

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(66.0732, 77.1999,  
55.1347)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7EBB5
RGB	215, 235, 181
RGB Percent	84%, 92%, 71%
CMY	0.1569, 0.0784, 0.2902
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.23, 0.08
HSL	82°, 57%, 82%
HSV	82°, 23%, 92%
XYZ	66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347
YIQ	222.8640, 5.4140, -21.0340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

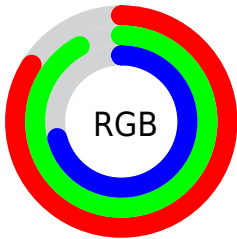
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">181, 235, 201</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14150581</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">90.41, -15.75, 24.06</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">90, 28.758, 123.212</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">77.1999, 0.3330, 0.3891</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292340661 (0xFFD7EBB5)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">222.8640, -20.6390, -6.8967</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">87.8635, -19.5293, 24.2997</a>

# Details

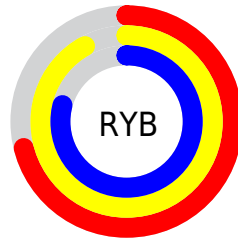
The XYZ color **66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **55.6096, 51.4655, 85.6043**, and the grayscale version is **70.1837, 73.8387, 80.4103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2861, 98.8944, 94.3453**, and **34.5136, 41.2723, 26.5694** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3744, 75.0354, 43.3718**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.3189, 79.6040, 69.0495**.

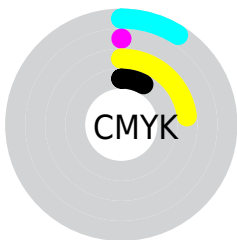
# Distribution



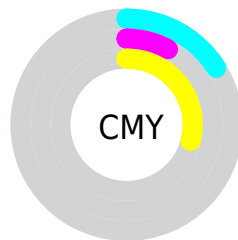
- Red (84%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347 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 66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.0732, 77.1999,  
55.1347

■ 66.0732, 77.1999,  
55.1347

436.1231,  
485.4453, 423.7187

■ 48.5998, 57.4170,  
39.1102

■ 112.6485,  
129.4216, 99.2114

■ 34.5153, 41.3401,  
26.5370

142.4811,  
162.6292, 128.1008

■ 23.4545, 28.5849,  
16.9965

177.1642,  
201.0804, 162.1155

■ 15.0520, 18.7670,  
10.0700

217.0630,  
245.1597, 201.6741

■ 8.9425, 11.5021,  
5.3392

262.5429,  
295.2514, 247.1952

■ 4.7605, 6.4056,  
2.3854

313.9694,

■ 2.1407, 3.0932,

351.7400, 299.0973

0.7785

371.7076,  
415.0099, 357.7989

0.7112, 1.1806,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0458,  
0.0000

66.0732, 77.1999,  
55.1347

66.0732, 77.1999,  
55.1347

61.3744, 75.0354,  
43.3718

71.3189, 79.6040,  
69.0495

57.1939, 73.0912,  
33.6482

77.1264, 82.2462,  
85.2112

53.5095, 71.3606,  
25.8488

83.5175, 85.1380,  
103.7151

50.2945, 69.8328,  
19.8451

87.1205, 86.9309,  
106.7953

■ 47.5193, 68.4956,  
15.4926

■ 88.9999, 87.8998,  
106.8833

■ 45.1499, 67.3352,  
12.6247

■ 43.1458, 66.3350,  
11.0399

■ 41.9140, 65.7112,  
10.4744

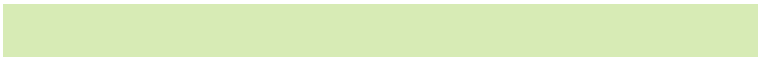
# Harmonies

## Analogous

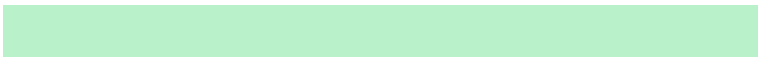
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



72.6056, 77.1999, 50.4469



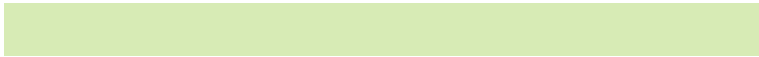
66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347



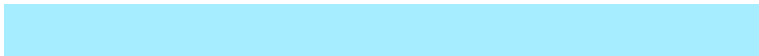
61.7325, 77.1999, 67.4719

# Triad

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



66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347



67.3300, 77.1999, 124.5097



88.0367, 77.1999, 81.8624

# Complementary

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



66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347



55.6096, 51.4655, 85.6043

# Split Complementary

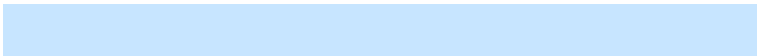
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



86.3990, 77.1999, 103.1602



66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347



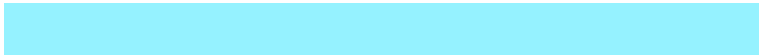
74.1522, 77.1999, 130.0206

# Square

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



66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347



62.4242, 77.1999, 107.6197



81.1984, 77.1999, 121.6541

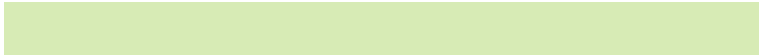


85.5396, 77.1999, 64.2129



# Rectangle

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



66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347



60.5069, 77.1999, 79.4715



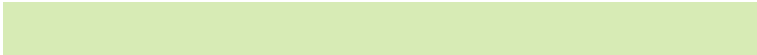
81.1984, 77.1999, 121.6541



87.9520, 77.1999, 88.8167

# Sweetspot

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



66.0752, 77.2033, 55.1364



89.9171, 97.6706, 94.3489



63.4443, 62.6810, 52.4719



19.1547, 20.8640, 19.9398



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

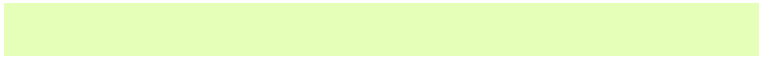


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



66.0752, 77.2033, 55.1364



76.5400, 91.5482, 58.7644



58.8396, 73.4732, 54.7977



15.7798, 17.3320, 16.0325



23.4714, 36.6444, 5.8360



1.9486, 2.9319, 0.4632



# Inverse Universe

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



55.6096, 51.4655, 85.6043



61.6997, 55.0438, 101.9803



63.4535, 55.5092, 85.9714



14.7582, 14.8206, 19.0051



10.6649, 4.5339, 44.0560

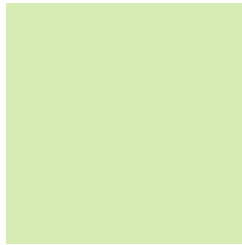


0.9405, 0.4091, 3.4643



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

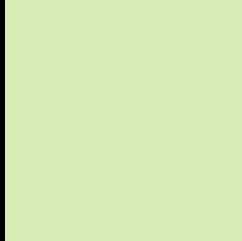
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

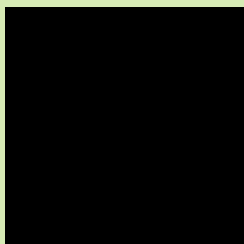
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

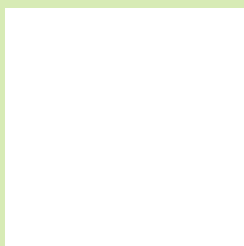
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0732, 77.1999,



# 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

66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347

### Protanopia

72.0228, 76.9897, 52.6595

### Deuteranopia

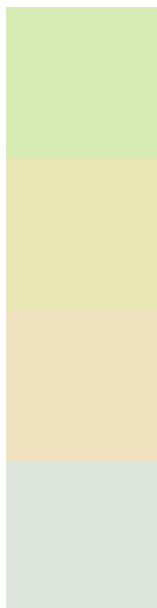
77.1745, 77.0041, 63.6191



## Tritanopia

74.2660, 76.7717, 96.4921

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347

## Protanomaly

69.6114, 76.9638, 53.3061

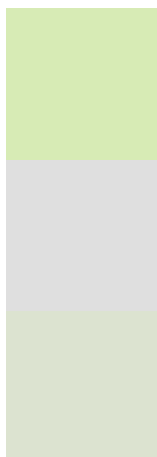
## Deuteranomaly

72.5355, 76.6796, 60.2678

## Tritanomaly

70.8893, 76.6312, 79.4617

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347

## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

## Achromatomaly

68.3695, 74.7079, 70.4911

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347 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(215, 235, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 235, 181)  
}
```

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(215, 235, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 235, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347 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(215, 235, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 235, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 235, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 235, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 235, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 235,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.0732, 77.1999, 55.1347 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 235, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
235, 181) }
```

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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