

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.2092, 58.5371, 55.7852)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.2092, 58.5371, 55.7852)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.1533, 58.3900,  
55.8752)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB6BD
RGB	255, 182, 189
RGB Percent	100%, 71%, 74%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2863, 0.2588
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.26, 0.00
HSL	354°, 100%, 86%
HSV	354°, 29%, 100%
XYZ	67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752
YIQ	204.6250, 41.2610, 17.6530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

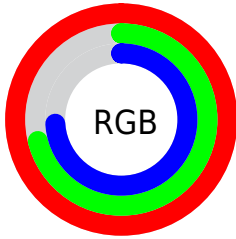
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 182, 189
Decimal	16758461
CIE Lab	80.96, 27.42, 7.04
CIE LCh	81, 28.308, 14.406
Yxy	58.3900, 0.3702, 0.3219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294948541 (0xFFFFB6BD)
YUV	204.6250, -7.7031, 44.1789
Hunter-Lab	76.4133, 23.1454, 10.1351

# Details

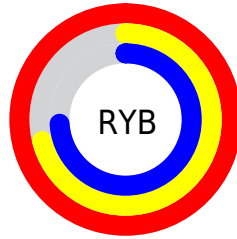
The XYZ color **67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **71.9969, 88.2435, 102.0489**, and the grayscale version is **57.8204, 60.8316, 66.2456**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.2960, 89.0016, 98.9115**, and **35.1891, 29.0862, 27.0521** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.0915, 47.9584, 42.1397**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.5666, 70.8877, 72.0254**.

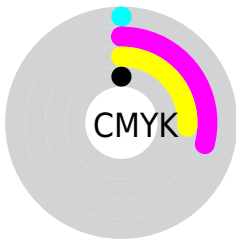
# Distribution



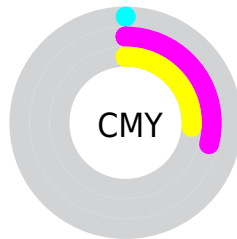
- Red (100%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (26%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752 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 67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.1533, 58.3900,  
55.8752

 67.1533, 58.3900,  
55.8752


439.9142,  
418.6376, 426.5961

 49.4804, 42.1223,  
39.6995

 114.1886,  
102.4906, 100.3061

 35.2168, 29.1970,  
26.9924


144.2817,  
131.0922, 129.3983

 23.9972, 19.2299,  
17.3351

179.2456,  
164.5739, 163.6333

 15.4563, 11.8365,  
10.3092

219.4457,  
203.3201, 203.4293

 9.2286, 6.6325,  
5.4962

265.2472,  
247.7152, 249.2051

 4.9489, 3.2333,  
2.4774

317.0155,

 2.2518, 1.2547,

298.1435, 301.3791

0.8282

375.1161,  
354.9895, 360.3700

■ 0.7698, 0.1057,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 67.1533, 58.3900,  
55.8752

■ 67.1533, 58.3900,  
55.8752

■ 60.0915, 47.9584,  
42.1397

■ 75.5666, 70.8877,  
72.0254

■ 54.3066, 39.4741,  
30.6994

■ 85.3925, 85.5461,  
90.6950

■ 49.7233, 32.8186,  
21.4300

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 46.2564, 27.8571,  
14.1936

■ 43.8095, 24.4363,  
8.8369

■ 42.2697, 22.3751,  
5.1842

■ 41.4830, 21.4181,  
3.0218

■ 41.4095, 21.3278,  
2.8223

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.0846, 58.3900, 72.6606



67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752



63.9509, 58.3900, 43.5487

# Triad

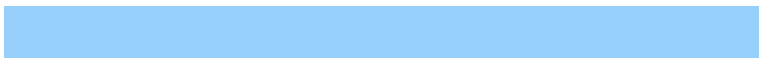
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752



47.9747, 58.3900, 43.1816



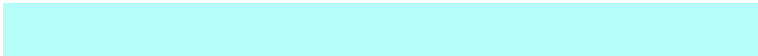
52.5211, 58.3900, 100.0362

# Complementary

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



67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752



71.9969, 88.2435, 102.0489

# 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.



47.8247, 58.3900, 88.9608



67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752



45.3287, 58.3900, 55.2834

# Square

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



67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752



52.7392, 58.3900, 37.1443



45.2758, 58.3900, 71.9554



58.3512, 58.3900, 100.2710



# Rectangle

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



67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752



60.5138, 58.3900, 38.6699



45.2758, 58.3900, 71.9554



50.7672, 58.3900, 97.3810

# Sweetspot

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



67.1547, 58.3926, 55.8764



84.9978, 84.9562, 89.9482



73.3846, 60.5802, 102.4331



17.8694, 17.7007, 18.6399



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.



67.1547, 58.3926, 55.8764



63.1949, 52.5349, 48.2003



73.0291, 71.3275, 54.1779



18.0801, 18.0153, 19.0388



21.6607, 11.1536, 1.5976



2.1316, 1.0950, 0.2744



# Inverse Universe

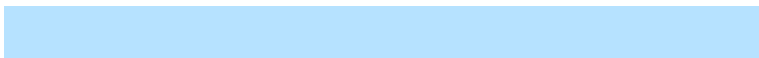
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.1547, 58.3926, 55.8764



63.1949, 52.5349, 48.2003



64.4856, 71.4512, 105.0005



18.0801, 18.0153, 19.0388



21.6607, 11.1536, 1.5976



2.1316, 1.0950, 0.2744



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

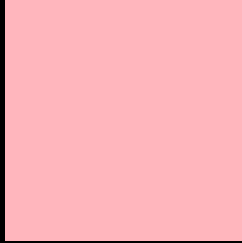
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

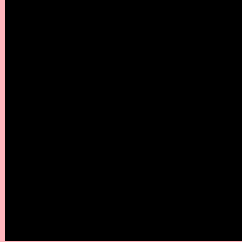
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.1533, 58.3900,

55.8752.

# 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

67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752

### Protanopia

56.1399, 58.4112, 62.3484

### Deuteranopia

59.6255, 58.3402, 55.1319



## Tritanopia

67.6142, 58.2479, 59.3091

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752

## Protanomaly

59.3517, 57.7680, 59.6519

## Deuteranomaly

62.4156, 58.4623, 55.5716

## Tritanomaly

67.3895, 58.1580, 58.1259

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

60.7065, 59.7440, 62.3650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752 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, 182, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 182, 189)  
}
```

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, 182, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 182, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752 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".

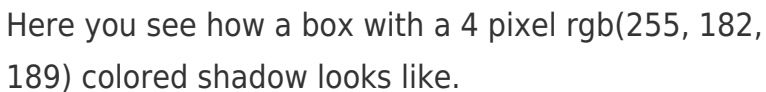
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 182, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 182, 189) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 182, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 182, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 182, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 182,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.1533, 58.3900, 55.8752 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 182, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
182, 189) }
```

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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