

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.4374, 63.7739, 67.4167)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.4374, 63.7739, 67.4167)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550)</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(67.4992, 63.8283,  
67.1550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F0C7CE
RGB	240, 199, 206
RGB Percent	94%, 78%, 81%
CMY	0.0588, 0.2196, 0.1922
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.14, 0.06
HSL	350°, 58%, 86%
HSV	350°, 17%, 94%
XYZ	67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550
YIQ	212.0570, 22.1890, 10.8690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

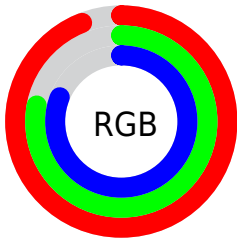
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 199, 206
Decimal	15779790
CIE Lab	83.88, 15.59, 1.96
CIE LCh	84, 15.712, 7.157
Yxy	63.8283, 0.3401, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293969870 (0xFFFF0C7CE)
YUV	212.0570, -2.9861, 24.5060
Hunter-Lab	79.8926, 10.9979, 6.0877

# Details

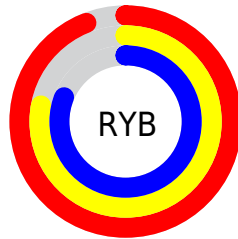
The XYZ color **67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.4238, 80.3472, 88.9443**, and the grayscale version is **62.6275, 65.8891, 71.7532**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.5601, 32.7081, 34.1448** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.1398, 52.7368, 53.5179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.0393, 76.7897, 82.6980**.

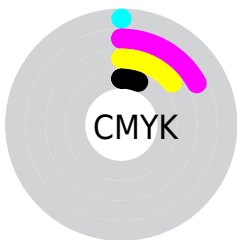
# Distribution



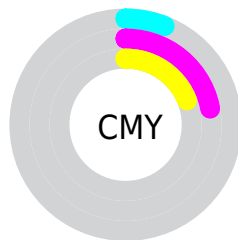
- Red (94%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550 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 67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.4992, 63.8283,  
67.1550

67.4992, 63.8283,  
67.1550

441.1242,  
438.5693, 469.0128

49.7626, 46.5116,  
48.7482

114.6813,  
110.3636, 116.7852

35.4418, 32.6497,  
34.0556

144.8575,  
140.3511, 148.8458

24.1715, 21.8583,  
22.6586

179.9109,  
175.3309, 186.2946

15.5863, 13.7528,  
14.1387

220.2069,  
215.6874, 229.5504

9.3209, 7.9489,  
8.0773

266.1109,  
261.8052, 279.0315

5.0099, 4.0623,  
4.0560

317.9882,

2.2879, 1.7085,

314.0685, 335.1566

1.6561

376.2042,  
372.8617, 398.3442

■ 0.7884, 0.4291,  
0.3304

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 67.4992, 63.8283,  
67.1550

■ 67.4992, 63.8283,  
67.1550

■ 60.1398, 52.7368,  
53.5179

■ 76.0393, 76.7897,  
82.6980

■ 53.9036, 43.4206,  
41.7089

■ 85.8035, 91.6927,  
100.2125

■ 48.7363, 35.7898,  
31.6511

■ 89.7455, 97.2654,  
108.6518

■ 44.5770, 29.7432,  
23.2601

■ 41.3584, 25.1687,  
16.4448

■ 39.0049, 21.9395,  
11.1048

■ 37.4289, 19.9070,  
7.1281

■ 36.5199, 18.8809,  
4.3841

■ 36.3350, 18.6852,  
3.7853

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.9966, 63.8283, 77.1481



67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550



66.1164, 63.8283, 58.6296

# Triad

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



67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550



56.7426, 63.8283, 55.4124



58.1245, 63.8283, 88.5453

# Complementary

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



67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550



69.4238, 80.3472, 88.9443

# 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.



55.5254, 63.8283, 81.6332



67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550



54.7489, 63.8283, 62.3714

# Square

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



67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550



59.8431, 63.8283, 52.2800



54.3119, 63.8283, 71.8952



61.4982, 63.8283, 90.1340



# Rectangle

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



67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550



64.3412, 63.8283, 54.7092



54.3119, 63.8283, 71.8952



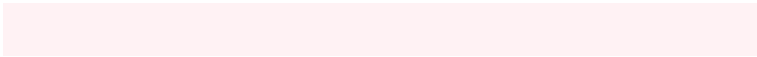
57.1352, 63.8283, 86.7375

# Sweetspot

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



67.5010, 63.8312, 67.1563



89.4605, 91.4707, 98.8678



69.5895, 64.3779, 91.1973



18.9862, 19.3317, 20.8699



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.



67.5010, 63.8312, 67.1563



74.8054, 69.2348, 72.1743



69.7853, 69.7299, 63.8174



15.8829, 15.8029, 16.9394



19.9232, 10.2417, 2.2461



1.6889, 0.8646, 0.3528



# Inverse Universe

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



67.5010, 63.8312, 67.1563



74.8054, 69.2348, 72.1743



66.7573, 73.3829, 93.0847



15.8829, 15.8029, 16.9394



19.9232, 10.2417, 2.2461

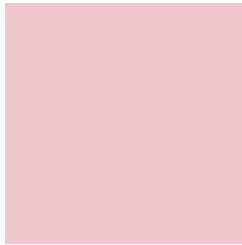


1.6889, 0.8646, 0.3528



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

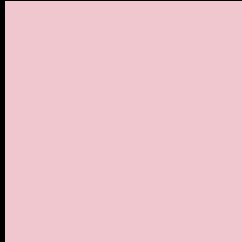
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550 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 67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.4992, 63.8283,

67.1550.

# 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

67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550

### Protanopia

61.4651, 63.8119, 70.7054

### Deuteranopia

65.3304, 64.1086, 66.6885



## Tritanopia

68.4800, 63.8930, 71.6741

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550

## Protanomaly

63.4641, 63.7957, 69.2905

## Deuteranomaly

66.0717, 64.1413, 66.6558

## Tritanomaly

68.1026, 63.7421, 69.6868

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550

## Achromatopsia

62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970

## Achromatomaly

64.0699, 64.8084, 70.1052

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550 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(240, 199, 206) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 199, 206)  
}
```

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(240, 199, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 199, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550 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(240, 199, 206) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 199, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 199, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 199, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 199, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 199,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.4992, 63.8283, 67.1550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 199, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
199, 206) }
```

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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