

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.1292, 75.5677, 65.3546)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.1292, 75.5677, 65.3546)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.3168, 75.8338,  
65.1749)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4E8C7
RGB	212, 232, 199
RGB Percent	83%, 91%, 78%
CMY	0.1686, 0.0902, 0.2196
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.14, 0.09
HSL	96°, 42%, 85%
HSV	96°, 14%, 91%
XYZ	66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749
YIQ	222.2580, -1.3270, -14.5030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

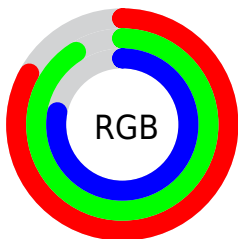
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	199, 232, 219
Decimal	13953223
CIELab	89.78, -12.49, 13.83
CIElCh	90, 18.633, 132.078
Yxy	75.8338, 0.3199, 0.3658
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292143303 (0xFFD4E8C7)
YUV	222.2580, -11.4662, -8.9963
Hunter-Lab	87.0826, -16.4598, 16.5836

# Details

The XYZ color **66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.2053, 61.7352, 84.8800**, and the grayscale version is **69.6944, 73.3240, 79.8498**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **34.5408, 40.2631, 32.7391** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.9475, 72.8404, 51.8713**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.4540, 79.1801, 80.6613**.

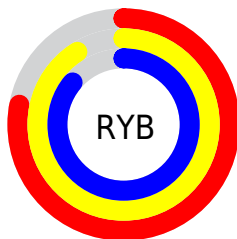
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (91%)

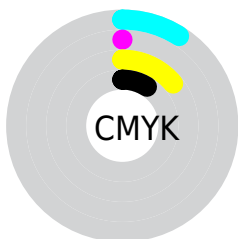
Blue (78%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (86%)

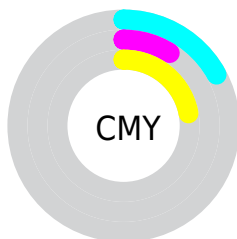


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749 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 66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.3168, 75.8338,  
65.1749

66.3168, 75.8338,  
65.1749

436.9798,  
480.7786, 461.7436

48.7983, 56.2962,  
47.1507

112.9961,  
127.4919, 113.9170

34.6734, 40.4405,  
32.7996

142.8876,  
160.3813, 145.4719

23.5767, 27.8822,  
21.7031

177.6342,  
198.4901, 182.3741

15.1429, 18.2368,  
13.4427

217.6011,  
242.2026, 225.0421

9.0067, 11.1202,  
7.5998

263.1538,  
291.9034, 273.8946

4.8027, 6.1477,  
3.7559

314.6575,

2.1655, 2.9351,

347.9767, 329.3499

1.4924

372.4778,  
410.8069, 391.8268

0.7245, 1.0979,  
0.2122

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

66.3168, 75.8338,  
65.1749

66.3168, 75.8338,  
65.1749

59.9475, 72.8404,  
51.8713

73.4540, 79.1801,  
80.6613

54.3125, 70.1781,  
40.6475

81.3791, 82.8808,  
98.4174

49.3846, 67.8372,  
31.3997

87.8501, 86.0426,  
106.5854

45.1324, 65.8042,  
24.0129

88.1481, 86.1962,  
106.5994

■ 41.5215, 64.0641,  
18.3606

■ 38.5145, 62.6007,  
14.3003

■ 36.0687, 61.3956,  
11.6669

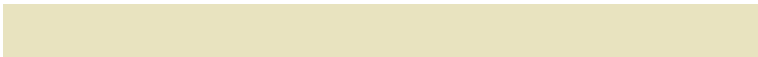
■ 34.1340, 60.4274,  
10.2590

■ 33.2103, 59.9599,  
9.8231

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.2446, 75.8338, 60.2134



66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749



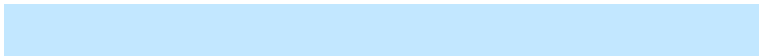
63.9928, 75.8338, 75.0249

# Triad

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



66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749



69.3926, 75.8338, 109.0654



81.0684, 75.8338, 77.3872

# Complementary

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



66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749



64.2053, 61.7352, 84.8800

# 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.



80.8165, 75.8338, 90.6050



66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749



73.9426, 75.8338, 109.8713

# Square

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



66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749



65.7160, 75.8338, 100.7168



78.1630, 75.8338, 102.8140



78.8374, 75.8338, 66.7456



# Rectangle

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



66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749



63.6029, 75.8338, 83.4911



78.1630, 75.8338, 102.8140



81.2739, 75.8338, 81.6559

# Sweetspot

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



66.3188, 75.8371, 65.1765



91.2128, 98.2066, 100.3745



68.8699, 71.8411, 64.2708



19.3726, 20.9498, 21.1520



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

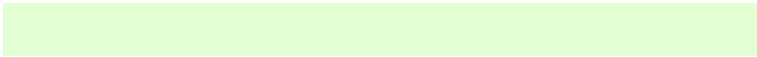


# Same Dimension

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



66.3188, 75.8371, 65.1765



79.8248, 92.8686, 75.7743



63.1083, 74.1372, 67.0486



14.7237, 16.3646, 15.2871



18.5681, 33.3537, 5.4593



1.4741, 2.5173, 0.4082



# Inverse Universe

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



64.2053, 61.7352, 84.8800



76.7409, 72.2964, 104.5177



67.8060, 63.6450, 82.6239



14.4169, 14.3171, 18.1480



14.2940, 6.4347, 42.8718

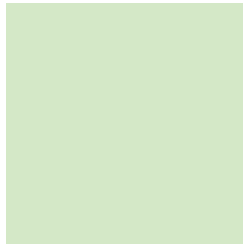


1.1600, 0.5290, 3.1729



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

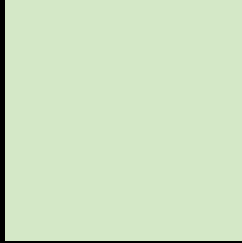
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

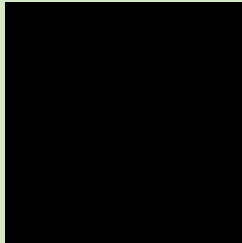
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

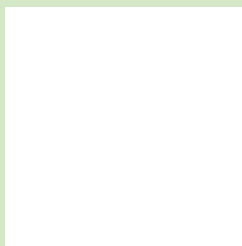
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749.



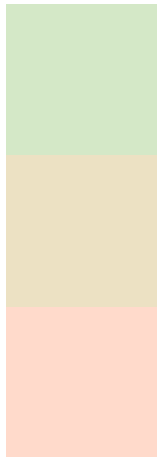
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.3168, 75.8338,



# 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

66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749

### Protanopia

71.3676, 75.6234, 62.4651

### Deuteranopia

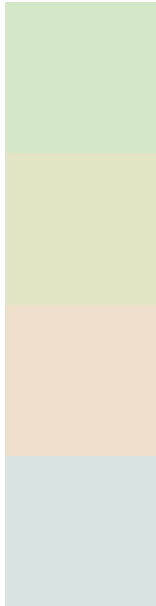
77.0909, 75.7146, 67.0512



## Tritanopia

72.7389, 75.9844, 96.4207

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749

## Protanomaly

69.3858, 75.8032, 63.1990

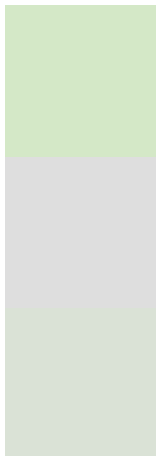
## Deuteranomaly

72.6449, 75.3903, 66.6001

## Tritanomaly

70.0659, 75.6872, 84.3150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749

## Achromatopsia

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

## Achromatomaly

68.2474, 74.1532, 74.3343

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749 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(212, 232, 199) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 232, 199)  
}
```

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(212, 232, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 232, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749 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(212, 232, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 232, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 232, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 232, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 232, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 232,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.3168, 75.8338, 65.1749 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 232, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
232, 199) }
```

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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