

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.8788, 57.5506, 63.1793)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.8788, 57.5506, 63.1793)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.0208, 57.7645,  
63.4417)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB3CA
RGB	255, 179, 202
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 79%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2980, 0.2078
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.21, 0.00
HSL	342°, 100%, 85%
HSV	342°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417
YIQ	204.3460, 37.9130, 23.2650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

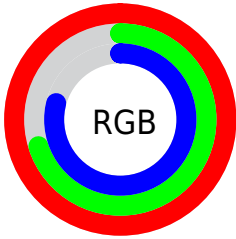
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	255, 179, 202
Decimal	16757706
CIE Lab	80.61, 30.82, -0.48
CIE LCh	81, 30.828, 359.107
Yxy	57.7645, 0.3595, 0.3053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947786 (0xFFFFB3CA)
YUV	204.3460, -1.1566, 44.4236
Hunter-Lab	76.0030, 26.7480, 3.7111

# Details

The XYZ color **68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **68.9181, 86.9309, 89.4947**, and the grayscale version is **57.6049, 60.6049, 65.9987**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.9983, 87.8967, 106.8828**, and **35.7049, 28.6757, 31.6701** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3888, 47.6784, 51.4342**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.8432, 69.8428, 77.0447**.

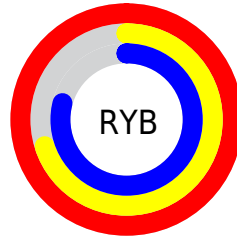
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

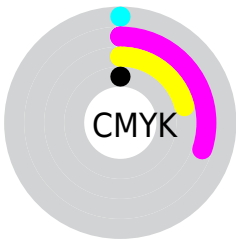
Blue (79%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (79%)

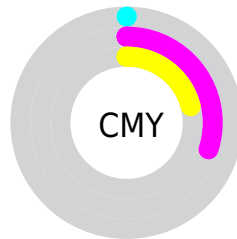


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (21%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417 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 68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 68.0208, 57.7645,  
63.4417

 68.0208, 57.7645,  
63.4417


442.9453,  
416.3078, 455.3227

 50.1884, 41.6193,  
45.7553


 115.4236,  
101.5798, 111.3982

 35.7815, 28.8033,  
31.7055


145.7248,  
130.0188, 142.5055

 24.4348, 18.9321,  
20.8737


180.9129,  
163.3245, 178.9234

 15.7830, 11.6212,  
12.8414

221.3533,  
201.8814, 221.0706

 9.4606, 6.4863,  
7.1900

267.4114,  
246.0737, 269.3656

 5.1023, 3.1430,  
3.5009


319.4525,

 2.3428, 1.2068,


296.2860, 324.2269


1.3558


377.8420,  
352.9026, 386.0731


 0.8164, 0.0673,  
0.1068


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 68.0208, 57.7645,  
63.4417

 68.0208, 57.7645,  
63.4417

 61.3888, 47.6784,  
51.4342


 75.8432, 69.8428,  
77.0447

 55.8828, 39.4691,  
40.9581

 84.9079, 84.0049,  
92.2969

 51.4381, 33.0213,  
31.9499

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

 47.9819, 28.2037,  
24.3398

■ 45.4313, 24.8662,  
18.0520

■ 43.6886, 22.8307,  
13.0016

■ 42.6033, 21.8141,  
9.0817

■ 42.5852, 21.7981,  
9.0138

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.0463, 57.7645, 82.5844



68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417



66.2615, 57.7645, 47.3914

# Triad

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



68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417



49.1828, 57.7645, 37.0514



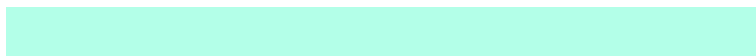
48.8775, 57.7645, 97.8756

# Complementary

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



68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417



68.9181, 86.9309, 89.4947

# 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.



44.9236, 57.7645, 81.4589



68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417



45.0901, 57.7645, 46.6149

# Square

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



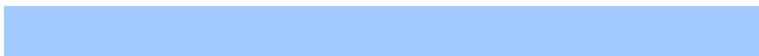
68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417



55.0937, 57.7645, 34.0406



43.5911, 57.7645, 62.3529



54.7136, 57.7645, 104.6750



# Rectangle

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



68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417



63.2794, 57.7645, 40.0177



43.5911, 57.7645, 62.3529



47.3012, 57.7645, 93.1607

# Sweetspot

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



68.0222, 57.7671, 63.4429



85.6899, 85.2330, 93.5923



67.1055, 56.4409, 101.9651



18.0386, 17.7684, 19.5310



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.



68.0222, 57.7671, 63.4429



63.7742, 51.2861, 55.8153



68.4337, 62.6277, 51.1327



18.2356, 18.0775, 19.8578



22.3092, 11.4130, 5.0128



2.2182, 1.1296, 0.7303



# Inverse Universe

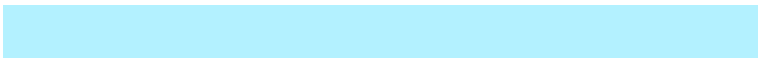
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.0222, 57.7671, 63.4429



63.7742, 51.2861, 55.8153



68.1172, 79.7552, 106.4119



18.2356, 18.0775, 19.8578



22.3092, 11.4130, 5.0128



2.2182, 1.1296, 0.7303



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

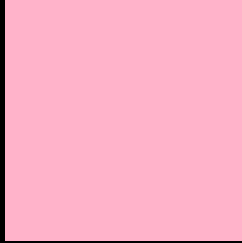
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

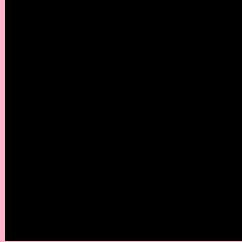
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.0208, 57.7645,



# 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

68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417

### Protanopia

56.3804, 57.9812, 71.8383

### Deuteranopia

59.1158, 57.9227, 62.0973



## Tritanopia

66.9319, 57.6084, 58.6308

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417

## Protanomaly

59.9977, 57.5681, 68.9223

## Deuteranomaly

62.2272, 57.8890, 62.5375

## Tritanomaly

67.2724, 57.7446, 60.4235

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417

## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568

## Achromatomaly

60.7260, 59.0300, 64.6932

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417 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, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 179, 202)  
}
```

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, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 179, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417 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, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 179, 202) }
```

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, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 179, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.0208, 57.7645, 63.4417 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, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
179, 202) }
```

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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