

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.0249, 65.9820, 45.7458)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.0249, 65.9820, 45.7458)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.1146, 66.0111,  
45.7106)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FBCBA7
RGB	251, 203, 167
RGB Percent	98%, 80%, 65%
CMY	0.0157, 0.2039, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.33, 0.02
HSL	26°, 91%, 82%
HSV	26°, 33%, 98%
XYZ	68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106
YIQ	213.2480, 40.1640, -1.0200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

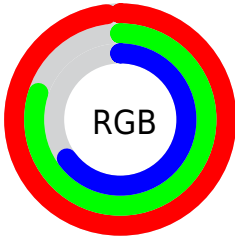
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	251, 230, 167
Decimal	16501671
CIE Lab	85.00, 12.09, 24.39
CIE LCh	85, 27.218, 63.631
Yxy	66.0111, 0.3788, 0.3671
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294691751 (0xFFFBCBA7)
YUV	213.2480, -22.8003, 33.1085
Hunter-Lab	81.2472, 7.4650, 23.5158

# Details

The XYZ color **68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **57.6485, 63.7792, 100.5390**, and the grayscale version is **63.5423, 66.8514, 72.8012**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.1848, 98.0539, 83.2803**, and **35.8343, 34.0702, 20.9072** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.7844, 58.7105, 33.5757**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2119, 74.1246, 60.3244**.

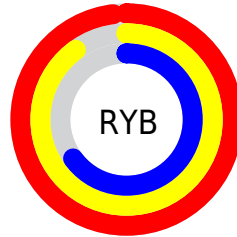
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (80%)

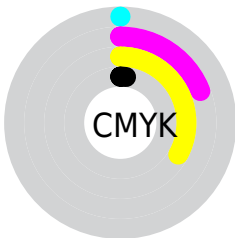
Blue (65%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (65%)

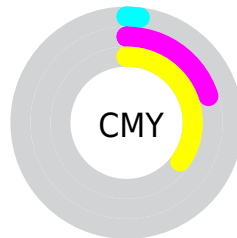


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (20%)


Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106 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 68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.1146, 66.0111,  
45.7106


 68.1146, 66.0111,  
45.7106


443.2723,  
446.4166, 385.8877

 50.2650, 48.2814,  
31.6705


 115.5571,  
113.5023, 85.1154

 35.8427, 34.0498,  
20.8472


 145.8807,  
144.0325, 111.3172

 24.4822, 22.9319,  
12.8222


181.0929,  
179.5984, 142.4100

 15.8184, 14.5432,  
7.1769

221.5593,  
220.5844, 178.8124

 9.4858, 8.4994,  
3.4929

267.6450,  
267.3748, 220.9427

 5.1190, 4.4161,  
1.3515

319.7155,

 2.3527, 1.9090,

320.3540, 269.2197

0.1034

378.1362,  
379.9065, 324.0619

■ 0.8214, 0.5538,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.1146, 66.0111,  
45.7106

■ 68.1146, 66.0111,  
45.7106

■ 62.7844, 58.7105,  
33.5757

■ 74.2119, 74.1246,  
60.3244

■ 58.1816, 52.1863,  
23.7750

■ 81.1034, 83.0677,  
77.5423

■ 54.2702, 46.4123,  
16.1551

■ 88.8210, 92.8680,  
97.4861

■ 51.0085, 41.3571,  
10.5420

■ 93.5937, 99.2492,  
108.8318

■ 48.3494, 36.9862,  
6.7348

■ 46.2367, 33.2608,  
4.4891

■ 45.1028, 31.1475,  
3.6349

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.0585, 66.0111, 54.7784



68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106



61.9992, 66.0111, 43.2143

# Triad

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



68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106



51.7150, 66.0111, 74.0307



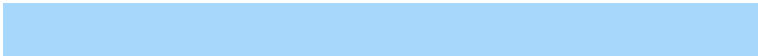
69.4874, 66.0111, 103.7458

# Complementary

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



68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106



57.6485, 63.7792, 100.5390

# 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.



63.4899, 66.0111, 111.0282



68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106



53.4448, 66.0111, 92.2030

# Square

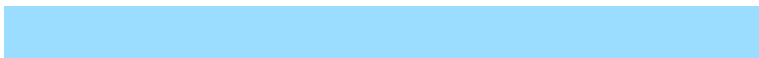
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106



52.7778, 66.0111, 57.9215



57.6588, 66.0111, 106.4960



73.8865, 66.0111, 87.9065



# Rectangle

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



68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106



58.1417, 66.0111, 45.2093



57.6588, 66.0111, 106.4960



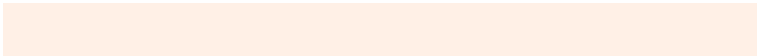
67.5779, 66.0111, 107.3827

# Sweetspot

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



68.1163, 66.0142, 45.7119



86.7397, 89.5189, 87.2025



65.9974, 53.1052, 71.7381



18.3309, 18.8610, 18.0621



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.



68.1163, 66.0142, 45.7119



66.8927, 63.3657, 38.8422



79.1096, 88.0007, 49.3764



17.8564, 18.4486, 18.0822



23.8457, 16.6481, 1.9566

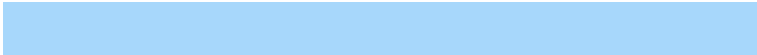


2.3114, 1.7476, 0.2155

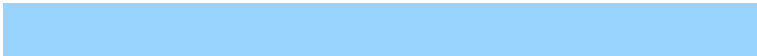


# Inverse Universe

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



57.6485, 63.7792, 100.5390



54.5506, 60.7197, 103.4527



48.4857, 45.4534, 97.4847



17.1064, 18.2896, 22.0139



14.4960, 14.3476, 49.9789



1.4478, 1.5392, 4.6640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106 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 68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

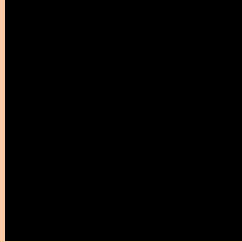
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1146, 66.0111,



# 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

68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106

### Protanopia

61.9455, 66.0348, 48.0092

### Deuteranopia

67.6348, 66.1155, 45.7560



## Tritanopia

73.0899, 65.9460, 71.1639

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106

## Protanomaly

63.9878, 65.9956, 47.3961

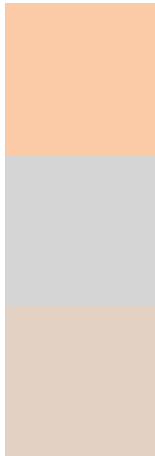
## Deuteranomaly

67.9923, 66.2997, 45.7728

## Tritanomaly

71.2603, 65.9032, 61.1893

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106

## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607

## Achromatomaly

64.4428, 65.9173, 61.5514

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106 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(251, 203, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 203, 167)  
}
```

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(251, 203, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 203, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106 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(251, 203, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 203, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 203, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 203, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 203, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 203,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.1146, 66.0111, 45.7106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 203, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
203, 167) }
```

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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