

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.1051, 69.3401, 56.3852)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.1051, 69.3401, 56.3852)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904)</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(67.1704, 69.3005,  
56.2904)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EBD6BA
RGB	235, 214, 186
RGB Percent	92%, 84%, 73%
CMY	0.0784, 0.1608, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.21, 0.08
HSL	34°, 55%, 83%
HSV	34°, 21%, 92%
XYZ	67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904
YIQ	217.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

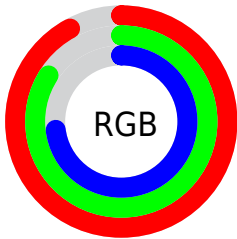
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 235, 186
Decimal	15455930
CIE Lab	86.65, 2.90, 16.47
CIE LCh	87, 16.723, 80.023
Yxy	69.3005, 0.3485, 0.3595
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293646010 (0xFFEBD6BA)
YUV	217.0870, -15.3259, 15.7097
Hunter-Lab	83.2469, -1.6538, 18.1818

# Details

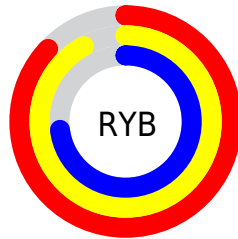
The XYZ color **67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **57.5574, 61.0612, 87.3499**, and the grayscale version is **66.1060, 69.5486, 75.7384**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.0270, 99.1908, 98.2471**, and **35.2222, 36.0734, 27.2968** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.4052, 63.4445, 43.3736**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.5077, 75.6422, 71.4266**.

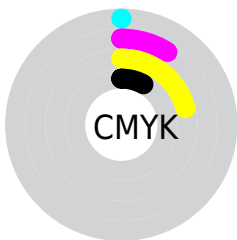
# Distribution



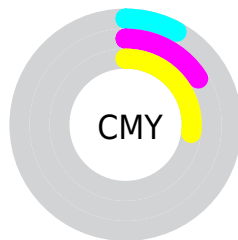
- Red (92%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (73%)



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




- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904 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 67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.1704, 69.3005,  
56.2904

 67.1704, 69.3005,  
56.2904


439.9740,  
458.0901, 428.2040

 49.4943, 50.9565,  
40.0302


 114.2130,  
118.2107, 100.9191

 35.2279, 36.1740,  
27.2482


144.3102,  
149.5456, 130.1247

 24.0058, 24.5686,  
17.5256


179.2785,  
185.9797, 164.4825

 15.4627, 15.7559,  
10.4440

219.4833,  
227.8972, 204.4111

 9.2332, 9.3516,  
5.5849

265.2899,  
275.6826, 250.3290

 4.9519, 4.9712,  
2.5297

317.0636,

 2.2535, 2.2304,

329.7203, 302.6548

0.8558

375.1699,  
390.3947, 361.8069

■ 0.7707, 0.7365,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 67.1704, 69.3005,  
56.2904

■ 67.1704, 69.3005,  
56.2904

■ 62.4052, 63.4445,  
43.3736

■ 72.5077, 75.6422,  
71.4266

■ 58.1838, 58.0512,  
32.5651

■ 78.4331, 82.4732,  
88.8771

■ 54.4833, 53.1091,  
23.7509

■ 84.7259, 89.7119,  
107.4583

■ 51.2768, 48.6028,  
16.8042

■ 87.8425, 95.9450,  
108.4972

■ 48.5347, 44.5154,  
11.5837

■ 88.0711, 96.4022,  
108.5734

■ 46.2231, 40.8284,  
7.9272

■ 44.3023, 37.5205,  
5.6413

■ 42.8291, 34.7983,  
4.4594

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.7838, 69.3005, 60.2240



67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904



63.3438, 69.3005, 57.0916

# Triad

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



67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904



59.0973, 69.3005, 83.0197



71.7585, 69.3005, 90.0494

# Complementary

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



67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904



57.5574, 61.0612, 87.3499

# 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.



68.4585, 69.3005, 97.3894



67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904



61.1853, 69.3005, 93.0625

# Square

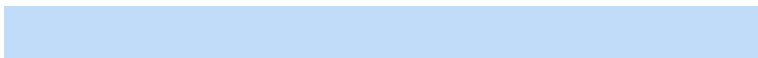
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904



58.7830, 69.3005, 71.8113



64.5826, 69.3005, 98.5432



73.5007, 69.3005, 79.2230



# Rectangle

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



67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904



61.1809, 69.3005, 60.2337



64.5826, 69.3005, 98.5432



70.7887, 69.3005, 93.0495

# Sweetspot

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



67.1722, 69.3036, 56.2919



90.6278, 94.9419, 95.7536



63.1115, 57.2972, 66.9150



19.2985, 20.2064, 20.2023



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.



67.1722, 69.3036, 56.2919



78.3284, 80.3463, 60.8146



71.7639, 80.0734, 58.1286



15.7802, 16.4833, 15.8686



23.9655, 19.6252, 2.5249



1.9770, 1.7314, 0.2300

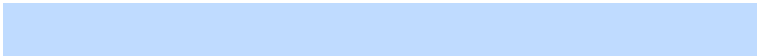


# Inverse Universe

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



57.5574, 61.0612, 87.3499



64.8169, 68.7651, 104.4645



53.6076, 51.9698, 85.8033



14.7619, 15.6102, 19.1573



11.0399, 8.7267, 44.8455

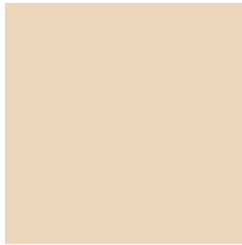


0.9606, 0.8727, 3.5527



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

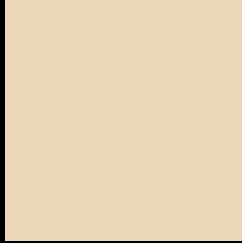
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

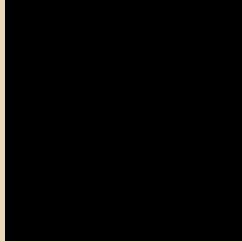
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.1704, 69.3005,

56.2904.

# 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

67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904

### Protanopia

65.5204, 69.1936, 56.9161

### Deuteranopia

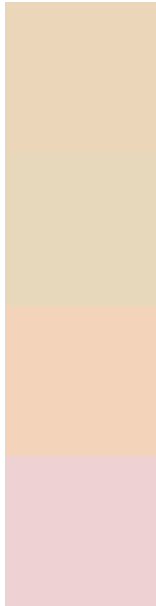
70.8370, 69.3285, 56.6619



## Tritanopia

72.0817, 69.0733, 80.7675

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904

## Protanomaly

66.2251, 69.1777, 56.8759

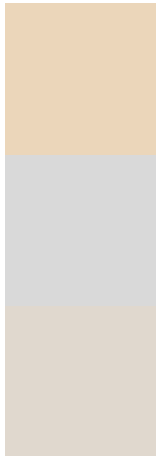
## Deuteranomaly

69.5721, 69.4095, 56.7442

## Tritanomaly

70.0644, 68.9735, 71.2484

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904

## Achromatopsia

65.9525, 69.3872, 75.5626

## Achromatomaly

66.4369, 69.4153, 68.2894

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904 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(235, 214, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 214, 186)  
}
```

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(235, 214, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 214, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904 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(235, 214, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 214, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 214, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 214, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 214, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 214,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.1704, 69.3005, 56.2904 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 214, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235,  
214, 186) }
```

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