

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.1863, 56.9322, 57.3453)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.1863, 56.9322, 57.3453)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.4766, 56.5101,  
57.2730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB1C0
RGB	255, 177, 192
RGB Percent	100%, 69%, 75%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3059, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	348°, 100%, 85%
HSV	348°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730
YIQ	202.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

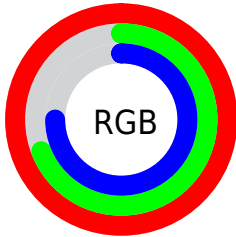
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 177, 192
Decimal	16757184
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	79.90, 30.45, 3.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	80, 30.700, 7.307
Yxy	56.5101, 0.3688, 0.3135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947264 (0xFFFFB1C0)
YUV	202.0320, -4.9458, 46.4529
Hunter-Lab	75.1732, 26.2967, 7.4493

# Details

The XYZ color **66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.6219, 87.1595, 95.5962**, and the grayscale version is **56.1720, 59.0973, 64.3570**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.3222, 86.3151, 100.8650**, and **34.8938, 28.1497, 28.0204** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7775, 46.5123, 44.5573**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.4389, 68.5229, 71.9869**.

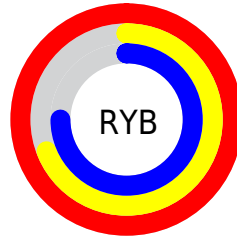
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (69%)

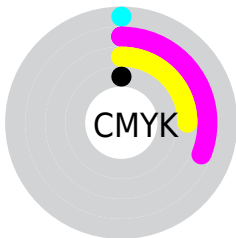
Blue (75%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (75%)

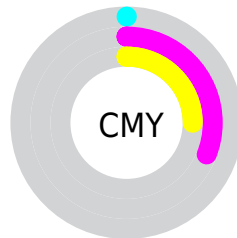


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730 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 66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.4766, 56.5101,  
57.2730

 66.4766, 56.5101,  
57.2730


437.5413,  
411.6110, 431.9939

 48.9285, 40.6120,  
40.8136


 113.2241, 99.7500,  
102.3677

 34.7771, 28.0161,  
27.8549


143.1541,  
127.8606, 131.8401

 23.6569, 18.3378,  
17.9782


177.9423,  
160.8109, 166.4873

 15.2027, 11.1928,  
10.7651

217.9538,  
198.9853, 206.7279

 9.0490, 6.1966,  
5.7969

263.5542,  
242.7681, 252.9802

 4.8305, 2.9650,  
2.6552


315.1086,


 2.1819, 1.1135,


292.5437, 305.6630


0.9208

372.9825,  
348.6966, 365.1947


 0.7332, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 66.4766, 56.5101,  
57.2730

 66.4766, 56.5101,  
57.2730


 59.7775, 46.5123,  
44.5573


 74.4389, 68.5229,  
71.9869


 54.2719, 38.4114,  
33.7494

 83.7212, 82.6448,  
88.7772

 49.8892, 32.0891,  
24.7570

 94.3817, 98.9733,  
107.7221

 46.5499, 27.4104,  
17.4784

 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 44.1634, 24.2207,  
11.8016

■ 42.6229, 22.3360,  
7.6005

■ 41.7949, 21.4820,  
4.8521

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.5253, 56.5101, 75.7214



66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730



63.8029, 56.5101, 43.0078

# Triad

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



66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730



46.7798, 56.5101, 38.0975



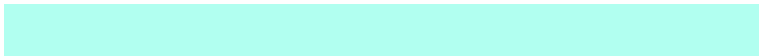
49.2255, 56.5101, 98.8742

# Complementary

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



66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730



69.6219, 87.1595, 95.5962

# 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.



44.7440, 56.5101, 84.7269



66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730



43.4099, 56.5101, 49.2325

# Square

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



66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730



52.2034, 56.5101, 33.4121



42.6944, 56.5101, 65.9927



55.2476, 56.5101, 102.1681



# Rectangle

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



66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730



60.4376, 56.5101, 36.9593



42.6944, 56.5101, 65.9927



47.5033, 56.5101, 95.1140

# Sweetspot

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



66.4780, 56.5127, 57.2741



85.3183, 85.0844, 91.6357



69.5057, 57.0875, 101.9634



17.9477, 17.7320, 19.0520



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.



66.4780, 56.5127, 57.2741



62.0392, 49.8737, 48.8930



69.9246, 65.9308, 50.6388



18.1521, 18.0441, 19.4179



21.8791, 11.2409, 2.7479



2.1661, 1.1088, 0.4560



# Inverse Universe

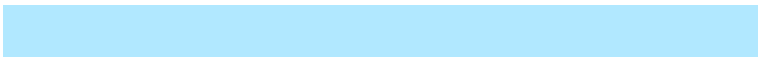
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66.4780, 56.5127, 57.2741



62.0392, 49.8737, 48.8930



64.9276, 74.0572, 105.4802



18.1521, 18.0441, 19.4179



21.8791, 11.2409, 2.7479



2.1661, 1.1088, 0.4560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

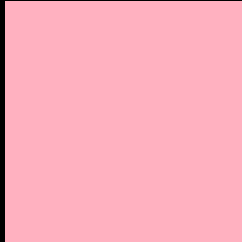
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

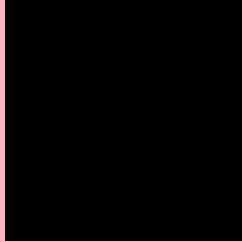
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.4766, 56.5101,

57.2730.

# 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

66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730

### Protanopia

54.6848, 56.5715, 65.1639

### Deuteranopia

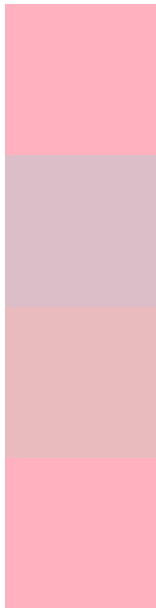
57.8537, 56.7455, 56.0479



## Tritanopia

66.3661, 56.4659, 56.6913

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730

## Protanomaly

58.3540, 56.2127, 62.4181

## Deuteranomaly

60.6689, 56.5820, 56.4390

## Tritanomaly

66.3661, 56.4659, 56.6913

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730

## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184

## Achromatomaly

59.0818, 57.5893, 61.4280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730 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, 177, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 177, 192)  
}
```

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, 177, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 177, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730 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, 177, 192) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 177, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 177, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 177, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 177, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 177,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.4766, 56.5101, 57.2730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 177, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
177, 192) }
```

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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