

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.1047, 64.7190, 73.2560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.1047, 64.7190, 73.2560)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.1717, 64.7500,  
73.3004)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E5CCD7
RGB	229, 204, 215
RGB Percent	90%, 80%, 84%
CMY	0.1020, 0.2000, 0.1569
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.06, 0.10
HSL	334°, 32%, 85%
HSV	334°, 11%, 90%
XYZ	66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004
YIQ	212.7290, 11.3690, 8.7210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

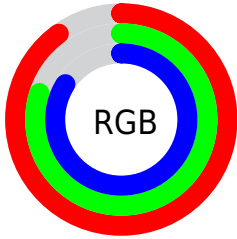
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 204, 215
Decimal	15060183
CIE Lab	84.35, 10.58, -2.26
CIE LCh	84, 10.822, 347.947
Yxy	64.7500, 0.3240, 0.3171
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293250263 (0xFFE5CCD7)
YUV	212.7290, 1.1196, 14.2697
Hunter-Lab	80.4674, 5.9701, 2.3179

# Details

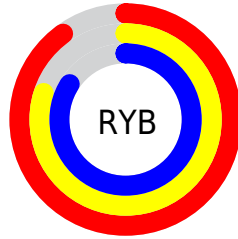
The XYZ color **66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.5785, 73.9396, 77.1486**, and the grayscale version is **63.0538, 66.3375, 72.2415**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **34.4851, 33.2350, 37.8551** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.5402, 54.0213, 63.2752**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.7364, 77.1365, 84.2757**.

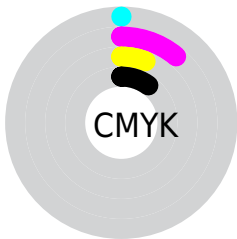
# Distribution



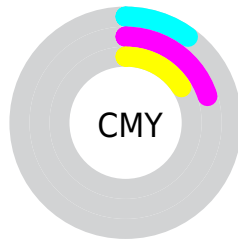
- Red (90%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004 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 66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.1717, 64.7500,  
73.3004

66.1717, 64.7500,  
73.3004

436.4697,  
441.8930, 491.1540

48.6800, 47.2584,  
53.7283

112.7891,  
111.6904, 125.6284

34.5792, 33.2400,  
37.9928

142.6455,  
141.9079, 159.2215

23.5039, 22.3103,  
25.6753

177.3542,  
177.1362, 198.3252

15.0888, 14.0851,  
16.3573

217.2806,  
217.7597, 243.3583

8.9684, 8.1799,  
9.6203

262.7900,  
264.1627, 294.7391

4.7775, 4.2103,  
5.0456

314.2477,

2.1507, 1.7919,

316.7297, 352.8863

2.2148

372.0191,  
375.8450, 418.2184

■ 0.7166, 0.4821,  
0.6829

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.1717, 64.7500,  
73.3004

■ 66.1717, 64.7500,  
73.3004

■ 59.5402, 54.0213,  
63.2752

■ 73.7364, 77.1365,  
84.2757

■ 53.7987, 44.8713,  
54.1688

■ 82.2641, 91.2388,  
96.2229

■ 48.9085, 37.2267,  
45.9542

■ 85.8796, 95.3007,  
107.1979

■ 44.8260, 31.0055,  
38.6011

■ 86.1235, 95.3982,  
108.4822

■ 41.5035, 26.1175,  
32.0773

■ 38.8880, 22.4620,  
26.3481

■ 36.9189, 19.9239,  
21.3756

■ 35.5247, 18.3660,  
17.1171

■ 34.6498, 17.5927,  
13.8152

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.0369, 64.7500, 79.7391



66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004



66.0428, 64.7500, 66.5035

# Triad

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



66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004



60.1305, 64.7500, 58.6505



58.5005, 64.7500, 80.7878

# Complementary

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



66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004



65.5785, 73.9396, 77.1486

# 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.



57.2523, 64.7500, 74.6571



66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004



58.1764, 64.7500, 62.0068

# Square

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



66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004



62.5125, 64.7500, 58.3396



57.1352, 64.7500, 67.7752



60.5834, 64.7500, 84.2465



# Rectangle

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



66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004



65.2579, 64.7500, 62.6757



57.1352, 64.7500, 67.7752



57.9717, 64.7500, 78.9536

# Sweetspot

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



66.1735, 64.7528, 73.3018



91.9756, 94.9429, 104.5099



64.5768, 63.7128, 83.0239



19.5147, 20.0396, 22.1224



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.



66.1735, 64.7528, 73.3018



82.5248, 79.5043, 90.6837



65.1056, 64.8029, 66.2068



14.6390, 14.4728, 16.2996



19.8691, 10.0819, 8.2057



1.5143, 0.7634, 0.8488



# Inverse Universe

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



66.1735, 64.7528, 73.3018



82.5248, 79.5043, 90.6837



66.7214, 73.8455, 84.8666



14.6390, 14.4728, 16.2996



19.8691, 10.0819, 8.2057



1.5143, 0.7634, 0.8488



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

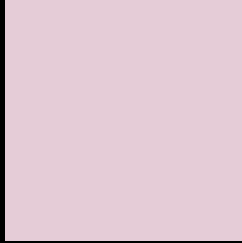
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

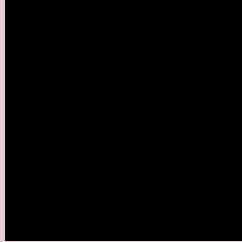
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1717, 64.7500,



# 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

66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004

### Protanopia

62.6067, 64.6599, 75.5106

### Deuteranopia

66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004



## Tritanopia

66.7752, 64.6493, 75.9770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004

## Protanomaly

63.7507, 64.5408, 74.7432

## Deuteranomaly

66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004

## Tritanomaly

66.6440, 64.5968, 75.2856

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004

## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607

## Achromatomaly

64.3976, 66.0083, 72.9651

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004 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(229, 204, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 204, 215)  
}
```

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(229, 204, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 204, 215) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004 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(229, 204, 215) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 204, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 204, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 204, 215); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 204, 215); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 204, 215) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.1717, 64.7500, 73.3004 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 204, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
204, 215) }
```

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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