

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.0270, 66.6995, 57.9062)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.0270, 66.6995, 57.9062)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.0264, 66.8111,  
58.1311)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EAD1BE
RGB	234, 209, 190
RGB Percent	92%, 82%, 75%
CMY	0.0824, 0.1804, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.19, 0.08
HSL	26°, 51%, 83%
HSV	26°, 19%, 92%
XYZ	66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311
YIQ	214.3090, 20.9990, -0.6090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

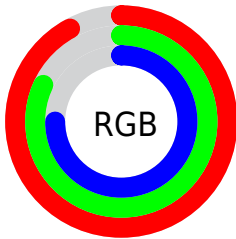
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	234, 223, 190
Decimal	15389118
CIE Lab	85.41, 5.72, 12.59
CIE LCh	85, 13.831, 65.584
Yxy	66.8111, 0.3457, 0.3499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293579198 (0xFFEAD1BE)
YUV	214.3090, -11.9843, 17.2690
Hunter-Lab	81.7381, 1.1472, 15.0503

# Details

The XYZ color **66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **60.3865, 65.4869, 87.2998**, and the grayscale version is **64.1944, 67.5376, 73.5484**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.6346, 99.4338, 101.4464**, and **34.5968, 34.7138, 28.5439** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.5453, 59.6183, 44.6828**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1939, 74.7185, 73.8355**.

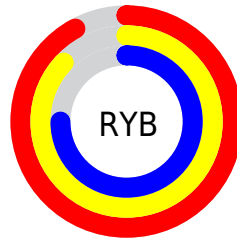
# Distribution



Red (92%)

Green (82%)

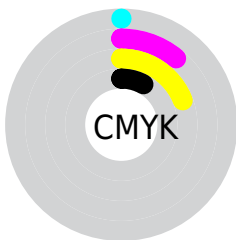
Blue (75%)



Red (92%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (75%)

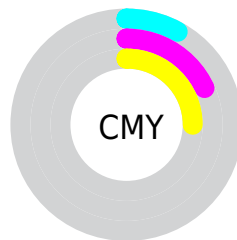


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (8%)

Magenta (18%)


Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311 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 66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.0264, 66.8111,  
58.1311

 66.0264, 66.8111,  
58.1311


435.9584,  
449.2721, 435.2862

 48.5616, 48.9311,  
41.4987


 112.5817,  
114.6497, 103.6304

 34.4850, 34.5649,  
28.3863


142.4030,  
145.3771, 133.3344

 23.4311, 23.3279,  
18.3755


177.0738,  
181.1558, 168.2326

 15.0346, 14.8358,  
11.0477

216.9595,  
222.3701, 208.7435

 8.9301, 8.7042,  
5.9843

262.4255,  
269.4046, 255.2858

 4.7524, 4.5488,  
2.7669

313.8371,

 2.1360, 1.9850,

322.6434, 308.2780

0.9769

371.5596,  
382.4711, 368.1386

■ 0.7087, 0.5988,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.0264, 66.8111,  
58.1311

■ 66.0264, 66.8111,  
58.1311

■ 60.5453, 59.6183,  
44.6828

■ 72.1939, 74.7185,  
73.8355

■ 55.7191, 53.1100,  
33.3813

■ 79.0670, 83.3515,  
91.8902

■ 51.5216, 47.2670,  
24.1142

■ 85.8219, 92.3927,  
107.9180

■ 47.9223, 42.0657,  
16.7572

■ 87.7418, 96.2325,  
108.5580

■ 44.8882, 37.4810,  
11.1723

■ 42.3820, 33.4853,  
7.2023

■ 40.3608, 30.0484,  
4.6618

■ 38.7639, 27.1321,  
3.2744

■ 38.5924, 26.8136,  
3.1415

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.5316, 66.8111, 63.1554



66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311



62.9172, 66.8111, 56.8812

# Triad

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



66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311



57.6895, 66.8111, 74.4388



67.0746, 66.8111, 87.7086

# Complementary

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



66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311



60.3865, 65.4869, 87.2998

# 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.



64.0903, 66.8111, 91.3161



66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311



58.7246, 66.8111, 83.2613

# Square

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



66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311



58.1696, 66.8111, 65.8406



61.0427, 66.8111, 89.6254



69.1506, 66.8111, 80.1179



# Rectangle

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



66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311



60.9342, 66.8111, 58.2593



61.0427, 66.8111, 89.6254



66.1408, 66.8111, 89.4545

# Sweetspot

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



66.0282, 66.8141, 58.1325



89.9733, 93.6328, 95.5354



64.6974, 59.2608, 72.7693



19.1438, 19.8971, 20.1508



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.



66.0282, 66.8141, 58.1325



77.2807, 77.3355, 63.2878



71.6161, 77.9900, 59.9951



15.6006, 16.1241, 15.8087



21.8064, 15.3071, 1.8052



1.8063, 1.3898, 0.1731

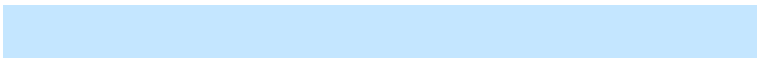


# Inverse Universe

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



60.3865, 65.4869, 87.2998



69.1105, 75.4115, 105.5211



55.3050, 55.3240, 85.6060



14.9414, 15.9693, 19.2171



13.1810, 13.0089, 45.5592

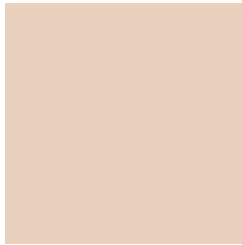


1.1303, 1.2121, 3.6093



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311 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 66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

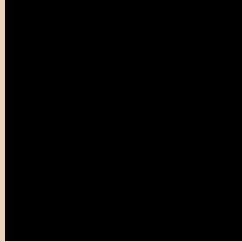
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311.



# 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

66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311

### Protanopia

63.4329, 66.9239, 59.4435

### Deuteranopia

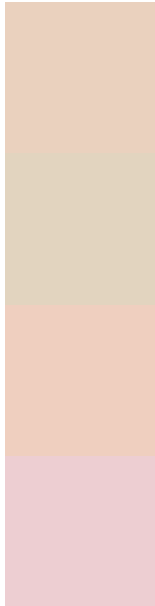
68.0932, 66.7814, 58.5914



## Tritanopia

70.1424, 67.0602, 77.6536

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311

## Protanomaly

64.3115, 67.0173, 58.8363

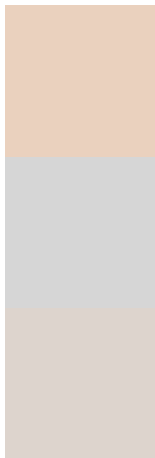
## Deuteranomaly

67.3134, 66.7380, 58.6241

## Tritanomaly

68.6292, 66.8003, 70.2494

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311

## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291

## Achromatomaly

64.3817, 66.8669, 67.2709

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311 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(234, 209, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 209, 190)  
}
```

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(234, 209, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 209, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311 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(234, 209, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 209, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 209, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 209, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 209, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 209,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.0264, 66.8111, 58.1311 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 209, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
209, 190) }
```

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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