

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.3792, 56.6005, 49.8623)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.3792, 56.6005, 49.8623)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.4968, 56.7549,  
50.1506)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB3B3
RGB	255, 179, 179
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 70%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2980, 0.2980
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.30, 0.00
HSL	0°, 100%, 85%
HSV	0°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506
YIQ	201.7240, 45.2960, 16.1120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

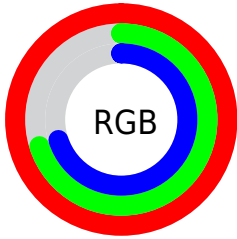
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 179, 179
Decimal	16757683
CIE Lab	80.04, 27.66, 11.13
CIE LCh	80, 29.820, 21.924
Yxy	56.7549, 0.3799, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947763 (0xFFFFB3B3)
YUV	201.7240, -11.2029, 46.7231
Hunter-Lab	75.3358, 23.3497, 13.2661

# Details

The XYZ color **65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **72.3991, 88.3206, 107.8395**, and the grayscale version is **56.0162, 58.9334, 64.1784**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.9437, 86.6748, 90.7975**, and **34.2527, 28.2984, 23.3955** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.5059, 46.5257, 36.2513**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.9124, 69.0698, 66.8788**.

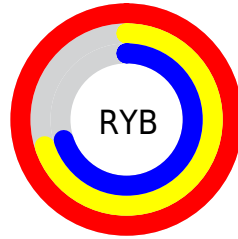
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

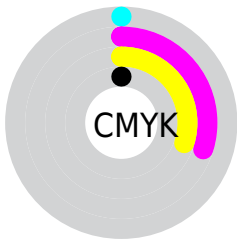
Blue (70%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (70%)

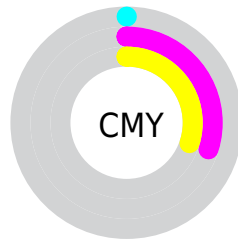


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506 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 65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 65.4968, 56.7549,  
50.1506

 65.4968, 56.7549,  
50.1506


434.0922,  
412.5303, 404.0065

 48.1302, 40.8085,  
35.1611


 111.8255,  
100.1075, 91.7966

 34.1417, 28.1695,  
23.5024


141.5184,  
128.2824, 119.2901

 23.1659, 18.4535,  
14.7562


176.0508,  
161.3023, 151.7887

 14.8374, 11.2760,  
8.5037

215.7880,  
199.5516, 189.7109

 8.7909, 6.2528,  
4.3266

261.0953,  
243.4146, 233.4752

 4.6611, 2.9994,  
1.8061

312.3383,

 2.0825, 1.1314,

293.2758, 283.5002

0.4320

369.8821,  
349.5196, 340.2045

■ 0.6797, 0.0046,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.4968, 56.7549,  
50.1506

■ 65.4968, 56.7549,  
50.1506

■ 58.5059, 46.5257,  
36.2513

■ 73.9124, 69.0698,  
66.8788

■ 52.8568, 38.2595,  
25.0215

■ 83.8208, 83.5686,  
86.5765

■ 48.4650, 31.8329,  
16.2911

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.2344, 27.1055,  
9.8692

■ 43.0551, 23.9164,  
5.5373

■ 41.7962, 22.0741,  
3.0352

■ 41.2484, 21.2724,  
1.9463

■ 41.2402, 21.2604,  
1.9301

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.3282, 56.7549, 66.6065



65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506



61.4571, 56.7549, 39.0652

# Triad

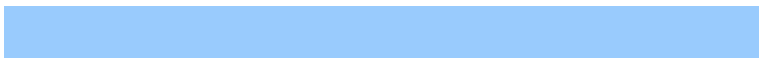
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506



45.2779, 56.7549, 43.4092



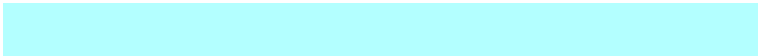
52.3226, 56.7549, 101.0946

# Complementary

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



65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506



72.3991, 88.3206, 107.8395

# 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.



47.0693, 56.7549, 91.9788



65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506



43.2058, 56.7549, 57.2237

# Square

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



65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506



49.7074, 56.7549, 35.7112



43.8362, 56.7549, 75.1185



58.4144, 56.7549, 98.2297



# Rectangle

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



65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506



57.6423, 56.7549, 35.1820



43.8362, 56.7549, 75.1185



50.4070, 56.7549, 99.2776

# Sweetspot

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



65.4982, 56.7575, 50.1517



84.6837, 84.8313, 88.2919



75.4104, 60.7208, 102.3535



17.7929, 17.6702, 18.2363



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.



65.4982, 56.7575, 50.1517



61.0026, 50.1792, 41.2147



74.1899, 74.1408, 53.0489



18.0096, 17.9873, 18.6670



21.5489, 11.1091, 1.0085



2.0982, 1.0817, 0.0982



# Inverse Universe

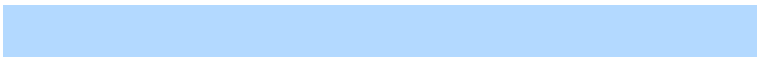
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



72.3991, 88.3206, 107.8395



68.9533, 86.5437, 107.6781



61.4538, 66.4299, 104.1910



18.5548, 20.4813, 23.2253



28.1141, 41.1377, 55.8932



2.7374, 4.0055, 5.4421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

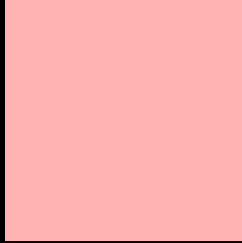
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

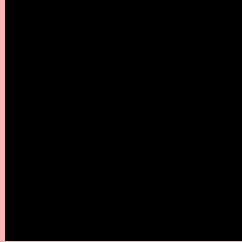
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506.



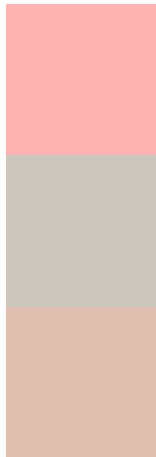
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.4968, 56.7549,



# 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

65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506

### Protanopia

54.5562, 57.0414, 56.2788

### Deuteranopia

58.1495, 57.0423, 49.5404



## Tritanopia

66.5644, 56.8624, 56.7574

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506



## Protanomaly

57.8192, 56.4524, 53.7479



## Deuteranomaly

60.7313, 56.7595, 49.8743



## Tritanomaly

66.1300, 56.6886, 54.4703

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506



## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184



## Achromatomaly

58.8482, 57.8508, 59.1036

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506 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, 179)` looks like.

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

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, 179) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506 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, 179) }
```



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

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

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, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.4968, 56.7549, 50.1506 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, 179) }
```

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

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

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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