

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.6506, 58.2640, 64.3553)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.6506, 58.2640, 64.3553)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.7799, 58.3185,  
64.2368)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9B7CB
RGB	249, 183, 203
RGB Percent	98%, 72%, 80%
CMY	0.0235, 0.2823, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.18, 0.02
HSL	342°, 85%, 85%
HSV	342°, 27%, 98%
XYZ	66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368
YIQ	205.0140, 32.9160, 20.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

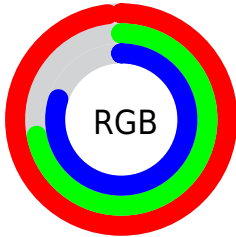
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	249, 183, 203
Decimal	16365515
CIE Lab	80.92, 26.76, -0.64
CIE LCh	81, 26.769, 358.620
Yxy	58.3185, 0.3527, 0.3080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294555595 (0xFFF9B7CB)
YUV	205.0140, -0.9929, 38.5757
Hunter-Lab	76.3666, 22.4506, 3.5840

# Details

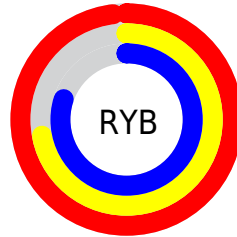
The XYZ color **66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **67.5494, 83.4773, 86.6853**, and the grayscale version is **58.0301, 61.0522, 66.4858**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688**, and **35.0133, 29.0769, 32.2008** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.1374, 48.1599, 52.3832**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.5658, 70.3921, 77.6153**.

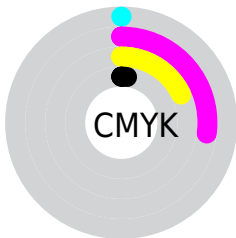
# Distribution



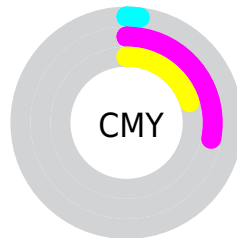
- Red (98%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368 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 66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.7799, 58.3185,  
64.2368

66.7799, 58.3185,  
64.2368

438.6057,  
418.3717, 458.2752

49.1758, 42.0648,  
46.3951

113.6565,  
102.3865, 112.5546

34.9741, 29.1520,  
32.2068

143.6598,  
130.9696, 143.8679

23.8093, 19.1958,  
21.2534

178.5268,  
164.4312, 180.5086

15.3162, 11.8119,  
13.1163

218.6229,  
203.1558, 222.8955

9.1294, 6.6157,  
7.3770

264.3135,  
247.5278, 271.4471

4.8834, 3.2230,  
3.6170


315.9639,

2.2131, 1.2492,


297.9315, 326.5819


1.4177


373.9396,  
354.7513, 388.7184


 0.7496, 0.1014,  
0.1554


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 66.7799, 58.3185,  
64.2368


 66.7799, 58.3185,  
64.2368

 60.1374, 48.1599,  
52.3832


 74.5658, 70.3921,  
77.6153

 54.5778, 39.8093,  
41.9948

 83.5417, 84.4642,  
92.5680

 50.0426, 33.1618,  
33.0133

 92.8772, 98.8799,  
108.7983

 46.4653, 28.0981,  
25.3747

■ 43.7712, 24.4834,  
19.0096

■ 41.8737, 22.1598,  
13.8412

■ 40.6661, 20.9306,  
9.7820

■ 40.3524, 20.6540,  
8.5961

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.0341, 58.3185, 80.7525



66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368



65.3200, 58.3185, 49.9740

# Triad

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



66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368



50.4809, 58.3185, 40.3005



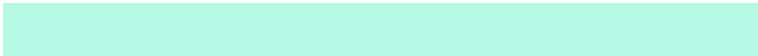
50.0644, 58.3185, 93.2789

# Complementary

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



66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368



67.5494, 83.4773, 86.6853

# 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.



46.5923, 58.3185, 79.2673



66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368



46.8213, 58.3185, 48.8966

# Square

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



66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368



55.6870, 58.3185, 37.6152



45.4450, 58.3185, 62.7667



55.1737, 58.3185, 99.1551



# Rectangle

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



66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368



62.7767, 58.3185, 43.2424



45.4450, 58.3185, 62.7667



48.6800, 58.3185, 89.2607

# Sweetspot

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



66.7815, 58.3212, 64.2380



86.6784, 86.7856, 95.2304



66.0611, 57.2198, 97.1858



18.2359, 18.0777, 19.8594



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.



66.7815, 58.3212, 64.2380



66.4677, 55.3837, 60.6876



67.1537, 62.6363, 53.3537



17.4611, 17.3118, 19.0177



21.6548, 11.0776, 4.8904



2.0505, 1.0439, 0.6892



# Inverse Universe

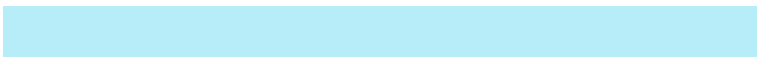
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66.7815, 58.3212, 64.2380



66.4677, 55.3837, 60.6876



66.8846, 77.4191, 101.0413



17.4611, 17.3118, 19.0177



21.6548, 11.0776, 4.8904



2.0505, 1.0439, 0.6892



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

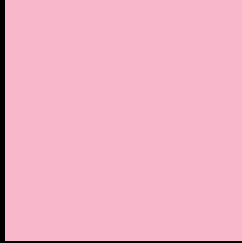
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

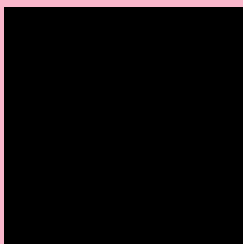
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7799, 58.3185,



# 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

66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368

### Protanopia

56.7519, 58.5302, 71.2571

### Deuteranopia

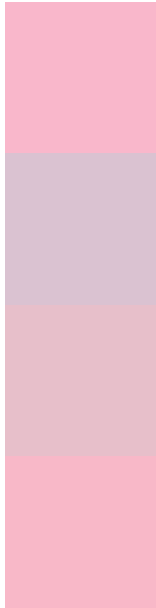
59.8765, 58.6194, 63.4172



## Tritanopia

66.0449, 58.3147, 61.2010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368

## Protanomaly

59.7139, 58.0924, 68.3873

## Deuteranomaly

62.2465, 58.5148, 63.8909

## Tritanomaly

66.2772, 58.4076, 62.4242

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

60.6841, 59.6643, 65.4447

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368 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(249, 183, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 183, 203)  
}
```

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(249, 183, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 183, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368 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(249, 183, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 183, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 183, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 183, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 183, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 183,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.7799, 58.3185, 64.2368 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 183, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
183, 203) }
```

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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