

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.2438, 66.5522, 56.1724)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.2438, 66.5522, 56.1724)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.3166, 66.4312,  
56.2883)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1CEBB
RGB	241, 206, 187
RGB Percent	95%, 81%, 73%
CMY	0.0549, 0.1921, 0.2667
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.22, 0.05
HSL	21°, 66%, 84%
HSV	21°, 22%, 95%
XYZ	67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883
YIQ	214.2990, 26.9590, 1.5110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

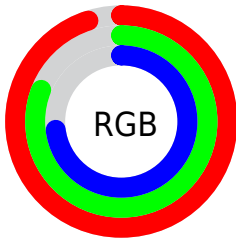
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 216, 187
Decimal	15847099
CIE Lab	85.22, 9.41, 14.00
CIE LCh	85, 16.866, 56.075
Yxy	66.4312, 0.3542, 0.3496
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294037179 (0xFFF1CEBB)
YUV	214.2990, -13.4584, 23.4168
Hunter-Lab	81.5053, 4.7917, 16.1075

# Details

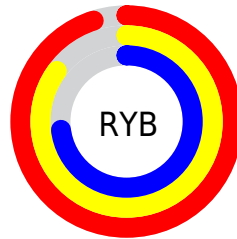
The XYZ color **67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **62.4916, 69.1566, 93.2745**, and the grayscale version is **64.1944, 67.5376, 73.5484**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.1777, 99.2511, 99.0404**, and **35.2985, 34.3681, 27.3275** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3754, 58.3367, 42.6294**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0681, 75.4523, 72.3549**.

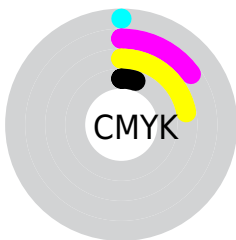
# Distribution



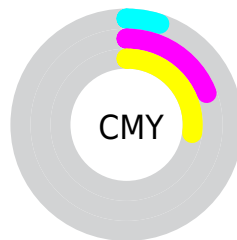
- Red (95%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883 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 67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.3166, 66.4312,  
56.2883

 67.3166, 66.4312,  
56.2883

440.4857,  
447.9174, 428.1959

 49.6136, 48.6225,  
40.0286


 114.4212,  
114.1050, 100.9160

 35.3230, 34.3201,  
27.2469


144.5536,  
144.7389, 130.1210

 24.0795, 23.1396,  
17.5246


179.5598,  
180.4167, 164.4782

 15.5176, 14.6967,  
10.4433

219.8052,  
221.5227, 204.4061

 9.2722, 8.6068,  
5.5845

265.6551,  
268.4414, 250.3233

 4.9777, 4.4856,  
2.5294

317.4749,

 2.2688, 1.9487,

321.5572, 302.6483

0.8557

375.6300,  
381.2544, 361.7997

■ 0.7786, 0.5774,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 67.3166, 66.4312,  
56.2883

■ 67.3166, 66.4312,  
56.2883

■ 61.3754, 58.3367,  
42.6294

■ 74.0681, 75.4523,  
72.3549

■ 56.2066, 51.1293,  
31.2567

■ 81.6549, 85.4197,  
90.9342

■ 51.7773, 44.7799,  
22.0442

■ 89.4073, 96.0837,  
108.4415

■ 48.0496, 39.2544,  
14.8520

■ 90.0859, 97.4409,  
108.6677

■ 44.9820, 34.5160,  
9.5235

■ 42.5278, 30.5246,  
5.8787

■ 40.6324, 27.2353,  
3.7007

■ 39.5099, 25.1690,  
2.7757

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.9495, 66.4312, 63.4999



67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883



63.6434, 66.4312, 53.3617

# Triad

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



67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883



56.1133, 66.4312, 70.9064



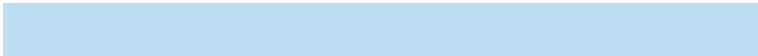
66.4147, 66.4312, 92.8526

# Complementary

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



67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883



62.4916, 69.1566, 93.2745

# 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.



62.6410, 66.4312, 95.3377



67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883



56.7891, 66.4312, 81.9479

# Square

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



67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883



57.2573, 66.4312, 61.2476



59.1415, 66.4312, 91.1674



69.4142, 66.4312, 84.6796



# Rectangle

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



67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883



61.1347, 66.4312, 53.9936



59.1415, 66.4312, 91.1674



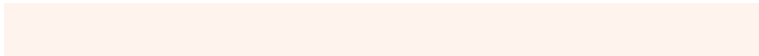
65.1904, 66.4312, 94.4140

# Sweetspot

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



67.3184, 66.4342, 56.2897



88.7280, 91.7433, 93.2675



67.2449, 59.5216, 77.1229



18.8796, 19.4899, 19.6891



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.



67.3184, 66.4342, 56.2897



73.2596, 71.0930, 56.3991



74.3565, 80.5105, 58.6357



16.2279, 16.6688, 16.5118



21.5398, 13.8776, 1.5434



1.8821, 1.3349, 0.1585

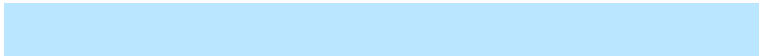


# Inverse Universe

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



62.4916, 69.1566, 93.2745



66.8476, 74.7007, 105.5032



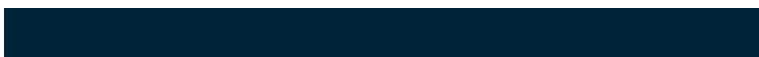
55.9091, 55.9917, 91.0804



15.7521, 16.9382, 20.1608



15.2049, 16.6340, 47.5372



1.3580, 1.5699, 3.9857



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883 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 67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

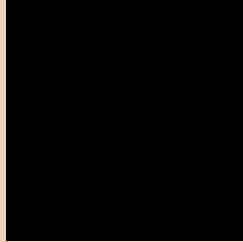
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.3166, 66.4312,



# 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

67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883

### Protanopia

62.9619, 66.3343, 58.2005

### Deuteranopia

67.7631, 66.3052, 56.2404



## Tritanopia

71.3011, 66.6633, 74.7550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883

## Protanomaly

64.5450, 66.4253, 57.5636

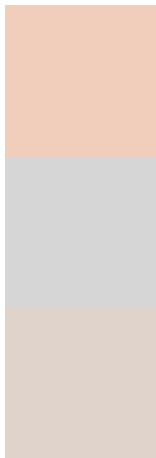
## Deuteranomaly

67.4189, 66.1277, 56.2243

## Tritanomaly

69.8047, 66.4012, 67.5301

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883

## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291

## Achromatomaly

64.9338, 66.7955, 66.5972

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883 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(241, 206, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 206, 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(241, 206, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 206, 187) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883 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(241, 206, 187) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 206, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 206, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 206, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 206, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 206,  
187) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.3166, 66.4312, 56.2883 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 206, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
206, 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](#).

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