

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.1791, 71.6398, 71.6767)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.1791, 71.6398, 71.6767)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(66.1981, 71.5446,  
71.9485)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D8DED3
RGB	216, 222, 211
RGB Percent	85%, 87%, 83%
CMY	0.1529, 0.1294, 0.1725
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.05, 0.13
HSL	93°, 14%, 85%
HSV	93°, 5%, 87%
XYZ	66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485
YIQ	218.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

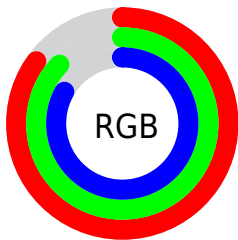
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 222, 217
Decimal	14212819
CIE Lab	87.75, -3.99, 4.68
CIE LCh	88, 6.146, 130.454
Yxy	71.5446, 0.3157, 0.3412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292402899 (0xFFD8DED3)
YUV	218.9520, -3.9203, -2.5889
Hunter-Lab	84.5840, -8.3224, 8.7758

# Details

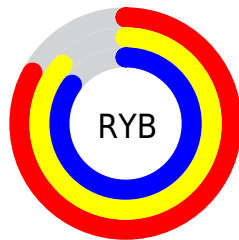
The XYZ color **66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.0970, 66.6161, 78.5381**, and the grayscale version is **67.3267, 70.8330, 77.1371**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **34.6025, 37.6488, 37.3415** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.1578, 68.7325, 58.1270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.8907, 74.6527, 87.8099**.

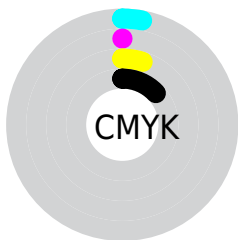
# Distribution



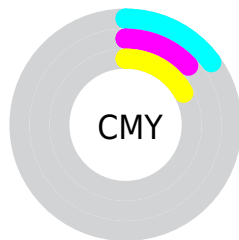
- Red (85%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485 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 66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.1981, 71.5446,  
71.9485

■ 66.1981, 71.5446,  
71.9485

436.5625,  
465.9550, 486.3350

■ 48.7015, 52.7868,  
52.6300

112.8268,  
121.4089, 123.6903

■ 34.5963, 37.6326,  
37.1218

142.6896,  
153.2840, 156.9508

■ 23.5171, 25.6976,  
25.0053

177.4052,  
190.3005, 195.6957

■ 15.0986, 16.5976,  
15.8619

217.3389,  
232.8425, 240.3435

■ 8.9754, 9.9480,  
9.2732

262.8562,  
281.2946, 291.3128

■ 4.7821, 5.3645,  
4.8206

314.3223,

■ 2.1534, 2.4627,

336.0411, 349.0221

2.0855

372.1026,  
397.4664, 413.8900

■ 0.7180, 0.8579,  
0.6071

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.1981, 71.5446,  
71.9485

■ 66.1981, 71.5446,  
71.9485

■ 60.1578, 68.7325,  
58.1270

■ 72.8907, 74.6527,  
87.8099

■ 54.7424, 66.1978,  
46.2582

■ 80.1849, 78.0303,  
105.4429

■ 49.9315, 63.9341,  
36.2550

■ 84.4406, 80.2242,  
105.6421

■ 45.7009, 61.9310,  
28.0224

■ 85.4126, 80.7253,  
105.6875

■ 42.0247, 60.1774,  
21.4568

■ 38.8748, 58.6612,  
16.4438

■ 36.2198, 57.3692,  
12.8544

■ 34.0243, 56.2864,  
10.5393

■ 32.2461, 55.3949,  
9.3154

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.4936, 71.5446, 70.2677



66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485



65.3930, 71.5446, 75.2443

# Triad

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



66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485



67.0673, 71.5446, 85.7141



70.7955, 71.5446, 76.4521

# Complementary

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



66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485



65.0970, 66.6161, 78.5381

# 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.



70.6774, 71.5446, 80.6173



66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485



68.5110, 71.5446, 86.0657

# Square

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



66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485



65.8899, 71.5446, 83.2266



69.8363, 71.5446, 84.1708



70.1567, 71.5446, 72.8055



# Rectangle

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



66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485



65.2358, 71.5446, 77.9635



69.8363, 71.5446, 84.1708



70.8432, 71.5446, 77.8364

# Sweetspot

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



66.2001, 71.5477, 71.9501



94.1321, 99.5739, 106.7282



66.6632, 69.7924, 71.5868



20.1578, 21.3174, 22.8671



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

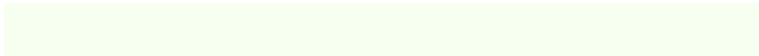


# Same Dimension

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



66.2001, 71.5477, 71.9501



89.6789, 97.5045, 96.2983



64.7912, 70.8161, 72.1245



14.5066, 15.8219, 15.4784



18.8197, 32.7344, 5.3265



1.4067, 2.3217, 0.3740



# Inverse Universe

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



65.0970, 66.6161, 78.5381



87.8502, 89.3289, 107.2197



66.5568, 67.3743, 78.3500



14.1824, 14.3726, 17.4144



12.6552, 5.6193, 41.4660

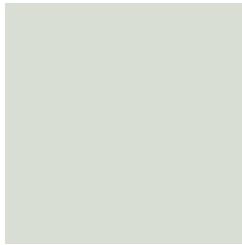


0.9800, 0.4425, 2.8790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

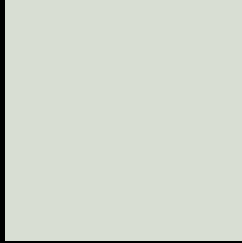
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

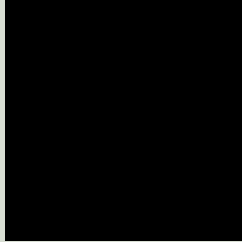
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

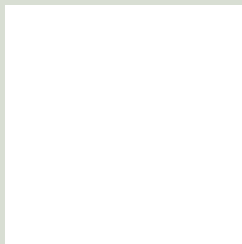
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485.



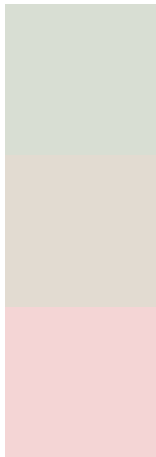
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1981, 71.5446,



# 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

66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485

### Protanopia

68.2042, 71.4352, 70.5152

### Deuteranopia

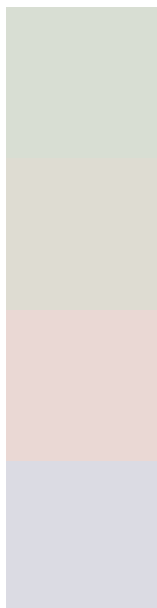
73.1127, 71.6257, 72.9225



## Tritanopia

69.7269, 71.4146, 89.4663

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485

## Protanomaly

67.3503, 71.3691, 71.1986

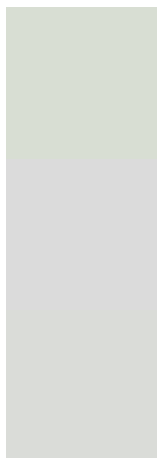
## Deuteranomaly

70.3712, 71.3576, 72.3518

## Tritanomaly

68.4101, 71.2692, 82.8238

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485

## Achromatopsia

67.3311, 70.8376, 77.1421

## Achromatomaly

66.9013, 71.0497, 75.1536

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485 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(216, 222, 211) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 222, 211)  
}
```

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(216, 222, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 222, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485 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(216, 222, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 222, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 222, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 222, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 222, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 222,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.1981, 71.5446, 71.9485 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 222, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
222, 211) }
```

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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