

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.9920, 61.1511, 57.5831)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.9920, 61.1511, 57.5831)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(66.1301, 61.3140,  
57.6396)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F5C1BF
RGB	245, 193, 191
RGB Percent	96%, 76%, 75%
CMY	0.0392, 0.2431, 0.2510
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.22, 0.04
HSL	2°, 73%, 85%
HSV	2°, 22%, 96%
XYZ	66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396
YIQ	208.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

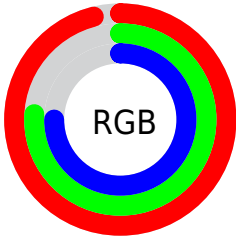
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	245, 193, 191
Decimal	16105919
CIE Lab	82.55, 18.28, 8.12
CIE LCh	83, 20.004, 23.948
Yxy	61.3140, 0.3573, 0.3313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294295999 (0xFFFF5C1BF)
YUV	208.3200, -8.5388, 32.1684
Hunter-Lab	78.3033, 13.7194, 11.1685

# Details

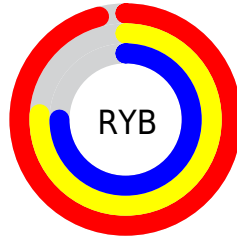
The XYZ color **66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.0171, 81.7678, 98.4790**, and the grayscale version is **60.2025, 63.3378, 68.9748**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2141, 96.3466, 101.7322**, and **34.5591, 30.9916, 28.2053** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.8508, 50.7150, 43.0052**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.6956, 73.7627, 74.9291**.

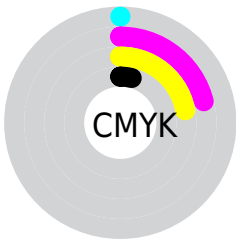
# Distribution



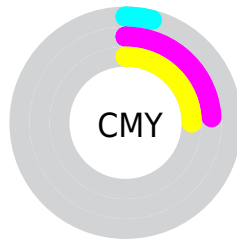
- Red (96%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396 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 66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.1301, 61.3140,  
57.6396

 66.1301, 61.3140,  
57.6396


436.3233,  
429.4244, 433.4024

 48.6461, 44.4786,  
41.1062


 112.7297,  
106.7335, 102.9074

 34.5522, 31.0470,  
28.0817


142.5761,  
136.0863, 132.4789

 23.4830, 20.6346,  
18.1477


177.2740,  
170.3805, 167.2336

 15.0732, 12.8572,  
10.8856

217.1887,  
210.0003, 207.5899

 8.9575, 7.3303,  
5.8767

262.6856,  
255.3302, 253.9663

 4.7703, 3.6695,  
2.7027

314.1302,

 2.1465, 1.4905,

306.7546, 306.7815

0.9448

371.8876,  
364.6579, 366.4540

■ 0.7143, 0.2820,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.1301, 61.3140,  
57.6396

■ 66.1301, 61.3140,  
57.6396

■ 58.8508, 50.7150,  
43.0052

■ 74.6956, 73.7627,  
74.9291

■ 52.7909, 41.8694,  
30.8910

■ 84.5999, 88.1343,  
94.9920

■ 47.8851, 34.6855,  
21.1557

■ 91.4663, 98.1526,  
108.7323

■ 44.0604, 29.0593,  
13.6430

■ 41.2348, 24.8755,  
8.1775

■ 39.3151, 22.0027,  
4.5578

■ 38.1904, 20.2858,  
2.5415

■ 37.7551, 19.6100,  
1.7952

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.8539, 61.3140, 69.2776



66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396



63.2581, 61.3140, 49.4540

# Triad

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



66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396



51.8709, 61.3140, 53.8228



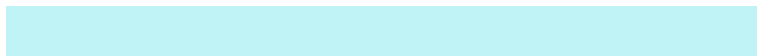
57.4134, 61.3140, 93.0608

# Complementary

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



66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396



70.0171, 81.7678, 98.4790

# 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.



53.5647, 61.3140, 87.6962



66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396



50.4672, 61.3140, 64.3052

# Square

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



66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396



54.9987, 61.3140, 47.4464



51.0718, 61.3140, 76.7962



61.6833, 61.3140, 90.7119



# Rectangle

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



66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396



60.5835, 61.3140, 46.5675



51.0718, 61.3140, 76.7962



56.0300, 61.3140, 92.0811

# Sweetspot

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



66.1318, 61.3168, 57.6409



87.0680, 88.4232, 92.7141



72.4954, 63.1580, 93.3226



18.4963, 18.7232, 19.5613



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.



66.1318, 61.3168, 57.6409



69.0588, 62.2531, 56.3498



72.6014, 74.2562, 59.7974



16.5484, 16.5810, 17.1258



20.3612, 10.6079, 0.9744

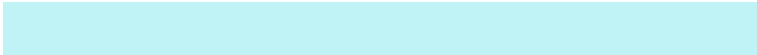


1.8066, 0.9664, 0.0913



# Inverse Universe

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



70.0171, 81.7678, 98.4790



73.9418, 87.9602, 107.6886



62.5751, 66.8839, 95.9984



16.9409, 18.6461, 21.2487



25.0470, 35.8879, 52.1450



2.2176, 3.1865, 4.5884



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

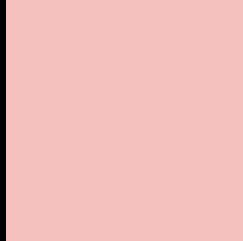
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396 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 66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396.



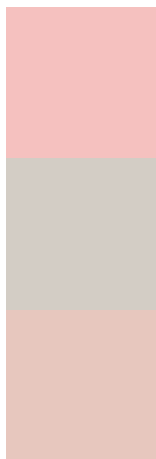
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1301, 61.3140,

57.6396.

# 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

66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396

### Protanopia

58.7733, 61.5427, 61.6046

### Deuteranopia

62.6727, 61.5535, 57.2930



## Tritanopia

68.1292, 61.4920, 66.6709

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396

## Protanomaly

61.1684, 61.4014, 60.2575

## Deuteranomaly

63.8526, 61.4831, 57.2172

## Tritanomaly

67.3983, 61.5092, 63.5785

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396

## Achromatopsia

59.9535, 63.0757, 68.6895

## Achromatomaly

61.8354, 62.3483, 64.6525

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396 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(245, 193, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 193, 191)  
}
```

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(245, 193, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 193, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396 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(245, 193, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 193, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 193, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 193, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 193, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 193,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.1301, 61.3140, 57.6396 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 193, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
193, 191) }
```

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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