

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.9070, 58.9303, 53.5860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.9070, 58.9303, 53.5860)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(66.0995, 59.1298,  
53.8283)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBBAB9
RGB	251, 186, 185
RGB Percent	98%, 73%, 73%
CMY	0.0157, 0.2706, 0.2745
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.26, 0.02
HSL	1°, 89%, 85%
HSV	1°, 26%, 98%
XYZ	66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283
YIQ	205.3210, 39.0610, 13.4690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

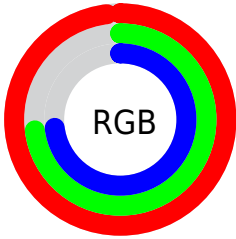
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	251, 186, 185
Decimal	16497337
CIE Lab	81.36, 23.32, 9.73
CIE LCh	81, 25.265, 22.639
Yxy	59.1298, 0.3692, 0.3302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294687417 (0xFFFBAB9)
YUV	205.3210, -10.0183, 40.0605
Hunter-Lab	76.8959, 18.8703, 12.3232

# Details

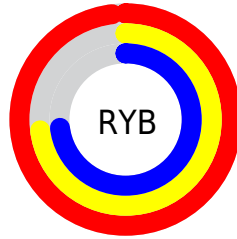
The XYZ color **66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **71.6047, 85.6479, 104.0248**, and the grayscale version is **58.2784, 61.3134, 66.7703**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.8693, 91.1151, 96.1222**, and **34.4084, 29.5059, 25.7115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.9156, 48.6345, 39.4947**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.6551, 71.6190, 70.9281**.

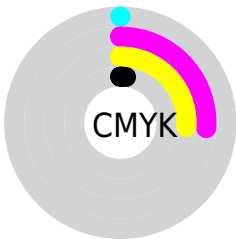
# Distribution



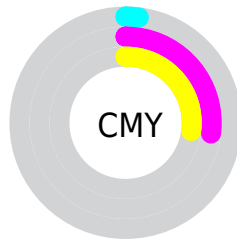
- Red (98%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283 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 66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.0995, 59.1298,  
53.8283

 66.0995, 59.1298,  
53.8283

436.2157,  
421.3828, 418.6110

 48.6212, 42.7176,  
38.0722


 112.6861,  
103.5663, 97.2760

 34.5324, 29.6636,  
25.7364


142.5250,  
132.3594, 125.8046

 23.4677, 19.5834,  
16.4026


177.2149,  
166.0482, 159.4277

 15.0618, 12.0926,  
9.6520

217.1211,  
205.0173, 198.5640

 8.9494, 6.8068,  
5.0663

262.6089,  
249.6508, 243.6319

 4.7650, 3.3415,  
2.2268


314.0437,

 2.1434, 1.3125,


300.3333, 295.0501


0.6898


371.7908,  
357.4492, 353.2369


 0.7126, 0.1509,  
0.0000


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 66.0995, 59.1298,  
53.8283


 66.0995, 59.1298,  
53.8283

 58.9156, 48.6345,  
39.4947


 74.6551, 71.6190,  
70.9281

 53.0277, 40.0224,  
27.7786

 84.6433, 86.1892,  
90.9249

 48.3599, 33.1844,  
18.5231

 93.5938, 99.2493,  
108.8319

 44.8268, 27.9971,  
11.5528

■ 42.3316, 24.3210,  
6.6695

■ 40.7619, 21.9942,  
3.6408

■ 39.9784, 20.8170,  
2.1781

■ 39.8253, 20.5923,  
1.8757

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.8808, 59.1298, 68.1789



66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283



62.5884, 59.1298, 43.9306

# Triad

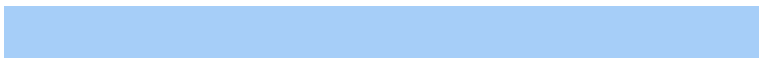
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283



48.5132, 59.1298, 48.3039



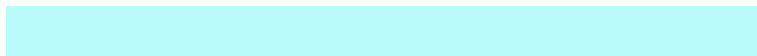
54.9107, 59.1298, 97.7300

# Complementary

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



66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283



71.6047, 85.6479, 104.0248

# 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.



50.2638, 59.1298, 90.3621



66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283



46.7235, 59.1298, 60.7293

# Square

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



66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283



52.3838, 59.1298, 41.1068



47.3438, 59.1298, 76.2328



60.1995, 59.1298, 95.1117



# Rectangle

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



66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283



59.2846, 59.1298, 40.4316



47.3438, 59.1298, 76.2328



53.2264, 59.1298, 96.3043

# Sweetspot

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



66.1011, 59.1326, 53.8295



85.8604, 86.6005, 90.4849



74.5457, 62.1728, 99.3386



18.0316, 18.0313, 18.6744



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.



66.1011, 59.1326, 53.8295



64.0821, 54.8136, 46.9410



73.6125, 74.1554, 56.3333



17.2658, 17.2675, 17.8853



20.9431, 10.8429, 0.9891

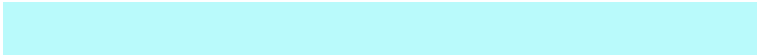


1.9469, 1.0187, 0.0940



# Inverse Universe

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



71.6047, 85.6479, 104.0248



70.7371, 86.8798, 107.6490



62.4922, 67.4228, 100.9873



17.7419, 19.5605, 22.2258



26.6752, 38.7060, 54.0386



2.4776, 3.5990, 5.0073



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

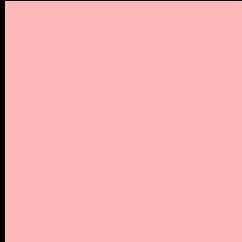
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283 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 66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0995, 59.1298,



# 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

66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283

### Protanopia

56.7586, 59.5012, 58.9455

### Deuteranopia

60.3754, 59.1071, 53.0264



## Tritanopia

67.4784, 59.0536, 61.2681

# Trichromacy



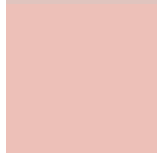
## Original Color

66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283



## Protanomaly

59.7747, 59.0449, 56.9615



## Deuteranomaly

62.4264, 59.1645, 53.4771



## Tritanomaly

67.1195, 59.2436, 58.3497

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283



## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830



## Achromatomaly

60.5113, 59.9950, 61.8170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283 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(251, 186, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 186, 185)  
}
```

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(251, 186, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 186, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283 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(251, 186, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 186, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 186, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 186, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 186, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 186,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.0995, 59.1298, 53.8283 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 186, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
186, 185) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor