

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.1703, 62.7877, 55.3804)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.1703, 62.7877, 55.3804)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(67.4210, 63.0242,  
55.6251)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F8C4BB
RGB	248, 196, 187
RGB Percent	97%, 77%, 73%
CMY	0.0274, 0.2313, 0.2667
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.25, 0.03
HSL	9°, 81%, 85%
HSV	9°, 25%, 97%
XYZ	67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251
YIQ	210.5220, 33.8810, 8.2250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

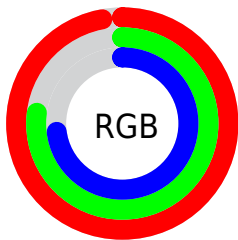
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 198, 187
Decimal	16303291
CIE Lab	83.46, 17.23, 11.59
CIE LCh	83, 20.769, 33.928
Yxy	63.0242, 0.3623, 0.3387
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294493371 (0xFFFF8C4BB)
YUV	210.5220, -11.5963, 32.8682
Hunter-Lab	79.3878, 12.6646, 14.0284

# Details

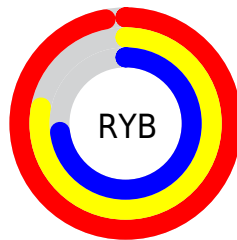
The XYZ color **67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **68.3025, 79.0728, 100.4700**, and the grayscale version is **61.6615, 64.8727, 70.6463**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5429, 97.9816, 98.8288**, and **35.4619, 32.1436, 26.8895** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.5552, 53.1806, 41.3496**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.4205, 74.4006, 72.5418**.

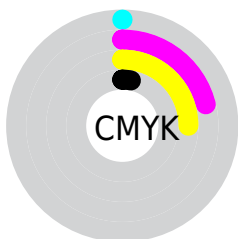
# Distribution



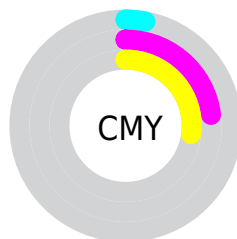
- Red (97%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251 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 67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 67.4210, 63.0242,  
55.6251

 67.4210, 63.0242,  
55.6251


440.8508,  
435.6573, 425.6257

 49.6988, 45.8608,  
39.5004


 114.5699,  
109.2044, 99.9365

 35.3909, 32.1360,  
26.8384

144.7274,  
138.9900, 128.9604

 24.1321, 21.4654,  
17.2206


179.7606,  
173.7518, 163.1211

 15.5569, 13.4646,  
10.2283

220.0349,  
213.8742, 202.8371

 9.3000, 7.7492,  
5.4430

265.9158,  
259.7415, 248.5271

 4.9961, 3.9349,  
2.4462

317.7684,

 2.2797, 1.6372,

311.7382, 300.6094

0.8114

375.9583,  
370.2487, 359.5028

0.7842, 0.3825,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

67.4210, 63.0242,  
55.6251

67.4210, 63.0242,  
55.6251

60.5552, 53.1806,  
41.3496

75.4205, 74.4006,  
72.5418

54.7666, 44.7958,  
29.5781

84.5968, 87.3624,  
92.2198

50.0012, 37.8026,  
20.1666

92.5216, 98.6966,  
108.7817

46.1985, 32.1252,  
12.9553

■ 43.2913, 27.6803,  
7.7639

■ 41.2034, 24.3752,  
4.3840

■ 39.8451, 22.1032,  
2.5608

■ 39.3611, 21.2556,  
2.0282

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.0152, 63.0242, 66.9288



67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251



63.8112, 63.0242, 48.5737

# Triad

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



67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251



52.4175, 63.0242, 58.2368



60.5010, 63.0242, 96.6256

# Complementary

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



67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251



68.3025, 79.0728, 100.4700

# 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.



56.1570, 63.0242, 93.5450



67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251



51.6297, 63.0242, 70.3448

# Square

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



67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251



55.1734, 63.0242, 49.9429



52.9650, 63.0242, 83.5018



64.8947, 63.0242, 91.4608



# Rectangle

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



67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251



60.8283, 63.0242, 46.6943



52.9650, 63.0242, 83.5018



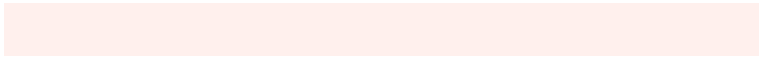
58.9863, 63.0242, 96.5235

# Sweetspot

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



67.4227, 63.0271, 55.6264



87.6448, 89.5769, 92.9064



72.1907, 61.7812, 90.4549



18.6293, 18.9894, 19.6057



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.



67.4227, 63.0271, 55.6264



67.6948, 61.2318, 50.6342



74.7784, 77.7384, 58.0783



17.4513, 17.6385, 17.9472



21.3238, 11.6042, 1.1159



2.0349, 1.1946, 0.1233



# Inverse Universe

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



68.3025, 79.0728, 100.4700



68.7876, 81.2694, 106.6688



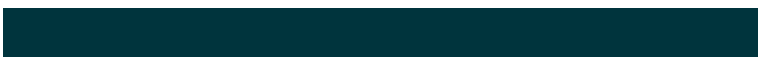
60.3280, 63.1239, 97.8119



17.5347, 19.1462, 22.1567



21.8704, 29.0963, 52.4370

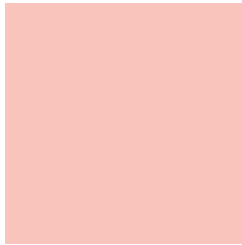


2.0831, 2.8099, 4.8757



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

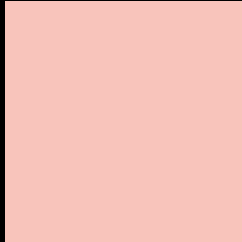
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251 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 67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.4210, 63.0242,

55.6251.

# 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

67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251

### Protanopia

60.2574, 63.0748, 59.4508

### Deuteranopia

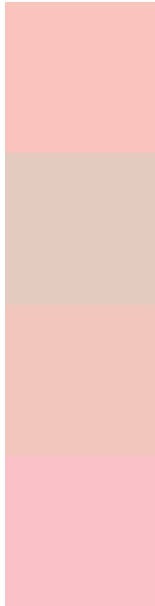
64.3416, 63.1513, 55.2526



## Tritanopia

69.8795, 63.0180, 68.1551

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251

## Protanomaly

62.7548, 62.9674, 58.1366

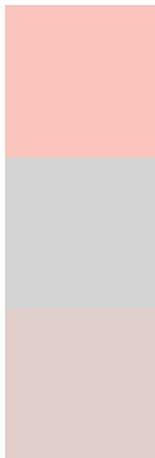
## Deuteranomaly

65.2215, 62.9173, 55.1611

## Tritanomaly

68.7840, 62.8934, 63.1579

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251

## Achromatopsia

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Achromatomaly

63.4724, 64.2542, 64.9341

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251 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(248, 196, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 196, 187)  
}
```

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(248, 196, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 196, 187) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251 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(248, 196, 187) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 196, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 196, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 196, 187); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 196, 187); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 196, 187) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.4210, 63.0242, 55.6251 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 196, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
196, 187) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor