

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.9207, 64.1073, 36.7378)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.9207, 64.1073, 36.7378)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.0087, 64.2450,  
36.8858)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFC794
RGB	255, 199, 148
RGB Percent	100%, 78%, 58%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2196, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.42, 0.00
HSL	29°, 100%, 79%
HSV	29°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858
YIQ	209.9300, 49.7470, -3.9890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

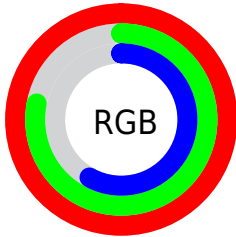
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 245, 148
Decimal	16762772
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.09, 13.57, 33.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 35.823, 67.737
Yxy	64.2450, 0.3985, 0.3821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294952852 (0xFFFFC794)
YUV	209.9300, -30.5315, 39.5264
Hunter-Lab	80.1530, 8.9601, 28.8223

# Details

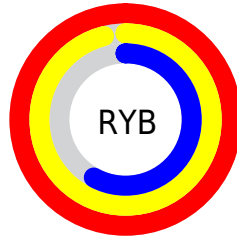
The XYZ color **67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **51.8547, 56.6994, 102.8185**, and the grayscale version is **61.3852, 64.5821, 70.3299**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.6607, 97.0443, 69.9883**, and **35.0480, 32.8496, 15.8026** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.2718, 57.6533, 26.4220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4627, 71.5592, 49.7834**.

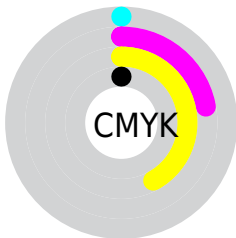
# Distribution



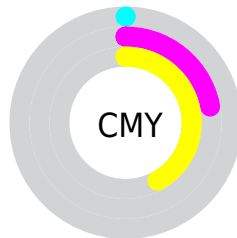
- Red (100%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858 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 67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 67.0087, 64.2450,  
36.8858

 67.0087, 64.2450,  
36.8858


439.4077,  
440.0738, 347.9696

 49.3624, 46.8491,  
24.8240


 113.9826,  
110.9637, 71.5815

 35.1228, 32.9164,  
15.7281


 144.0409,  
141.0553, 95.0524

 23.9244, 22.0624,  
9.1797


178.9673,  
176.1477, 123.1635

 15.4020, 13.9028,  
4.7602

219.1272,  
216.6251, 156.3332

 9.1902, 8.0531,  
2.0510

264.8858,  
262.8721, 194.9802

 4.9235, 4.1289,  
0.5864

316.6085,

 2.2368, 1.7459,

315.2729, 239.5229

0.0000

374.6607,  
374.2120, 290.3798

0.7620, 0.4531,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

67.0087, 64.2450,  
36.8858

67.0087, 64.2450,  
36.8858

62.2718, 57.6533,  
26.4220

72.4627, 71.5592,  
49.7834

58.2108, 51.7493,  
18.2303

78.6625, 79.6108,  
65.2545

54.7870, 46.5085,  
12.1355

85.6408, 88.4254,  
83.4325

51.9549, 41.9008,  
7.9343

93.4267, 98.0246,  
104.4405

■ 49.6606, 37.8921,  
5.3820

95.0499, 99.9999,  
108.9000

■ 48.1450, 35.0702,  
4.2317

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.8991, 64.2450, 46.5338



67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858



59.0379, 64.2450, 35.0563

# Triad

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



67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858



47.1968, 64.2450, 75.9823



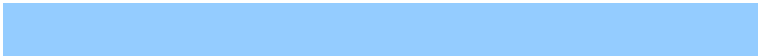
70.8537, 64.2450, 110.3667

# Complementary

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



67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858



51.8547, 56.6994, 102.8185

# 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.



63.1338, 64.2450, 122.6050



67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858



49.8066, 64.2450, 100.1447

# Square

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



67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858



48.0401, 64.2450, 54.7121



55.4797, 64.2450, 118.5076



76.2492, 64.2450, 87.7874



# Rectangle

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



67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858



54.2536, 64.2450, 38.0455



55.4797, 64.2450, 118.5076



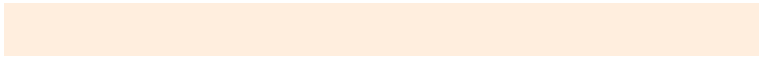
68.4194, 64.2450, 116.0261

# Sweetspot

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



67.0103, 64.2481, 36.8871



84.8781, 87.4727, 81.4122



62.8577, 46.8514, 63.5305



17.8270, 18.2959, 16.5294



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.



67.0103, 64.2481, 36.8871



63.1461, 58.8907, 28.2888



81.2180, 92.6634, 41.6230



18.7237, 19.4155, 18.9051



25.3042, 18.6196, 2.2603

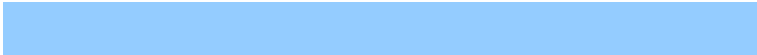


2.5723, 2.0300, 0.2563

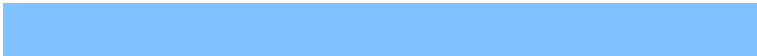


# Inverse Universe

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



51.8547, 56.6994, 102.8185



46.2183, 50.4530, 101.9102



41.4214, 35.8327, 99.3407



17.7896, 18.9509, 22.9702



13.9967, 12.9029, 51.1874



1.4722, 1.4752, 5.0204



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

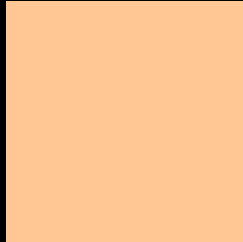
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

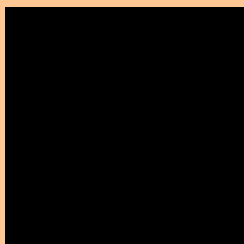
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.0087, 64.2450,



# 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

67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858

### Protanopia

60.1604, 64.5618, 39.4279

### Deuteranopia

65.6563, 64.2354, 36.9552



## Tritanopia

71.7943, 64.3486, 67.6680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858

## Protanomaly

62.5823, 64.3815, 38.4066

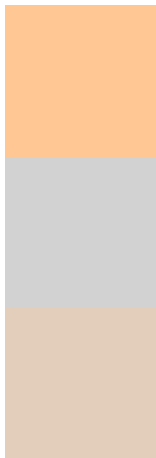
## Deuteranomaly

66.1445, 64.1421, 36.9115

## Tritanomaly

69.8429, 64.2850, 55.1815

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858

## Achromatopsia

61.2578, 64.4480, 70.1838

## Achromatomaly

62.4050, 63.8992, 56.0584

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858 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, 199, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 199, 148)  
}
```

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, 199, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 199, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858 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, 199, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 199, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 199, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 199, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 199, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 199,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.0087, 64.2450, 36.8858 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 199, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
199, 148) }
```

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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