

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.1515, 60.9942, 65.5996)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.1515, 60.9942, 65.5996)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.1861, 61.0337,  
65.3663)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5BFCC
RGB	245, 191, 204
RGB Percent	96%, 75%, 80%
CMY	0.0392, 0.2510, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.17, 0.04
HSL	346°, 73%, 85%
HSV	346°, 22%, 96%
XYZ	67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663
YIQ	208.6280, 28.0110, 15.4910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

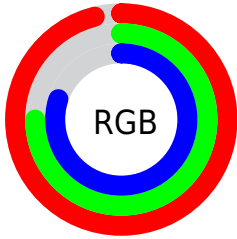
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	245, 191, 204
Decimal	16105420
CIE Lab	82.40, 21.28, 0.93
CIE LCh	82, 21.296, 2.508
Yxy	61.0337, 0.3471, 0.3153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294295500 (0xFF5BFCC)
YUV	208.6280, -2.2816, 31.8982
Hunter-Lab	78.1241, 16.7915, 5.0790

# Details

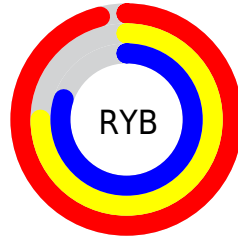
The XYZ color **67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **68.7063, 82.2090, 88.5947**, and the grayscale version is **60.3651, 63.5087, 69.1610**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8574, 95.6148, 108.1691**, and **35.1897, 30.7847, 32.9415** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.1839, 50.3889, 52.6734**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.3520, 73.5780, 79.7634**.

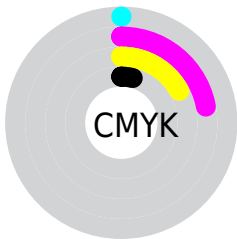
# Distribution



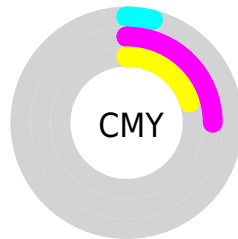
- Red (96%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663 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 67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.1861, 61.0337,  
65.3663

 67.1861, 61.0337,  
65.3663


440.0290,  
428.3976, 462.4493

 49.5071, 44.2524,  
47.3049


 114.2354,  
106.3277, 114.1946

 35.2381, 30.8690,  
32.9207

144.3364,  
135.6092, 145.7987

 24.0137, 20.4991,  
21.7951

179.3088,  
169.8262, 182.7540

 15.4686, 12.7583,  
13.5095

219.5179,  
209.3631, 225.4792

 9.2374, 7.2624,  
7.6455

265.3291,  
254.6043, 274.3928

 4.9547, 3.6267,  
3.7845


317.1078,


 2.2552, 1.4670,


305.9342, 329.9133


1.5079


375.2193,  
363.7371, 392.4593


 0.7716, 0.2653,  
0.2238


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 67.1861, 61.0337,  
65.3663


 67.1861, 61.0337,  
65.3663

 60.1839, 50.3889,  
52.6734


 75.3520, 73.5780,  
79.7634

 54.2864, 41.5427,  
41.6170

 84.7267, 88.0997,  
95.9216

 49.4373, 34.3975,  
32.1300

 91.4665, 98.1526,  
108.7323

 45.5730, 28.8429,  
24.1395

■ 42.6227, 24.7556,  
17.5662

■ 40.5058, 21.9938,  
12.3230

■ 39.1266, 20.3871,  
8.3122

■ 38.4451, 19.7281,  
5.9147

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.1128, 61.0337, 78.6906



67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663



65.6965, 61.0337, 53.8927

# Triad

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



67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663



53.4401, 61.0337, 47.5055



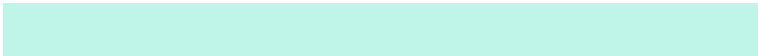
54.0695, 61.0337, 91.2195

# Complementary

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



67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663



68.7063, 82.2090, 88.5947

# 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.



50.9490, 61.0337, 80.8326



67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663



50.5992, 61.0337, 55.5590

# Square

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



67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663



57.6292, 61.0337, 44.4573



49.7112, 61.0337, 67.5564



58.3939, 61.0337, 94.7244



# Rectangle

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



67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663



63.4936, 61.0337, 48.5105



49.7112, 61.0337, 67.5564



52.8529, 61.0337, 88.3556

# Sweetspot

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



67.1878, 61.0365, 65.3676



87.5116, 88.2928, 95.9988



68.2310, 60.9294, 94.5513



18.5987, 18.6932, 20.3193



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.



67.1878, 61.0365, 65.3676



70.3512, 61.9175, 65.7841



68.7741, 66.6005, 58.5240



16.6626, 16.5479, 17.9699



20.7560, 10.6458, 3.4236



1.8630, 0.9512, 0.5050



# Inverse Universe

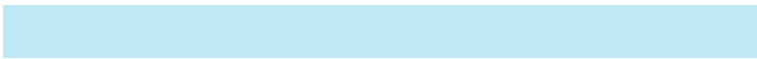
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.1878, 61.0365, 65.3676



70.3512, 61.9175, 65.7841



66.6856, 75.1031, 97.3686



16.6626, 16.5479, 17.9699



20.7560, 10.6458, 3.4236



1.8630, 0.9512, 0.5050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

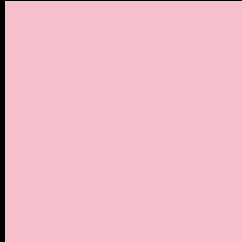
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

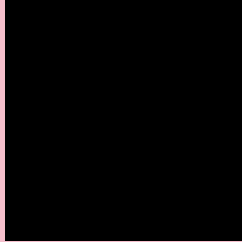
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.1861, 61.0337,

65.3663.

# 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

67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663

### Protanopia

59.2087, 61.2046, 70.9804

### Deuteranopia

62.5669, 61.3274, 65.0397



## Tritanopia

67.4276, 61.1303, 66.6380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663

## Protanomaly

61.7508, 60.8224, 68.8069

## Deuteranomaly

64.1237, 61.1153, 64.9167

## Tritanomaly

67.3064, 61.0819, 66.0002

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

62.5072, 62.2756, 67.7574

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663 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(245, 191, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 191, 204)  
}
```

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(245, 191, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 191, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663 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(245, 191, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 191, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 191, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 191, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 191, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 191,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.1861, 61.0337, 65.3663 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 191, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
191, 204) }
```

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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