

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.4460, 63.4130, 46.5591)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.4460, 63.4130, 46.5591)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.7300, 63.7174,  
46.7591)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDC5AA
RGB	253, 197, 170
RGB Percent	99%, 77%, 67%
CMY	0.0078, 0.2274, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.33, 0.01
HSL	20°, 95%, 83%
HSV	20°, 33%, 99%
XYZ	67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591
YIQ	210.6660, 42.0430, 3.4750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

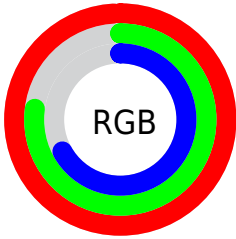
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	253, 210, 170
Decimal	16631210
CIE Lab	83.82, 16.35, 21.21
CIE LCh	84, 26.778, 52.376
Yxy	63.7174, 0.3801, 0.3575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294821290 (0xFFFD C5AA)
YUV	210.6660, -20.0483, 37.1269
Hunter-Lab	79.8232, 11.7668, 21.1451

# Details

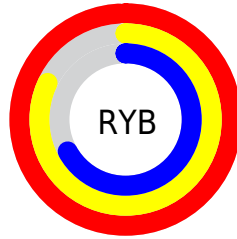
The XYZ color **67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **61.5027, 70.0284, 103.2041**, and the grayscale version is **61.8065, 65.0253, 70.8125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.2724, 97.5799, 85.3111**, and **35.5982, 32.5550, 21.5471** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.9047, 55.5353, 34.1242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.4581, 72.9674, 61.9685**.

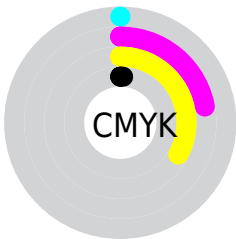
# Distribution



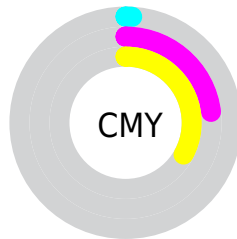
- Red (99%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591 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 67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 67.7300, 63.7174,  
46.7591

 67.7300, 63.7174,  
46.7591


441.9305,  
438.1684, 390.2180

 49.9510, 46.4218,  
32.4923


 115.0098,  
110.2038, 86.7001

 35.5921, 32.5788,  
21.4699


145.2414,  
140.1635, 113.2114

 24.2880, 21.8040,  
13.2733


180.3545,  
175.1133, 144.6413

 15.6733, 13.7129,  
7.4841

220.7144,  
215.4377, 181.4083

 9.3826, 7.9213,  
3.6836

266.6867,  
261.5210, 223.9309

 5.0507, 4.0446,  
1.4534

318.6365,

 2.3121, 1.6986,

313.7476, 272.6277

0.1829

376.9294,  
372.5019, 327.9172

■ 0.8008, 0.4227,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 67.7300, 63.7174,  
46.7591

■ 67.7300, 63.7174,  
46.7591

■ 61.9047, 55.5353,  
34.1242

■ 74.4581, 72.9674,  
61.9685

■ 56.9361, 48.3724,  
23.9154

■ 82.1222, 83.3138,  
79.8815

■ 52.7813, 42.1892,  
15.9750

■ 90.7600, 94.7953,  
100.6234

■ 49.3913, 36.9401,  
10.1249

■ 94.3181, 99.6227,  
108.8657

■ 46.7107, 32.5753,  
6.1598

■ 44.6749, 29.0389,  
3.8314

■ 43.5494, 26.9652,  
2.9095

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.6309, 63.7174, 57.7649



67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591



62.0740, 63.7174, 41.9752

# Triad

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



67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591



50.0310, 63.7174, 65.1693



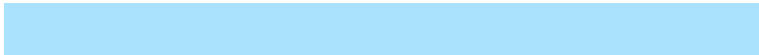
64.9690, 63.7174, 103.8381

# Complementary

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



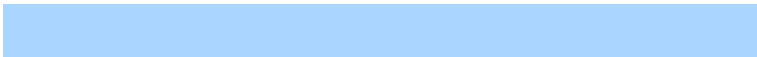
67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591



61.5027, 70.0284, 103.2041

# 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.



59.0737, 63.7174, 106.6797



67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591



50.6956, 63.7174, 82.4504

# Square

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



67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591



52.0397, 63.7174, 51.4263



53.9175, 63.7174, 98.3176



69.9662, 63.7174, 91.0842



# Rectangle

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



67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591



58.1701, 63.7174, 42.3097



53.9175, 63.7174, 98.3176



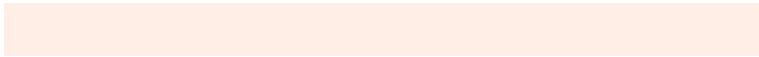
63.0175, 63.7174, 106.0596

# Sweetspot

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



67.7317, 63.7204, 46.7604



85.9682, 87.9759, 86.9453



68.7093, 55.1632, 79.4949



18.1449, 18.4889, 18.0001



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.



67.7317, 63.7204, 46.7604



65.1661, 59.5719, 39.3170



78.2756, 84.8084, 50.2751



18.4919, 18.9520, 18.8278



23.2837, 14.5786, 1.5868

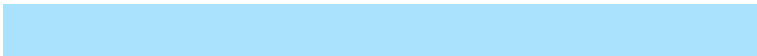


2.3616, 1.6085, 0.1860



# Inverse Universe

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



61.5027, 70.0284, 103.2041



57.9657, 66.8277, 104.4517



51.7022, 50.4273, 99.9372



18.0275, 19.4266, 23.0495



17.2850, 19.4795, 52.2835



1.7825, 2.0957, 5.1238



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

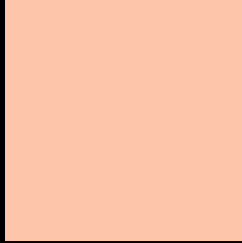
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591 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 67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.7300, 63.7174,



# 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

67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591

### Protanopia

60.4557, 64.1077, 50.2620

### Deuteranopia

65.0102, 63.6925, 46.4036



## Tritanopia

71.5724, 63.9049, 67.5941

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591

## Protanomaly

63.0756, 64.0423, 49.0814

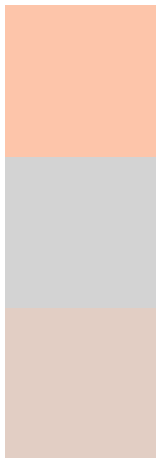
## Deuteranomaly

66.1735, 63.9473, 46.3915

## Tritanomaly

69.9024, 63.5494, 59.6209

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591

## Achromatopsia

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Achromatomaly

63.3991, 64.2969, 61.2936

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591 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(253, 197, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 197, 170)  
}
```

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(253, 197, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 197, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591 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(253, 197, 170) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 197, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 197, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 197, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 197, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 197,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.7300, 63.7174, 46.7591 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 197, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
197, 170) }
```

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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