

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.1965, 57.2747, 59.5944)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.1965, 57.2747, 59.5944)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.3239, 57.4857,  
59.7721)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB3C4
RGB	255, 179, 196
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 77%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2980, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.23, 0.00
HSL	347°, 100%, 85%
HSV	347°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721
YIQ	203.6620, 39.8390, 21.3990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

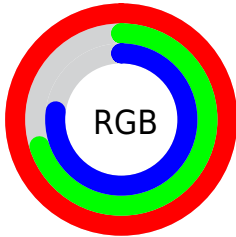
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 179, 196
Decimal	16757700
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	80.45, 29.96, 2.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	80, 30.070, 4.838
Yxy	57.4857, 0.3647, 0.3114
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947780 (0xFFFFB3C4)
YUV	203.6620, -3.7774, 45.0234
Hunter-Lab	75.8193, 25.8156, 6.3323

# Details

The XYZ color **67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.7852, 87.2778, 94.0610**, and the grayscale version is **57.1879, 60.1662, 65.5210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.6780, 87.7685, 105.1957**, and **35.3693, 28.7450, 29.2754** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.5710, 47.3512, 47.1275**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.3220, 69.6342, 74.3001**.

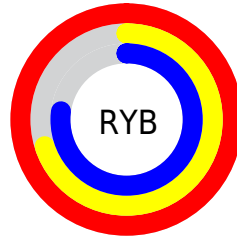
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

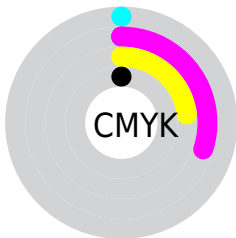
Blue (77%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (77%)

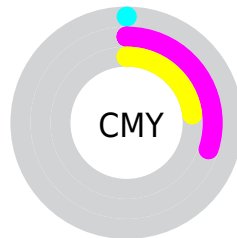


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (23%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721 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 67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 67.3239, 57.4857,  
59.7721

 67.3239, 57.4857,  
59.7721


440.5112,  
415.2668, 441.5385

 49.6196, 41.3953,  
42.8109


 114.4316,  
101.1735, 106.0391

 35.3278, 28.6281,  
29.4064


144.5658,  
129.5398, 136.1820

 24.0832, 18.7997,  
19.1403


179.5738,  
162.7668, 171.5559

 15.5204, 11.5256,  
11.5939

219.8212,  
201.2389, 212.5792

 9.2741, 6.4215,  
6.3486

265.6733,  
245.3406, 259.6706

 4.9789, 3.1031,  
2.9860


317.4954,


 2.2695, 1.1858,


295.4562, 313.2486


1.0875

375.6529,  
351.9701, 373.7317


 0.7790, 0.0500,  
0.0000

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 67.3239, 57.4857,  
59.7721


 67.3239, 57.4857,  
59.7721

 60.5710, 47.3512,  
47.1275


 75.3220, 69.6342,  
74.3001

 54.9953, 39.1141,  
36.2846

 84.6202, 83.8898,  
90.7817

 50.5287, 32.6575,  
27.1607

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

 47.0942, 27.8486,  
19.6650

■ 44.6044, 24.5355,  
13.6979

■ 42.9568, 22.5380,  
9.1478

■ 41.9946, 21.5706,  
5.8763

■ 41.9792, 21.5557,  
5.8226

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.0871, 57.4857, 78.1673



67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721



64.9585, 57.4857, 45.1303

# Triad

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



67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721



48.1417, 57.4857, 38.6549



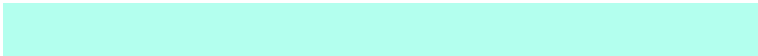
49.7510, 57.4857, 98.6285

# Complementary

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



67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721



69.7852, 87.2778, 94.0610

# 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.



45.4737, 57.4857, 84.0612



67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721



44.5948, 57.4857, 49.2369

# Square

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



67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721



53.6447, 57.4857, 34.4888



43.6558, 57.4857, 65.4995



55.6444, 57.4857, 102.8875



# Rectangle

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



67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721



61.7545, 57.4857, 38.7350



43.6558, 57.4857, 65.4995



48.0912, 57.4857, 94.6562

# Sweetspot

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



67.3253, 57.4883, 59.7733



85.4234, 85.1265, 92.1894



69.1860, 57.5134, 102.0624



17.9734, 17.7423, 19.1874



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.



67.3253, 57.4883, 59.7733



62.9962, 50.9748, 51.7180



69.8632, 65.4867, 51.6092



18.1757, 18.0536, 19.5423



21.9806, 11.2815, 3.2825



2.1792, 1.1140, 0.5248



# Inverse Universe

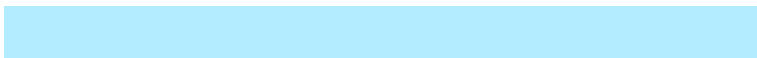
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.3253, 57.4883, 59.7733



62.9962, 50.9748, 51.7180



66.2744, 76.0695, 105.7976



18.1757, 18.0536, 19.5423



21.9806, 11.2815, 3.2825



2.1792, 1.1140, 0.5248



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

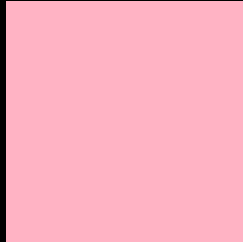
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721 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 67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.3239, 57.4857,

59.7721.

# 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

67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721

### Protanopia

55.7733, 57.7693, 67.2425

### Deuteranopia

58.8198, 57.5198, 58.4544



## Tritanopia

66.9857, 57.3505, 57.9913

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721



## Protanomaly

59.4479, 57.3832, 64.4427



## Deuteranomaly

61.6525, 57.3539, 58.8599



## Tritanomaly

67.0977, 57.3952, 58.5809

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721



## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568



## Achromatomaly

60.4891, 58.9352, 63.4459

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721 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, 179, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 179, 196)  
}
```

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, 179, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 179, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721 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, 179, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 179, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 179, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 179, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.3239, 57.4857, 59.7721 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 179, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
179, 196) }
```

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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