.0505** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.8866, 61.6196, 37.4869**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.9622, 74.2698, 63.9698**.

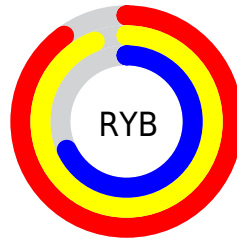
# Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (82%)

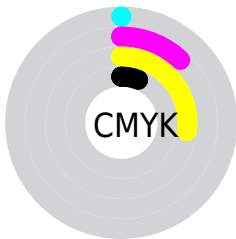
Blue (68%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (68%)

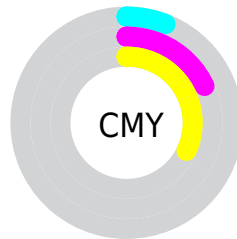


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (18%)


Yellow (32%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955 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 66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.6218, 67.6744,  
49.5955

 66.6218, 67.6744,  
49.5955


438.0510,  
452.3415, 401.7716

 49.0469, 49.6329,  
34.7232


 113.4311,  
115.8862, 90.9654

 34.8714, 35.1218,  
23.1679


143.3962,  
146.8253, 118.3000

 23.7299, 23.7567,  
14.5110


178.2222,  
182.8324, 150.6258

 15.2570, 15.1532,  
8.3342

218.2742,  
224.2919, 188.3614

 9.0874, 8.9270,  
4.2187

263.9178,  
271.5882, 231.9252

 4.8558, 4.6936,  
1.7461

315.5182,

 2.1968, 2.0686,

325.1056, 281.7358

0.3920

373.4408,  
385.2286, 338.2118

■ 0.7411, 0.6469,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.6218, 67.6744,  
49.5955

■ 66.6218, 67.6744,  
49.5955

■ 61.8866, 61.6196,  
37.4869

■ 71.9622, 74.2698,  
63.9698

■ 57.7254, 56.0799,  
27.5212

■ 77.9266, 81.4117,  
80.7154

■ 54.1120, 51.0412,  
19.5707

■ 84.5395, 89.1178,  
99.9361

■ 51.0153, 46.4849,  
13.4917

■ 89.3116, 96.3978,  
108.5072

■ 48.4008, 42.3908,  
9.1214

■ 89.7454, 97.2654,  
108.6517

■ 46.2282, 38.7361,  
6.2687

■ 44.4456, 35.4932,  
4.6807

■ 44.0418, 34.7382,  
4.3839

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.3000, 67.6744, 55.0987



66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955



61.5596, 67.6744, 49.9091

# Triad

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



66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955



55.3724, 67.6744, 82.0099



71.7172, 67.6744, 94.7214

# Complementary

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



66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955



54.7762, 58.4742, 90.8382

# 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.



67.1669, 67.6744, 104.0205



66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955



57.8157, 67.6744, 96.0437

# Square

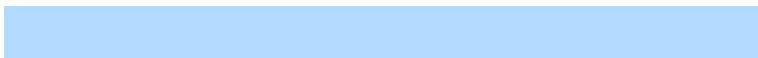
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955



55.2438, 67.6744, 67.3675



62.0767, 67.6744, 104.5341



74.3451, 67.6744, 80.3875



# Rectangle

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



66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955



58.6485, 67.6744, 53.3556



62.0767, 67.6744, 104.5341



70.3512, 67.6744, 98.6180

# Sweetspot

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



66.6236, 67.6775, 49.5969



89.0510, 92.9817, 91.5484



62.0672, 53.1963, 64.6285



18.8306, 19.6294, 18.9407



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

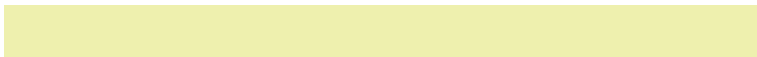
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



66.6236, 67.6775, 49.5969



73.3264, 73.6946, 48.8129



73.9934, 83.5192, 52.2662



16.4874, 17.1880, 16.5983



24.2439, 19.2858, 2.4447

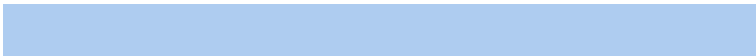


2.1162, 1.8031, 0.2365



# Inverse Universe

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



54.7762, 58.4742, 90.8382



57.6355, 61.5082, 103.4423



48.8148, 45.8177, 88.7094



15.4890, 16.4121, 20.0731



11.7370, 9.6982, 46.3812



1.0746, 1.0032, 3.8912



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

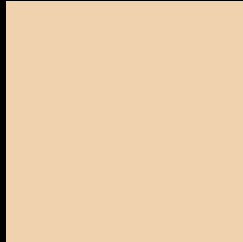
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

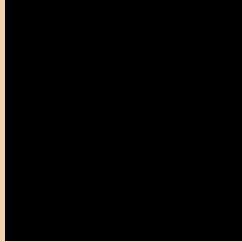
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.6218, 67.6744,

49.5955.

# 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

66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955

### Protanopia

63.5616, 67.5586, 50.7644

### Deuteranopia

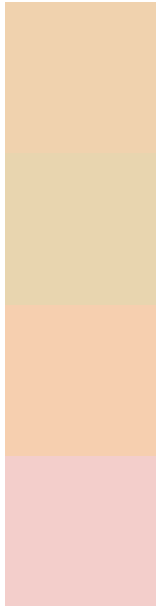
68.8761, 67.3775, 49.9324



## Tritanopia

72.1673, 67.7655, 76.9866

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955

## Protanomaly

64.8108, 67.8394, 50.2359

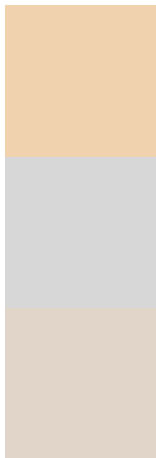
## Deuteranomaly

68.0567, 67.3136, 49.9633

## Tritanomaly

69.8129, 67.5091, 65.8509

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

64.9600, 67.6059, 64.2691

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955 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(240, 210, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 210, 174)  
}
```

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(240, 210, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 210, 174) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955 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(240, 210, 174) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 210, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 210, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 210, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 210, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 210,  
174) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.6218, 67.6744, 49.5955 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 210, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
210, 174) }
```

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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