

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.9367, 63.6957, 40.0375)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.9367, 63.6957, 40.0375)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.0111, 59.2009,  
39.4530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFBB9C
RGB	255, 187, 156
RGB Percent	100%, 73%, 61%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2666, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.39, 0.00
HSL	19°, 100%, 81%
HSV	19°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530
YIQ	203.7980, 50.4790, 4.7750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

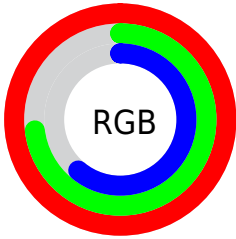
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 201, 156
Decimal	16759708
CIE Lab	81.40, 20.71, 25.35
CIE LCh	81, 32.732, 50.760
Yxy	59.2009, 0.3972, 0.3617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294949788 (0xFFFFBB9C)
YUV	203.7980, -23.5644, 44.9042
Hunter-Lab	76.9421, 16.1722, 23.4578

# Details

The XYZ color **65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **58.4150, 67.5969, 104.5764**, and the grayscale version is **57.3900, 60.3787, 65.7524**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.0485, 90.0643, 74.5296**, and **33.8398, 29.8059, 17.3342** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.5828, 51.4448, 28.0856**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.3488, 68.0503, 53.3610**.

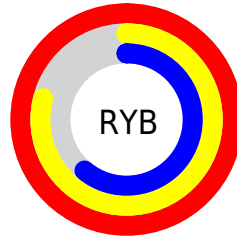
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (73%)

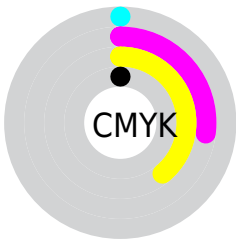
Blue (61%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (61%)

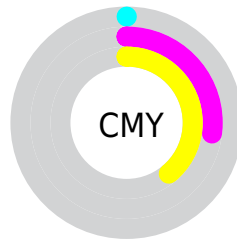


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)


Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530 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 65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 65.0111, 59.2009,  
39.4530


 65.0111, 59.2009,  
39.4530


432.3764,  
421.6460, 359.2959

 47.7348, 42.7749,  
26.8018


 111.1314,  
103.6696, 75.5578

 33.8273, 29.7085,  
17.1933


 140.7062,  
132.4810, 99.8484

 22.9232, 19.6174,  
10.2090


175.1112,  
166.1898, 128.8560

 14.6572, 12.1173,  
5.4303

214.7117,  
205.1801, 162.9989

 8.6639, 6.8236,  
2.4388

259.8731,  
249.8365, 202.6959

 4.5780, 3.3520,  
0.8074

310.9608,

 2.0340, 1.3182,

300.5434, 248.3653

0.0000

368.3401,  
357.6851, 300.4258

0.6530, 0.1552,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

65.0111, 59.2009,  
39.4530

65.0111, 59.2009,  
39.4530

59.5828, 51.4448,  
28.0856

71.3488, 68.0503,  
53.3610

55.0147, 44.7295,  
19.0991

78.6330, 78.0257,  
69.9486

51.2591, 39.0109,  
12.3214

86.9040, 89.1690,  
89.3491

48.2615, 34.2376,  
7.5551

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.9590, 30.3530,  
4.5668

■ 44.2680, 27.2896,  
3.0204

■ 44.0986, 26.9771,  
2.8829

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.4938, 59.2009, 52.0019



65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530



58.4086, 59.2009, 33.9557

# Triad

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



65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530



44.2528, 59.2009, 58.5948



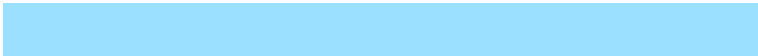
61.0635, 59.2009, 106.5172

# Complementary

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



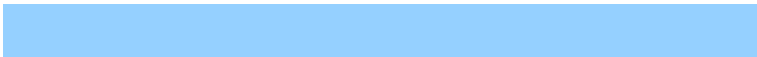
65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530



58.4150, 67.5969, 104.5764

# 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.



54.1817, 59.2009, 109.2774



65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530



44.8378, 59.2009, 78.7633

# Square

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



65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530



46.6789, 59.2009, 43.4361



48.3474, 59.2009, 98.2797



67.0894, 59.2009, 91.3626



# Rectangle

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



65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530



53.8473, 59.2009, 34.0690



48.3474, 59.2009, 98.2797



58.7615, 59.2009, 109.0309

# Sweetspot

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



65.0126, 59.2037, 39.4542



84.1670, 85.4998, 82.8728



66.7604, 50.4902, 77.6762



17.7807, 17.9850, 17.1865



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.



65.0126, 59.2037, 39.4542



60.5070, 52.7800, 29.9756



77.0066, 83.1918, 43.4522



18.4735, 18.9152, 18.8217



23.1592, 14.3297, 1.5453

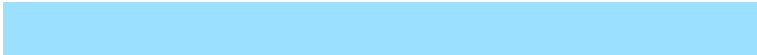


2.3477, 1.5807, 0.1814

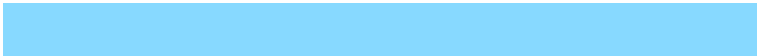


# Inverse Universe

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



58.4150, 67.5969, 104.5764



52.9987, 62.2491, 103.8297



47.2470, 45.2609, 100.8538



18.0468, 19.4653, 23.0560



17.5954, 20.1003, 52.3870



1.8110, 2.1527, 5.1333



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

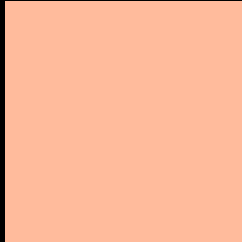
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

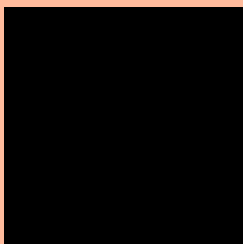
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.0111, 59.2009,

39.4530.

# 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

65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530

### Protanopia

55.7557, 59.3325, 43.1640

### Deuteranopia

60.4681, 59.1273, 39.2360



## Tritanopia

68.1373, 59.1125, 60.0432

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530

**Protanomaly**

58.9445, 59.2936, 41.5958

**Deuteranomaly**

61.8554, 58.8613, 39.1116

**Tritanomaly**

66.7210, 58.8772, 51.5639

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530

**Achromatopsia**

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568

**Achromatomaly**

59.5951, 59.6640, 55.3890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530 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, 187, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 187, 156)  
}
```

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, 187, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 187, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530 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, 187, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 187, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 187, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 187, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 187, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 187,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.0111, 59.2009, 39.4530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 187, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
187, 156) }
```

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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