

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.1768, 83.7356, 63.6989)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.1768, 83.7356, 63.6989)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.1713, 83.7356,  
63.7139)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2FAC2
RGB	194, 250, 194
RGB Percent	76%, 98%, 76%
CMY	0.2392, 0.0196, 0.2392
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.22, 0.02
HSL	120°, 85%, 87%
HSV	120°, 22%, 98%
XYZ	66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139
YIQ	226.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

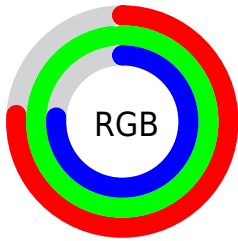
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">194, 250, 250</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12778178</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.34, -28.13, 21.23</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">93, 35.238, 142.961</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.7356, 0.3098, 0.3920</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290968258 (0xFFC2FAC2)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">226.8720, -16.2059, -28.8287</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.5072, -31.0594, 22.7730</a>

# Details

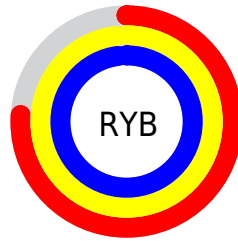
The XYZ color **66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.9743, 65.8114, 99.1446**, and the grayscale version is **73.0445, 76.8486, 83.6881**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.9562, 98.9943, 105.4753**, and **34.4510, 45.5223, 31.7819** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.7112, 79.6743, 49.8741**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.1876, 88.5494, 80.0956**.

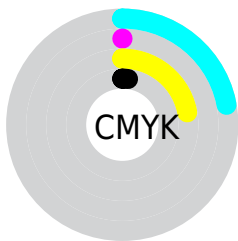
# Distribution



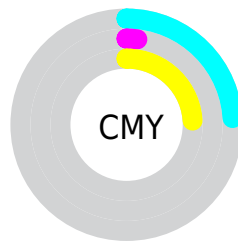
- Red (76%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (24%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139 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 66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.1713, 83.7356,  
63.7139

 66.1713, 83.7356,  
63.7139


436.4682,  
507.4348, 456.3348

 48.6797, 62.7972,  
45.9743


 112.7885,  
138.6053, 111.7943

 34.5789, 45.6771,  
31.8770


142.6449,  
173.3053, 142.9722

 23.5037, 31.9911,  
21.0035

177.3535,  
213.3613, 179.4665

 15.0886, 21.3547,  
12.9353

217.2797,  
259.1576, 221.6960

 8.9683, 13.3835,  
7.2538

262.7890,  
311.0788, 270.0790

 4.7775, 7.6932,  
3.5405

314.2466,

 2.1507, 3.8993,

369.5091, 325.0341

1.3768

372.0179,  
434.8330, 386.9798

■ 0.7166, 1.6174,  
0.1235

■ 0.0000, 0.3693,  
0.0000

■ 66.1713, 83.7356,  
63.7139

■ 66.1713, 83.7356,  
63.7139

■ 57.7112, 79.6743,  
49.8741

■ 76.1876, 88.5494,  
80.0956

■ 50.7231, 76.3175,  
38.4437

■ 87.8257, 94.1398,  
99.1316

■ 45.1248, 73.6284,  
29.2868

■ 93.4773, 96.8545,  
108.3758

■ 40.8237, 71.5624,  
22.2514

■ 37.7156, 70.0694,  
17.1675

■ 35.6805, 69.0918,  
13.8386

■ 34.5733, 68.5600,  
12.0274

■ 34.1873, 68.3746,  
11.3959

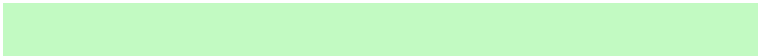
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.8249, 83.7356, 51.7342



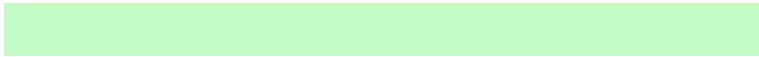
66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139



63.1524, 83.7356, 85.0510

# Triad

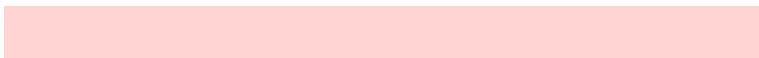
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139



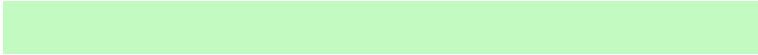
77.4205, 83.7356, 151.9130



97.1840, 83.7356, 72.6472

# Complementary

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



66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139



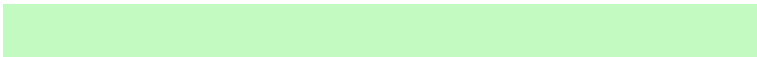
75.9743, 65.8114, 99.1446

# 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.



98.6536, 83.7356, 97.5837



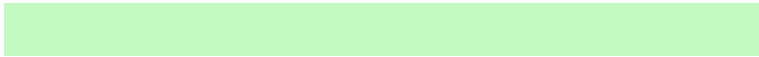
66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139



86.7578, 83.7356, 146.8191

# Square

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



66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139



69.3116, 83.7356, 138.3787



94.7061, 83.7356, 125.5691

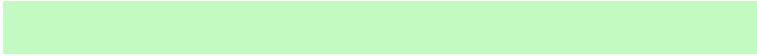


90.8334, 83.7356, 56.1483



# Rectangle

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



66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139



63.4273, 83.7356, 103.1292



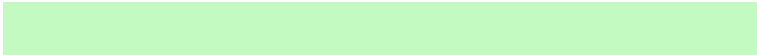
94.7061, 83.7356, 125.5691



98.2844, 83.7356, 80.1801

# Sweetspot

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



66.1735, 83.7392, 63.7157



86.0432, 95.6736, 94.1679



83.3513, 92.5946, 64.5190



18.2592, 20.4024, 19.8980



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

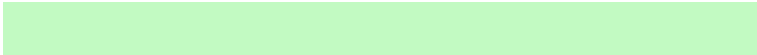


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

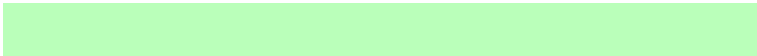


# Same Dimension

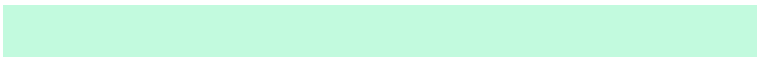
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



66.1735, 83.7392, 63.7157



64.9252, 85.5295, 59.6257



69.6209, 85.1181, 81.8695



17.0175, 19.3093, 18.2926



18.1331, 36.2663, 6.0445



1.6794, 3.3589, 0.5598



# Inverse Universe

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



75.9743, 65.8114, 99.1446



76.8803, 63.6610, 102.8424



71.9035, 64.1831, 77.7083



17.9931, 17.5246, 21.8195



30.0643, 14.4414, 49.1744

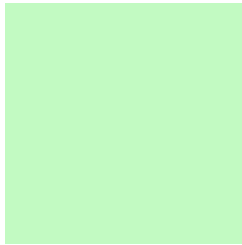


2.7845, 1.3375, 4.5544



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139 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 66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139 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

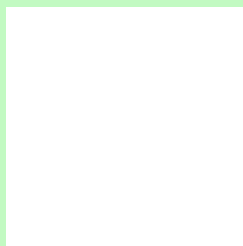
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139.



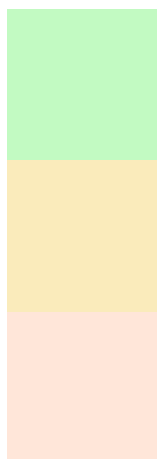
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139.

63.7139.

# 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

66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139

### Protanopia

78.1023, 83.3285, 58.9813

### Deuteranopia

82.0612, 82.8634, 77.3148



## Tritanopia

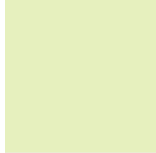
76.6507, 83.6863, 106.7209

# Trichromacy



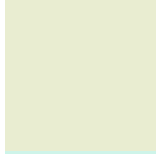
## Original Color

66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139



## Protanomaly

73.0875, 82.8609, 60.8568



## Deuteranomaly

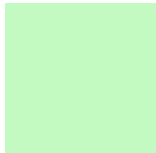
75.3971, 82.4955, 72.2710



## Tritanomaly

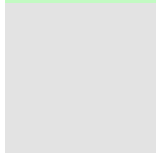
72.5123, 83.7064, 89.4259

# Monochromacy



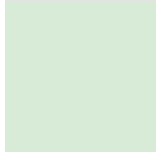
## Original Color

66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139



## Achromatopsia

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517



## Achromatomaly

69.9984, 78.7700, 75.8048

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139 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(194, 250, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 250, 194)  
}
```

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(194, 250, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 250, 194) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139 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(194, 250, 194) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 250, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 250, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 250, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 250, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 250,  
194) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.1713, 83.7356, 63.7139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 250, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
250, 194) }
```

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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