

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.4061, 66.2389, 46.3198)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.4061, 66.2389, 46.3198)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.4284, 66.3282,  
46.1891)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFCAA8
RGB	255, 202, 168
RGB Percent	100%, 79%, 66%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2078, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	23°, 100%, 83%
HSV	23°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891
YIQ	213.9710, 42.5020, 0.6620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

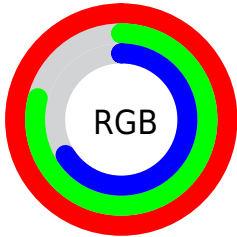
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 224, 168
Decimal	16763560
CIE Lab	85.16, 14.25, 24.14
CIE LCh	85, 28.036, 59.448
Yxy	66.3282, 0.3816, 0.3645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294953640 (0xFFFFCAA8)
YUV	213.9710, -22.6637, 35.9824
Hunter-Lab	81.4421, 9.6453, 23.3837

# Details

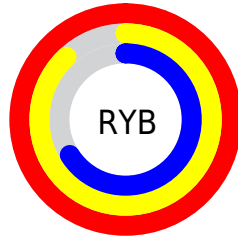
The XYZ color **69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **60.0540, 67.2554, 104.4241**, and the grayscale version is **64.0261, 67.3604, 73.3555**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.3193, 98.1077, 83.9884**, and **36.7682, 34.3111, 21.2078** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.8191, 58.5458, 33.7259**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.8738, 75.0369, 61.2306**.

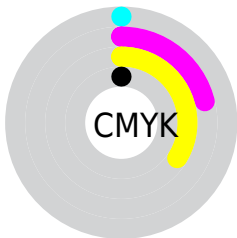
# Distribution



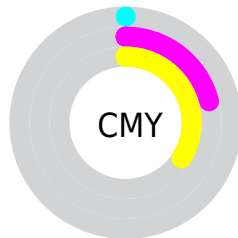
- Red (100%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891 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 69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 69.4284, 66.3282,  
46.1891

 69.4284, 66.3282,  
46.1891


447.8382,  
447.5497, 387.8680

 51.3386, 48.5389,  
32.0453


 117.4240,  
113.9573, 85.8392

 36.7003, 34.2538,  
21.1310


 148.0604,  
144.5658, 112.1826

 25.1481, 23.0887,  
13.0276

183.6098,  
180.2162, 143.4296

 16.3168, 14.6590,  
7.3166

224.4375,  
221.2928, 179.9988

 9.8408, 8.5804,  
3.5795

270.9089,  
268.1801, 222.3087

 5.3550, 4.4685,  
1.3976

323.3892,

 2.4939, 1.9390,

321.2624, 270.7778

0.1398

382.2439,  
380.9241, 325.8248

■ 0.8922, 0.5716,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.4284, 66.3282,  
46.1891

■ 69.4284, 66.3282,  
46.1891

■ 63.8191, 58.5458,  
33.7259

■ 75.8738, 75.0369,  
61.2306

■ 59.0027, 51.6478,  
23.6894

■ 83.1858, 84.6933,  
78.9820

■ 54.9394, 45.6027,  
15.9179

■ 91.3992, 95.3297,  
99.5710

■ 51.5832, 40.3730,  
10.2285

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 48.8822, 35.9178,  
6.4090

■ 46.7745, 32.1911,  
4.2002

■ 45.7657, 30.3114,  
3.4386

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.2360, 66.3282, 56.4159



69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891



63.1601, 66.3282, 42.6934

# Triad

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



69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891



51.6484, 66.3282, 71.8853



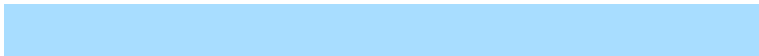
69.2123, 66.3282, 106.9893

# Complementary

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



69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891



60.0540, 67.2554, 104.4241

# 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.



62.9259, 66.3282, 112.9416



69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891



53.0357, 66.3282, 90.7305

# Square

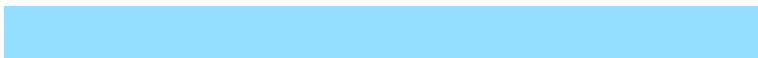
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891



53.1401, 66.3282, 55.9246



57.0616, 66.3282, 106.5541



74.1055, 66.3282, 91.4085



# Rectangle

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



69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891



59.0802, 66.3282, 44.1072



57.0616, 66.3282, 106.5541



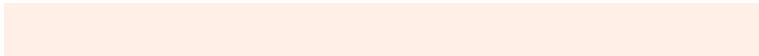
67.1790, 66.3282, 110.2876

# Sweetspot

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



69.4301, 66.3313, 46.1904



86.4562, 88.9520, 87.1080



68.3810, 54.5211, 75.7815



18.2625, 18.7242, 18.0393



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.



69.4301, 66.3313, 46.1904



65.4809, 60.8758, 37.3435



80.9151, 89.3014, 50.0188



18.5917, 19.1515, 18.8611



24.0482, 16.1076, 1.8416

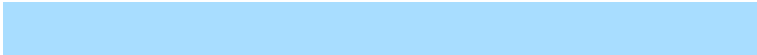


2.4440, 1.7734, 0.2135

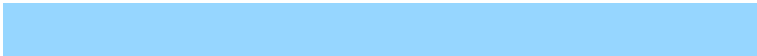


# Inverse Universe

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



60.0540, 67.2554, 104.4241



54.7914, 61.9082, 103.6694



50.1493, 47.4461, 101.1226



17.9240, 19.2195, 23.0150



15.7343, 16.3782, 51.7666



1.6383, 1.8074, 5.0758



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

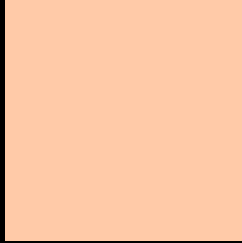
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891 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 69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.4284, 66.3282,



# 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

69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891

### Protanopia

62.7011, 66.7744, 49.1192

### Deuteranopia

67.7277, 66.1526, 46.2449



## Tritanopia

73.1920, 66.3513, 70.5775

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891

**Protanomaly**

65.0762, 66.5457, 47.9428

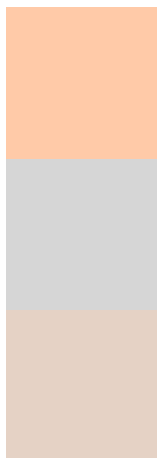
**Deuteranomaly**

68.2075, 66.0483, 46.1995

**Tritanomaly**

71.5138, 66.0470, 60.6089

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891

**Achromatopsia**

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291

**Achromatomaly**

65.4377, 66.7824, 62.2647

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891 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, 202, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 202, 168)  
}
```

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, 202, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 202, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891 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, 202, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 202, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 202, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 202, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 202, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 202,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.4284, 66.3282, 46.1891 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 202, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
202, 168) }
```

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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