

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.8104, 60.6618, 46.6431)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.8104, 60.6618, 46.6431)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.7883, 60.5955,  
46.7040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBDAB
RGB	255, 189, 171
RGB Percent	100%, 74%, 67%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2588, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	13°, 100%, 84%
HSV	13°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040
YIQ	206.6820, 45.1140, 8.3940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

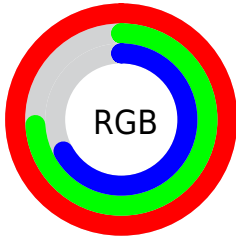
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 194, 171
Decimal	16760235
CIE Lab	82.16, 21.41, 18.41
CIE LCh	82, 28.239, 40.689
Yxy	60.5955, 0.3836, 0.3481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950315 (0xFFFFBDAB)
YUV	206.6820, -17.5912, 42.3749
Hunter-Lab	77.8431, 16.9251, 18.9176

# Details

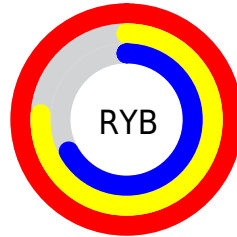
The XYZ color **66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.1276, 76.4435, 105.9302**, and the grayscale version is **59.1942, 62.2769, 67.8195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.6199, 92.0558, 85.1020**, and **35.0197, 30.5302, 21.4999** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.5724, 51.6855, 33.7750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0714, 70.8893, 62.3033**.

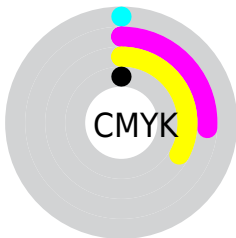
# Distribution



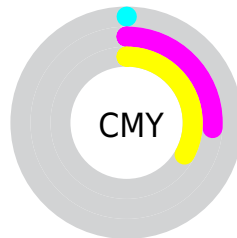
- Red (100%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040 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 66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 66.7883, 60.5955,  
46.7040

 66.7883, 60.5955,  
46.7040


438.6352,  
426.7893, 389.9913

 49.1827, 43.8988,  
32.4490


 113.6685,  
105.6930, 86.6170

 34.9795, 30.5910,  
21.4371


143.6738,  
134.8627, 113.1121

 23.8136, 20.2876,  
13.2495


178.5429,  
168.9587, 144.5243

 15.3194, 12.6043,  
7.4678

218.6414,  
208.3656, 181.2722

 9.1316, 7.1566,  
3.6735

264.3345,  
253.4677, 223.7743

 4.8849, 3.5602,  
1.4480

315.9876,

 2.2140, 1.4307,

304.6494, 272.4492

0.1787

373.9660,  
362.2952, 327.7153

■ 0.7501, 0.2392,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.7883, 60.5955,  
46.7040

■ 66.7883, 60.5955,  
46.7040

■ 60.5724, 51.6855,  
33.7750

■ 74.0714, 70.8893,  
62.3033

■ 55.3680, 44.0915,  
23.3620

■ 82.4650, 82.6140,  
80.7079

■ 51.1206, 37.7525,  
15.3006

■ 92.0153, 95.8250,  
102.0482

■ 47.7690, 32.5993,  
9.4050

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.2441, 28.5557,  
5.4612

■ 43.4652, 25.5356,  
3.2103

■ 42.5901, 23.9601,  
2.3800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.6853, 60.5955, 60.0402



66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040



61.4925, 60.5955, 39.4605

# Triad

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



66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040



47.3823, 60.5955, 55.6481



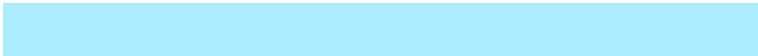
59.7597, 60.5955, 104.0432

# Complementary

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



66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040



65.1276, 76.4435, 105.9302

# 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.



53.8642, 60.5955, 102.3118



66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040



46.9894, 60.5955, 72.2953

# Square

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



66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040



50.3984, 60.5955, 43.9704



49.2851, 60.5955, 89.9368



65.4443, 60.5955, 94.3226



# Rectangle

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



66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040



57.4557, 60.5955, 38.1577



49.2851, 60.5955, 89.9368



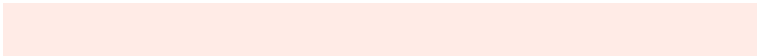
57.7330, 60.5955, 104.8182

# Sweetspot

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



66.7898, 60.5983, 46.7052



85.1514, 86.3423, 86.6731



71.2652, 56.5712, 88.2065



17.9484, 18.0960, 17.9346



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.



66.7898, 60.5983, 46.7052



62.2932, 54.1668, 37.3090



76.8321, 80.6829, 50.0526



18.3249, 18.6180, 18.7721



22.3415, 12.6943, 1.2727

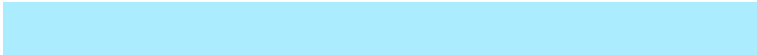


2.2507, 1.3868, 0.1490

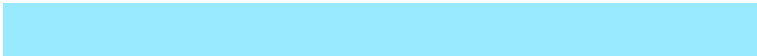


# Inverse Universe

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



65.1276, 76.4435, 105.9302



60.3644, 72.3473, 105.3906



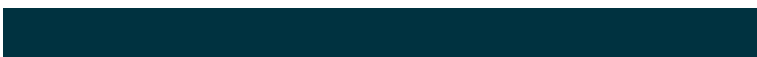
54.6302, 55.4487, 102.4311



18.2050, 19.7816, 23.1087



20.3787, 25.6669, 53.3147



2.0626, 2.6558, 5.2172



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

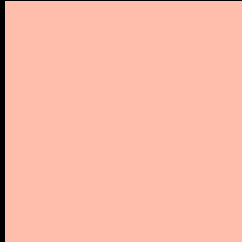
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040 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 66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7883, 60.5955,



# 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

66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040

### Protanopia

57.4611, 60.7365, 51.3426

### Deuteranopia

62.1470, 60.8393, 46.4979



## Tritanopia

69.1077, 60.5013, 62.0684

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040

## Protanomaly

60.5730, 60.6395, 49.5863

## Deuteranomaly

63.8557, 60.7189, 46.3846

## Tritanomaly

68.1956, 60.4748, 56.2226

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040

## Achromatopsia

59.3074, 62.3960, 67.9493

## Achromatomaly

61.1324, 61.0509, 59.6009

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040 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, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 189, 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, 189, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 189, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040 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, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 189, 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, 189, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 189, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 189, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 189,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.7883, 60.5955, 46.7040 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, 171) }
```

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

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