

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.2004, 63.4787, 46.9929)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.2004, 63.4787, 46.9929)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.3306, 63.6801,  
47.2182)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC4AB
RGB	255, 196, 171
RGB Percent	100%, 77%, 67%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2313, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	18°, 100%, 84%
HSV	18°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182
YIQ	210.7910, 43.1890, 4.7330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

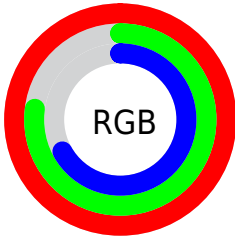
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 207, 171
Decimal	16762027
CIE Lab	83.80, 17.75, 20.68
CIE LCh	84, 27.254, 49.369
Yxy	63.6801, 0.3812, 0.3553
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294952107 (0xFFFFC4AB)
YUV	210.7910, -19.6170, 38.7713
Hunter-Lab	79.7998, 13.1955, 20.7775

# Details

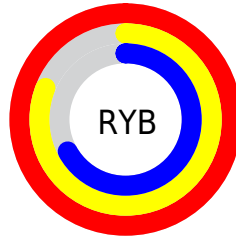
The XYZ color **68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **63.1405, 72.4691, 105.2678**, and the grayscale version is **61.8857, 65.1086, 70.9032**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.0927, 97.0015, 85.9263**, and **36.0287, 32.5482, 21.8363** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.3294, 55.1994, 34.3608**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.2862, 73.3188, 62.7084**.

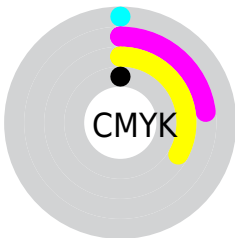
# Distribution



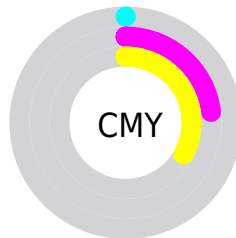
- Red (100%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182 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 68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 68.3306, 63.6801,  
47.2182

 68.3306, 63.6801,  
47.2182


444.0248,  
438.0335, 392.1038

 50.4414, 46.3916,  
32.8526


 115.8643,  
110.1501, 87.3926

 35.9835, 32.5550,  
21.7434


146.2395,  
140.1004, 114.0385

 24.5915, 21.7857,  
13.4719


181.5074,  
175.0401, 145.6150

 15.9001, 13.6996,  
7.6198

222.0333,  
215.3536, 182.5404

 9.5439, 7.9120,  
3.7684

268.1827,  
261.4253, 225.2335

 5.1575, 4.0387,  
1.4992


320.3208,

 2.3757, 1.6952,


313.6396, 274.1127


0.2173


378.8131,  
372.3809, 329.5967


 0.8330, 0.4206,  
0.0000


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 68.3306, 63.6801,  
47.2182

 68.3306, 63.6801,  
47.2182


 62.3294, 55.1994,  
34.3608

 75.2862, 73.3188,  
62.7084

 57.2337, 47.8230,  
23.9841

 83.2323, 84.1486,  
80.9639

 52.9975, 41.5063,  
15.9263

 92.2090, 96.2123,  
102.1130

 49.5683, 36.1979,  
10.0048

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 46.8870, 31.8414,  
6.0088

■ 44.8844, 28.3740,  
3.6834

■ 43.8182, 26.4163,  
2.7894

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.0405, 63.6801, 58.9741



68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182



62.6733, 63.6801, 41.7349

# Triad

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



68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182



49.9089, 63.6801, 63.4345



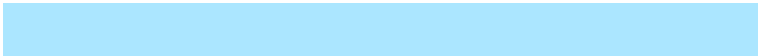
64.4220, 63.6801, 105.2945

# Complementary

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



68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182



63.1405, 72.4691, 105.2678

# 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.



58.4284, 63.6801, 107.0202



68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182



50.3089, 63.6801, 80.8475

# Square

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



68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182



52.2085, 63.6801, 50.0191



53.3396, 63.6801, 97.4665



69.6831, 63.6801, 93.0801



# Rectangle

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



68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182



58.6726, 63.6801, 41.6451



53.3396, 63.6801, 97.4665



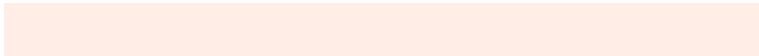
62.4181, 63.6801, 107.1887

# Sweetspot

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



68.3322, 63.6831, 47.2195



85.7633, 87.5661, 86.8770



70.2554, 56.1673, 82.8884



18.0956, 18.3903, 17.9836



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

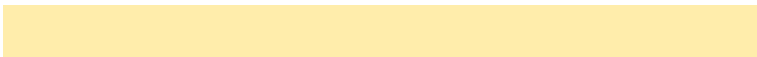
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



68.3322, 63.6831, 47.2195



63.9983, 57.5770, 37.8774



78.8173, 84.6532, 50.7145



18.4501, 18.8683, 18.8139



23.0085, 14.0283, 1.4950

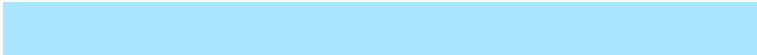


2.3306, 1.5466, 0.1757

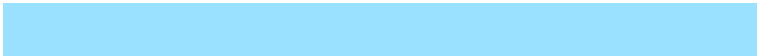


# Inverse Universe

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



63.1405, 72.4691, 105.2678



58.0139, 67.6464, 104.6071



53.0859, 52.3600, 101.9163



18.0715, 19.5147, 23.0642



18.0007, 20.9110, 52.5221



1.8481, 2.2268, 5.1457



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

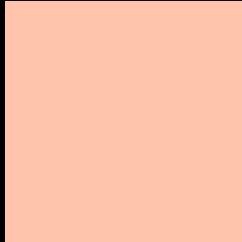
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182 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 68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.3306, 63.6801,



# 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

68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182

### Protanopia

60.2515, 63.9909, 50.7709

### Deuteranopia

65.1045, 63.7303, 46.9000



## Tritanopia

71.4505, 63.8562, 66.9521

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182

## Protanomaly

62.9350, 63.6045, 49.5173

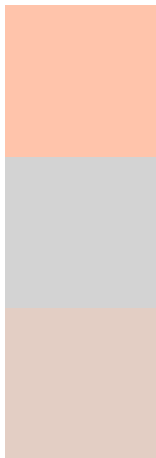
## Deuteranomaly

66.0369, 63.5233, 46.8109

## Tritanomaly

70.1574, 63.6938, 59.0485

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182

## Achromatopsia

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Achromatomaly

63.7137, 64.4590, 61.3083

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182 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, 196, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 196, 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, 196, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 196, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182 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, 196, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 196, 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, 196, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 196, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 196, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 196,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.3306, 63.6801, 47.2182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 196, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
196, 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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