

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.3159, 59.6680, 46.4931)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.3159, 59.6680, 46.4931)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.3610, 59.7409,  
46.5616)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBBAB
RGB	255, 187, 171
RGB Percent	100%, 73%, 67%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2666, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	11°, 100%, 84%
HSV	11°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616
YIQ	205.5080, 45.6640, 9.4400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

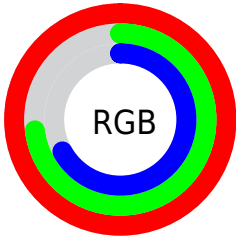
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 191, 171
Decimal	16759723
CIE Lab	81.70, 22.46, 17.76
CIE LCh	82, 28.637, 38.341
Yxy	59.7409, 0.3843, 0.3460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294949803 (0xFFFFBBAB)
YUV	205.5080, -17.0124, 43.4045
Hunter-Lab	77.2922, 17.9938, 18.3877

# Details

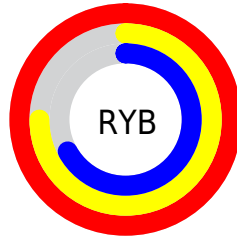
The XYZ color **66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.7099, 77.6082, 106.1243**, and the grayscale version is **58.4379, 61.4812, 66.9530**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.0181, 90.8522, 84.9014**, and **34.7433, 29.9773, 21.4078** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.0923, 50.7252, 33.6150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.7311, 70.2085, 62.1899**.

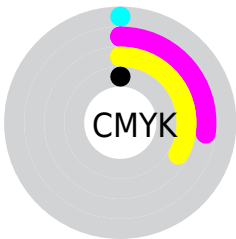
# Distribution



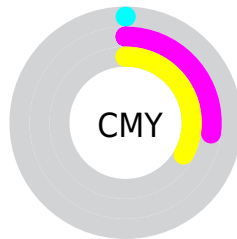
- Red (100%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616 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 66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.3610, 59.7409,  
46.5616

 66.3610, 59.7409,  
46.5616


437.1351,  
423.6421, 389.4049

 48.8343, 43.2098,  
32.3374


 113.0592,  
104.4537, 86.4020

 34.7020, 30.0498,  
21.3524


142.9613,  
133.4043, 112.8552

 23.5989, 19.8764,  
13.1881


177.7194,  
167.2634, 144.2218

 15.1595, 12.3052,  
7.4259

217.6987,  
206.4155, 180.9204

 9.0184, 6.9519,  
3.6474

263.2645,  
251.2451, 223.3694

 4.8104, 3.4320,  
1.4340

314.7823,

 2.1701, 1.3612,

302.1364, 271.9875

0.1680

372.6174,  
359.4740, 327.1931

0.7269, 0.1879,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

66.3610, 59.7409,  
46.5616

66.3610, 59.7409,  
46.5616

60.0923, 50.7252,  
33.6150

73.7311, 70.2085,  
62.1899

54.8666, 43.0889,  
23.1949

82.2480, 82.1799,  
80.6356

50.6270, 36.7654,  
15.1361

91.9601, 95.7146,  
102.0299

47.3091, 31.6794,  
9.2517

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 44.8401, 27.7478,  
5.3266

■ 43.1355, 24.8763,  
3.1004

■ 42.3211, 23.4223,  
2.2904

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.0320, 59.7409, 60.3530



66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616



61.1657, 59.7409, 38.8294

# Triad

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



66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616



46.6819, 59.7409, 53.5551



58.4789, 59.7409, 103.7039

# Complementary

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



66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616



65.7099, 77.6082, 106.1243

# 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.



52.6128, 59.7409, 101.0097



66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616



46.0742, 59.7409, 69.9798

# Square

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



66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616



49.8948, 59.7409, 42.3421



48.1721, 59.7409, 87.8746



64.2754, 59.7409, 94.6928



# Rectangle

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



66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616



57.1180, 59.7409, 37.2019



48.1721, 59.7409, 87.8746



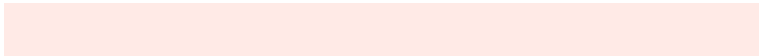
56.4471, 59.7409, 104.1644

# Sweetspot

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



66.3625, 59.7437, 46.5628



84.9779, 85.9952, 86.6152



71.4720, 56.6539, 89.2954



17.9067, 18.0126, 17.9207



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.



66.3625, 59.7437, 46.5628



61.8252, 53.2308, 37.1530



76.4445, 79.9077, 49.9235



18.2894, 18.5470, 18.7603



22.1931, 12.3974, 1.2232

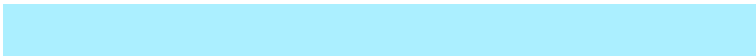


2.2314, 1.3481, 0.1426



# Inverse Universe

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



65.7099, 77.6082, 106.1243



61.0572, 73.7330, 105.6216



54.9479, 56.0841, 102.5370



18.2434, 19.8584, 23.1215



21.1212, 27.1519, 53.5622



2.1287, 2.7880, 5.2392



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

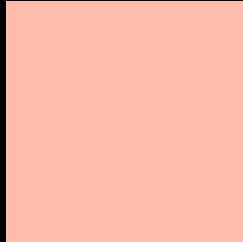
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

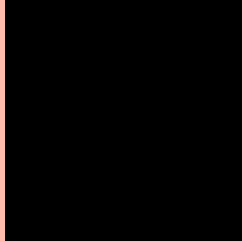
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.3610, 59.7409,

46.5616.

# 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

66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616

### Protanopia

56.9332, 60.1127, 51.2500

### Deuteranopia

61.1623, 60.0066, 45.8949



## Tritanopia

68.5735, 59.6182, 61.3193

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616



## Protanomaly

59.7976, 59.5611, 49.4191



## Deuteranomaly

62.9436, 59.9195, 46.2783



## Tritanomaly

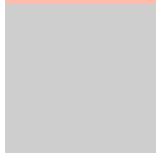
67.6661, 59.5888, 55.5123

# Monochromacy



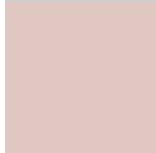
## Original Color

66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616



## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138



## Achromatomaly

60.7895, 60.5444, 58.9344

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616 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(255, 187, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 187, 171)  
}
```

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(255, 187, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 187, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616 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(255, 187, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 187, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 187, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 187, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 187, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 187,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.3610, 59.7409, 46.5616 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 187, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
187, 171) }
```

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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