

# Converting Colors

XYZ(106.5664, 77.9002,  
50.6496)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(106.5664, 77.9002, 50.6496)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.1966, 56.6348,  
48.5697)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB3B0
RGB	255, 179, 176
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 69%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2980, 0.3098
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.31, 0.00
HSL	2°, 100%, 85%
HSV	2°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697
YIQ	201.3820, 46.2590, 15.1790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

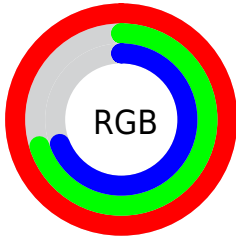
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 179, 176
Decimal	16757680
CIE Lab	79.97, 27.28, 12.66
CIE LCh	80, 30.073, 24.890
Yxy	56.6348, 0.3826, 0.3324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947760 (0xFFFFB3B0)
YUV	201.3820, -12.5133, 47.0230
Hunter-Lab	75.2561, 22.9417, 14.4140

# Details

The XYZ color **65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.7636, 86.0679, 107.4909**, and the grayscale version is **55.8108, 58.7173, 63.9432**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.5138, 86.5029, 88.5336**, and **34.1249, 28.2473, 22.7225** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4199, 46.7470, 35.0103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3246, 68.4664, 64.9188**.

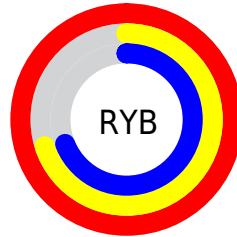
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

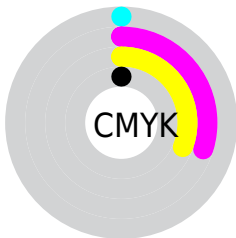
Blue (69%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (69%)

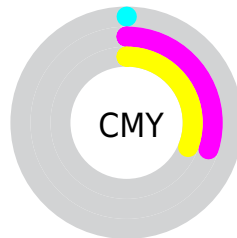


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697 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 65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 65.1966, 56.6348,  
48.5697

 65.1966, 56.6348,  
48.5697


433.0322,  
412.0794, 397.6195

 47.8858, 40.7121,  
33.9151


 111.3966, 99.9321,  
89.4264

 33.9473, 28.0942,  
22.5515


141.0165,  
128.0755, 116.4655

 23.0158, 18.3967,  
14.0605


175.4702,  
161.0613, 148.4699

 14.7260, 11.2352,  
8.0235

215.1229,  
199.2738, 185.8581

 8.7123, 6.2252,  
4.0220

260.3402,  
243.0975, 229.0486

 4.6096, 2.9825,  
1.6374

311.4872,

 2.0525, 1.1226,

292.9168, 278.4600

0.3173

368.9294,  
349.1159, 334.5108

■ 0.6632, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.1966, 56.6348,  
48.5697

■ 65.1966, 56.6348,  
48.5697

■ 58.4199, 46.7470,  
35.0103

■ 73.3246, 68.4664,  
64.9188

■ 52.9173, 38.6917,  
24.0817

■ 82.8670, 82.3295,  
84.1977

■ 48.6103, 32.3587,  
15.6143

■ 93.8883, 98.3161,  
106.5411

■ 45.4101, 27.6224,  
9.4171

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.2154, 24.3406,  
5.2714

■ 41.9065, 22.3456,  
2.9151

■ 41.3453, 21.4706,  
1.9651

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.3898, 56.6348, 64.7088



65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697



60.8679, 56.6348, 38.0479

# Triad

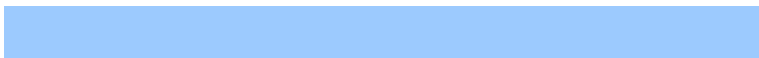
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697



44.7858, 56.6348, 44.2793



52.7909, 56.6348, 101.5814

# Complementary

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



65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697



70.7636, 86.0679, 107.4909

# 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.



47.3561, 56.6348, 93.4617



65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697



42.9629, 56.6348, 58.7195

# Square

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



65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697



49.0383, 56.6348, 35.9188



43.8673, 56.6348, 76.9265



58.9234, 56.6348, 97.4686



# Rectangle

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



65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697



56.9482, 56.6348, 34.5686



43.8673, 56.6348, 76.9265



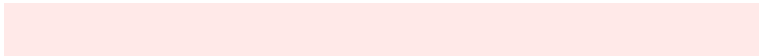
50.8272, 56.6348, 100.1532

# Sweetspot

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



65.1980, 56.6374, 48.5708



84.9297, 85.3233, 88.3739



74.3945, 59.3628, 99.9376



17.8528, 17.7900, 18.2562



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.



65.1980, 56.6374, 48.5708



60.9605, 50.4574, 40.0829



74.1828, 74.6070, 51.5657



18.0648, 18.0977, 18.6854



21.6278, 11.2667, 1.0348



2.1245, 1.1343, 0.1070



# Inverse Universe

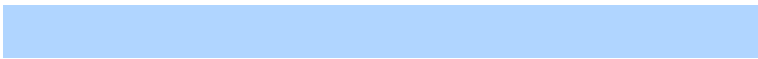
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.7636, 86.0679, 107.4909



67.3032, 84.0121, 107.2765



59.7157, 63.9721, 103.8082



18.4921, 20.3559, 23.2044



26.5668, 38.0431, 55.3774

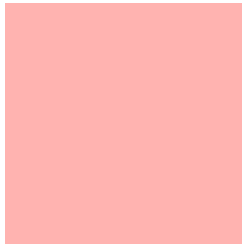


2.6045, 3.7396, 5.3978



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

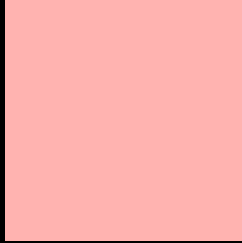
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

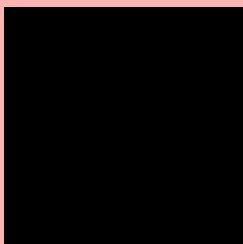
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.1966, 56.6348,



# 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

65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697

### Protanopia

54.2338, 56.9125, 54.5811

### Deuteranopia

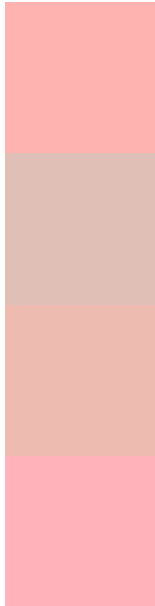
57.9493, 56.6485, 47.9244



## Tritanopia

66.3661, 56.4659, 56.6913

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697

## Protanomaly

57.5057, 56.3270, 52.0973

## Deuteranomaly

60.4332, 56.6403, 48.3049

## Tritanomaly

66.0233, 56.6460, 53.9083

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697

## Achromatopsia

55.5167, 58.4078, 63.6061

## Achromatomaly

58.4032, 57.3179, 57.8544

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697 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, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 179, 176)  
}
```

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, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 179, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697 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, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 179, 176) }
```

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, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 179, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.1966, 56.6348, 48.5697 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, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
179, 176) }
```

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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