

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.4138, 69.0085, 28.4034)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.4138, 69.0085, 28.4034)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.1260, 55.0066,  
27.1343)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB37E
RGB	255, 179, 126
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 49%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2980, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.51, 0.00
HSL	25°, 100%, 75%
HSV	25°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343
YIQ	195.6820, 62.3090, -0.3710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

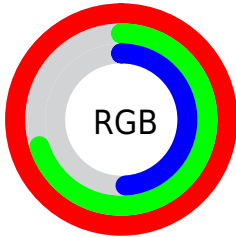
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 216, 126
Decimal	16757630
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	79.05, 21.91, 38.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	79, 43.873, 60.044
Yxy	55.0066, 0.4267, 0.3839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947710 (0xFFFFB37E)
YUV	195.6820, -34.3532, 52.0219
Hunter-Lab	74.1664, 17.3237, 30.2248

# Details

The XYZ color **61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **47.7736, 53.8942, 102.4920**, and the grayscale version is **52.4532, 55.1848, 60.0963**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.0850, 83.9313, 54.6800**, and **31.2710, 27.0456, 10.4096** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.8372, 48.7353, 18.5955**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.1648, 62.1071, 37.9929**.

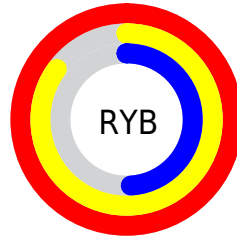
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

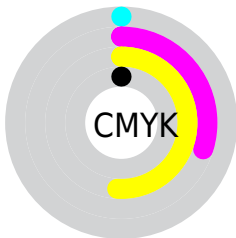
Blue (49%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (49%)

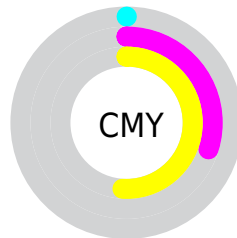


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (51%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343 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 61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.1260, 55.0066,  
27.1343


 61.1260, 55.0066,  
27.1343


418.5044,  
405.9369, 302.0875


 44.5798, 39.4070,  
17.4408


 105.5584, 97.5506,  
56.1057

 31.3264, 27.0765,  
10.3840


 134.1754,  
125.2638, 76.2206

 21.0006, 17.6307,  
5.5454


 167.5466,  
157.7837, 100.6464

 13.2369, 10.6852,  
2.5064

206.0374,  
195.4947, 129.8016

 7.6700, 5.8556,  
0.8435

250.0133,  
238.7811, 164.1048

 3.9345, 2.7574,  
0.0000

299.8395,

 1.6652, 1.0065,

288.0273, 203.9745

0.0000

355.8814,  
343.6178, 249.8292

■ 0.4343, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.1260, 55.0066,  
27.1343

■ 61.1260, 55.0066,  
27.1343

■ 56.8372, 48.7353,  
18.5955

■ 66.1648, 62.1071,  
37.9929

■ 53.2515, 43.2511,  
12.1986

■ 71.9888, 70.0603,  
51.3246

■ 50.3218, 38.5198,  
7.7444

■ 78.6353, 78.8986,  
67.2735

■ 47.9919, 34.5002,  
4.9940

■ 86.1380, 88.6501,  
85.9712

■ 46.2690, 31.3182,  
3.6064

94.5285, 99.3417,  
107.5407

95.0498, 99.9999,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.2119, 55.0066, 38.8923



61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343



52.2692, 55.0066, 23.5173

# Triad

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



61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343



37.2197, 55.0066, 59.9298



61.1508, 55.0066, 111.9315

# Complementary

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



61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343



47.7736, 53.8942, 102.4920

# Split Complementary

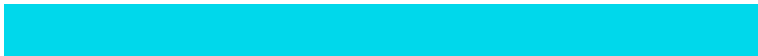
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



52.2950, 55.0066, 122.0271



61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343



39.0482, 55.0066, 87.3502

# Square

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



61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343



39.0376, 55.0066, 38.9402



44.3353, 55.0066, 111.9875



68.2273, 55.0066, 87.2680



# Rectangle

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



61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343



46.7338, 55.0066, 25.1145



44.3353, 55.0066, 111.9875



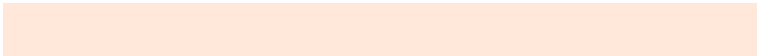
58.2531, 55.0066, 117.4039

# Sweetspot

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



61.1273, 55.0093, 27.1354



82.7201, 84.2332, 77.3741



59.5282, 40.5130, 61.4328



17.3689, 17.5914, 15.7237



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.



61.1273, 55.0093, 27.1354



56.6759, 48.4938, 18.2906



76.7877, 86.3300, 32.3555



18.6223, 19.2129, 18.8713



24.3149, 16.6410, 1.9305

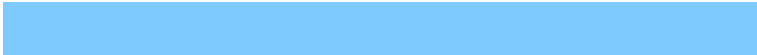


2.4719, 1.8291, 0.2228



# Inverse Universe

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



47.7736, 53.8942, 102.4920



41.8941, 47.1966, 101.5095



35.8727, 30.0925, 98.5251



17.8925, 19.1565, 23.0045



15.2994, 15.5083, 51.6216



1.5973, 1.7253, 5.0621



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

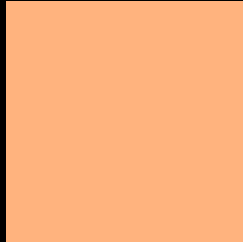
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

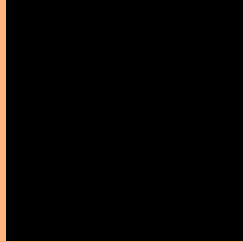
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1260, 55.0066,



# 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

61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343

### Protanopia

51.1249, 55.1704, 30.1447

### Deuteranopia

56.3335, 55.0004, 26.7158



## Tritanopia

65.2390, 55.0773, 53.6469

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343

## Protanomaly

54.4376, 54.9326, 28.8530

## Deuteranomaly

58.1504, 54.9947, 26.9522

## Tritanomaly

63.4662, 54.9910, 42.3913

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343

## Achromatopsia

52.4687, 55.2011, 60.1140

## Achromatomaly

54.3794, 54.5189, 46.1852

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343 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, 179, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 179, 126)  
}
```

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, 179, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 179, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343 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, 179, 126) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 179, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 179, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 179, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.1260, 55.0066, 27.1343 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 179, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
179, 126) }
```

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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