

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.4286, 60.6090, 44.3260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.4286, 60.6090, 44.3260)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.3205, 60.4084,  
44.2409)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBDA6
RGB	255, 189, 166
RGB Percent	100%, 74%, 65%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2588, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	16°, 100%, 83%
HSV	16°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409
YIQ	206.1120, 46.7190, 6.8390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

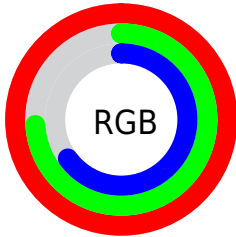
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 197, 166
Decimal	16760230
CIE Lab	82.06, 20.81, 20.94
CIE LCh	82, 29.517, 45.175
Yxy	60.4084, 0.3879, 0.3533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950310 (0xFFFFBDA6)
YUV	206.1120, -19.7752, 42.8748
Hunter-Lab	77.7228, 16.2982, 20.6573

# Details

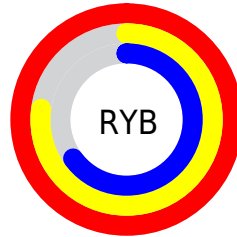
The XYZ color **66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **62.6313, 73.0374, 105.4043**, and the grayscale version is **58.8410, 61.9053, 67.4149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.9436, 91.7853, 81.5405**, and **34.7272, 30.4132, 19.9596** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.4038, 51.9545, 31.8499**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2344, 70.1141, 59.2536**.

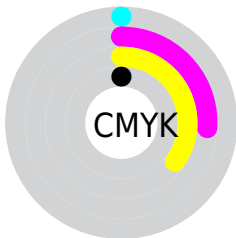
# Distribution



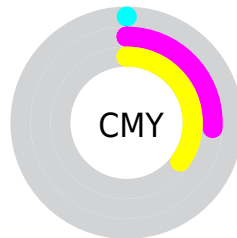
- Red (100%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409 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 66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.3205, 60.4084,  
44.2409


 66.3205, 60.4084,  
44.2409

436.9928,  
426.1015, 379.7605

 48.8013, 43.7479,  
30.5214


 113.0014,  
105.4219, 82.8865

 34.6758, 30.4724,  
19.9792


 142.8938,  
134.5436, 108.6495

 23.5786, 20.1974,  
12.1960


177.6413,  
168.5880, 139.2642

 15.1443, 12.5386,  
6.7532

217.6093,  
207.9392, 175.1490

 9.0077, 7.1116,  
3.2321

263.1630,  
252.9818, 216.7225

 4.8034, 3.5320,  
1.2143

314.6680,

 2.1659, 1.4154,

304.1001, 264.4033

0.0000

372.4895,  
361.6785, 318.6097

■ 0.7247, 0.2280,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.3205, 60.4084,  
44.2409

■ 66.3205, 60.4084,  
44.2409

■ 60.4038, 51.9545,  
31.8499

■ 73.2344, 70.1141,  
59.2536

■ 55.4317, 44.6921,  
21.9250

■ 81.1854, 81.1116,  
77.0238

■ 51.3537, 38.5686,  
14.2998

■ 90.2168, 93.4497,  
97.6825

■ 48.1122, 33.5237,  
8.7857

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.6421, 29.4914,  
5.1632

■ 43.8665, 26.3969,  
3.1639

■ 43.1832, 25.1465,  
2.5777

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.8261, 60.4084, 57.1623



66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409



60.5495, 60.4084, 37.7755

# Triad

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



66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409



46.5551, 60.4084, 57.3477



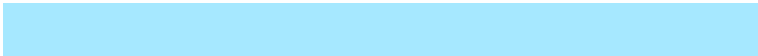
60.6231, 60.4084, 104.9407

# Complementary

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



66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409



62.6313, 73.0374, 105.4043

# 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.



54.3932, 60.4084, 105.0151



66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409



46.5717, 60.4084, 75.2109

# Square

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



66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409



49.3002, 60.4084, 44.3552



49.3472, 60.4084, 93.3594



66.3777, 60.4084, 93.1716



# Rectangle

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



66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409



56.3382, 60.4084, 37.0845



49.3472, 60.4084, 93.3594



58.5082, 60.4084, 106.3959

# Sweetspot

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



66.3221, 60.4113, 44.2421



85.4746, 86.9887, 86.7808



69.5488, 54.4019, 83.7389



18.0261, 18.2514, 17.9605



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.



66.3221, 60.4113, 44.2421



62.0213, 54.2828, 35.1842



77.1913, 82.1498, 47.8652



18.3910, 18.7502, 18.7942



22.6654, 13.3421, 1.3807

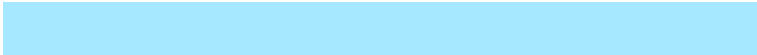


2.2906, 1.4665, 0.1623

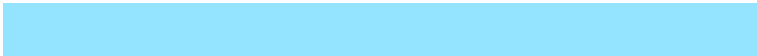


# Inverse Universe

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



62.6313, 73.0374, 105.4043



57.8002, 68.6176, 104.8059



51.8131, 51.4010, 101.7982



18.1341, 19.6398, 23.0850



19.0768, 23.0633, 52.8808



1.9457, 2.4221, 5.1782



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

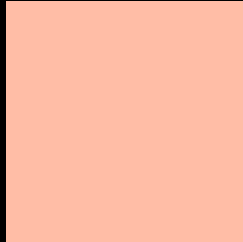
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

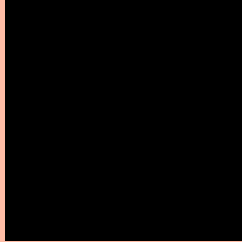
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.3205, 60.4084,



# 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

66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409

### Protanopia

57.1600, 60.6499, 48.2291

### Deuteranopia

61.7914, 60.3736, 43.9938



## Tritanopia

69.1077, 60.5013, 62.0684

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409

## Protanomaly

60.3122, 60.5721, 46.5430

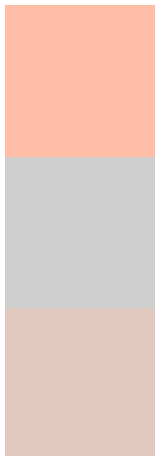
## Deuteranomaly

63.1697, 60.0896, 43.8664

## Tritanomaly

67.9800, 60.3885, 55.0869

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409

## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138

## Achromatomaly

60.7987, 60.9174, 57.8440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409 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, 189, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 189, 166)  
}
```

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, 189, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 189, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409 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, 189, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 189, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 189, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 189, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 189, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 189,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.3205, 60.4084, 44.2409 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 189, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
189, 166) }
```

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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