

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.6902, 62.3992, 47.0052)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.6902, 62.3992, 47.0052)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.6607, 62.3402,  
46.9948)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFC1AB
RGB	255, 193, 171
RGB Percent	100%, 76%, 67%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2431, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	16°, 100%, 84%
HSV	16°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948
YIQ	209.0300, 44.0140, 6.3020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

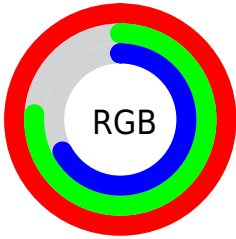
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 201, 171
Decimal	16761259
CIE Lab	83.09, 19.32, 19.71
CIE LCh	83, 27.596, 45.572
Yxy	62.3402, 0.3823, 0.3522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951339 (0xFFFFC1AB)
YUV	209.0300, -18.7488, 40.3157
Hunter-Lab	78.9558, 14.7918, 19.9794

# Details

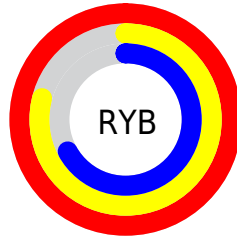
The XYZ color **67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **63.9824, 74.1532, 105.5485**, and the grayscale version is **60.7236, 63.8860, 69.5718**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.1531, 95.1222, 85.6131**, and **35.5884, 31.6675, 21.6895** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5617, 53.6641, 34.1048**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.7611, 72.2685, 62.5332**.

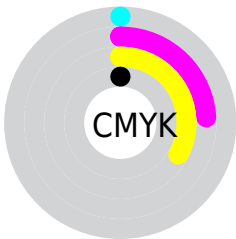
# Distribution



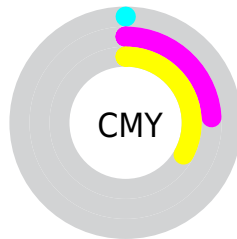
- Red (100%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948 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 67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.6607, 62.3402,  
46.9948

 67.6607, 62.3402,  
46.9948


441.6885,  
433.1709, 391.1869

 49.8944, 45.3076,  
32.6772


 114.9112,  
108.2171, 87.0558

 35.5470, 31.6998,  
21.6102


145.1261,  
137.8302, 113.6362

 24.2530, 21.1323,  
13.3752


180.2213,  
172.4056, 145.1414

 15.6472, 13.2208,  
7.5537

220.5621,  
212.3277, 181.9898

 9.3641, 7.5807,  
3.7270

266.5139,  
257.9809, 224.6001

 5.0384, 3.8279,  
1.4768

318.4419,

 2.3048, 1.5777,

309.7495, 273.3906

0.2006

376.7117,  
368.0181, 328.7801

■ 0.7971, 0.3425,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 67.6607, 62.3402,  
46.9948

■ 67.6607, 62.3402,  
46.9948

■ 61.5617, 53.6641,  
34.1048

■ 74.7611, 72.2685,  
62.5332

■ 56.4127, 46.1810,  
23.7103

■ 82.9020, 83.4879,  
80.8537

■ 52.1643, 39.8399,  
15.6486

■ 92.1259, 96.0461,  
102.0852

■ 48.7606, 34.5824,  
9.7356

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 46.1384, 30.3442,  
5.7593

■ 44.2243, 27.0538,  
3.4634

■ 43.2354, 25.2508,  
2.5951

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.0181, 62.3402, 59.4256



67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948



62.1602, 62.3402, 40.7475

# Triad

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



67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948



48.8117, 62.3402, 60.0084



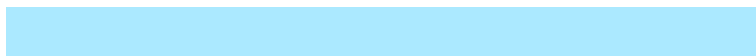
62.3893, 62.3402, 104.7461

# Complementary

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



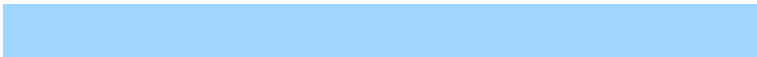
67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948



63.9824, 74.1532, 105.5485

# 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.



56.4369, 62.3402, 104.9734



67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948



48.8639, 62.3402, 77.0958

# Square

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



67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948



51.4237, 62.3402, 47.3594



51.5714, 62.3402, 94.1795



67.8381, 62.3402, 93.6026



# Rectangle

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



67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948



58.1443, 62.3402, 40.1232



51.5714, 62.3402, 94.1795



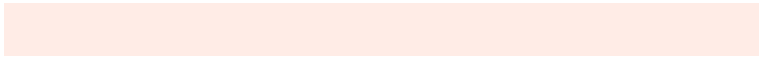
60.3747, 62.3402, 106.1571

# Sweetspot

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



67.6622, 62.3431, 46.9961



85.5001, 87.0398, 86.7893



70.6545, 56.3269, 84.9905



18.0322, 18.2636, 17.9625



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.



67.6622, 62.3431, 46.9961



63.2547, 56.0898, 37.6295



78.0138, 83.0462, 50.4466



18.3962, 18.7607, 18.7959



22.6937, 13.3987, 1.3901

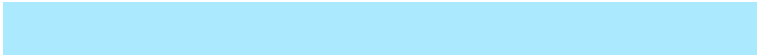


2.2940, 1.4733, 0.1635

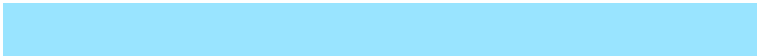


# Inverse Universe

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



63.9824, 74.1532, 105.5485



59.0072, 69.6329, 104.9382



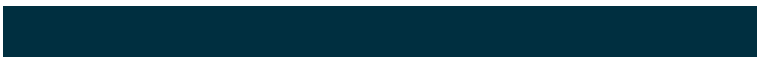
53.6948, 53.5779, 102.1193



18.1285, 19.6287, 23.0832



18.9783, 22.8662, 52.8479



1.9368, 2.4043, 5.1753



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948 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 67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

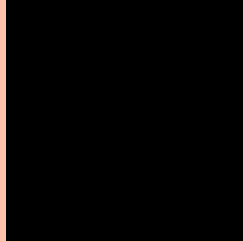
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.6607, 62.3402,



# 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

67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948

### Protanopia

59.2621, 62.7454, 51.1071

### Deuteranopia

63.6143, 62.2744, 46.6975



## Tritanopia

70.4329, 62.3987, 64.8318

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948

## Protanomaly

61.8134, 62.3251, 49.3295

## Deuteranomaly

64.8781, 62.2473, 46.6257

## Tritanomaly

69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

62.5703, 62.8208, 60.4576

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948 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, 193, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 193, 171)  
}
```

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, 193, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 193, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948 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, 193, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 193, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 193, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 193, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.6607, 62.3402, 46.9948 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 193, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
193, 171) }
```

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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