

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.9676, 53.8565, 70.4350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.9676, 53.8565, 70.4350)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.6531, 52.6660,  
70.2709)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA4D6
RGB	255, 164, 214
RGB Percent	100%, 64%, 84%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3568, 0.1608
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	327°, 100%, 82%
HSV	327°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709
YIQ	196.9090, 38.1860, 34.8420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

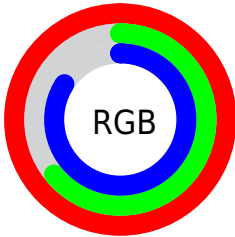
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 164, 214
Decimal	16753878
CIE Lab	77.68, 40.44, -11.32
CIE LCh	78, 41.993, 344.356
Yxy	52.6660, 0.3516, 0.2778
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294943958 (0xFFFFA4D6)
YUV	196.9090, 8.4259, 50.9458
Hunter-Lab	72.5713, 36.9433, -6.6106

# Details

The XYZ color **66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **62.0912, 83.8212, 70.6675**, and the grayscale version is **52.9519, 55.7096, 60.6677**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.8832, 79.6664, 105.5111**, and **34.9684, 25.7424, 35.9266** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1227, 43.8711, 61.4416**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2044, 63.3365, 79.9524**.

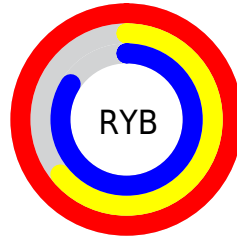
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (64%)

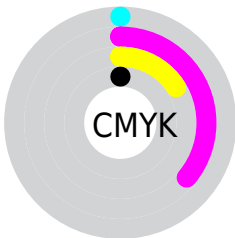
Blue (84%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (84%)

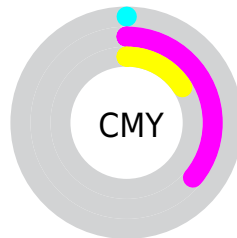


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (16%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709 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 66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 66.6531, 52.6660,  
70.2709

 66.6531, 52.6660,  
70.2709


438.1609,  
397.0024, 480.3154

 49.0724, 37.5362,  
51.2692

 113.4757, 94.1127,  
121.2797

 34.8917, 25.6229,  
36.0447


 143.4484,  
121.1984, 154.1240

 23.7456, 16.5418,  
24.1788


178.2825,  
153.0382, 192.4195

 15.2687, 9.9083,  
15.2529

218.3433,  
190.0165, 236.5849

 9.0957, 5.3382,  
8.8484

263.9961,  
232.5177, 287.0386

 4.8613, 2.4470,  
4.5470

315.6065,

 2.2000, 0.8499,

280.9261, 344.1993

1.9300

373.5396,  
335.6262, 408.4853

■ 0.7428, 0.0000,  
0.5117

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.6531, 52.6660,  
70.2709

■ 66.6531, 52.6660,  
70.2709

■ 61.1227, 43.8711,  
61.4416

■ 73.2044, 63.3365,  
79.9524

■ 56.5522, 36.8342,  
53.4320

■ 80.8252, 75.9774,  
90.5107

■ 52.8800, 31.4349,  
46.2112

■ 89.5656, 90.6852,  
101.9728

■ 50.0349, 27.5347,  
39.7444

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 47.9340, 24.9717,  
33.9924

■ 46.4755, 23.5458,  
28.9092

■ 45.9814, 23.1565,  
26.8977

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.7892, 52.6660, 95.6389



66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709



66.7631, 52.6660, 46.9536

# Triad

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



66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709



46.2840, 52.6660, 24.0108



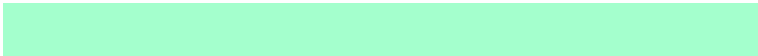
39.7004, 52.6660, 94.6429

# Complementary

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



66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709



62.0912, 83.8212, 70.6675

# 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.



36.4006, 52.6660, 69.1650



66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709



39.9134, 52.6660, 30.9402

# Square

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



66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709



54.3881, 52.6660, 24.1567



36.4741, 52.6660, 46.1090



45.9630, 52.6660, 112.0991



# Rectangle

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



66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709



64.0893, 52.6660, 35.6251



36.4741, 52.6660, 46.1090



38.2396, 52.6660, 86.4708

# Sweetspot

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



66.6543, 52.6683, 70.2720



84.7768, 82.6034, 95.7652



56.4906, 46.7457, 100.6532



17.8954, 17.2599, 20.1677



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.



66.6543, 52.6683, 70.2720



62.5104, 46.0545, 63.7297



61.6364, 50.6611, 43.8479



18.4270, 18.1541, 20.8658



24.1026, 12.1303, 14.4568



2.4019, 1.2031, 1.6978



# Inverse Universe

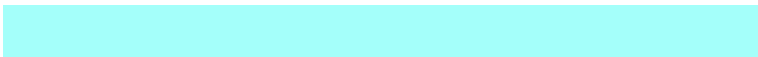
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66.6543, 52.6683, 70.2720



62.5104, 46.0545, 63.7297



68.3972, 86.3436, 103.8742



18.4270, 18.1541, 20.8658



24.1026, 12.1303, 14.4568



2.4019, 1.2031, 1.6978



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

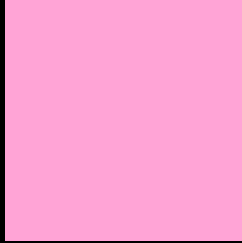
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

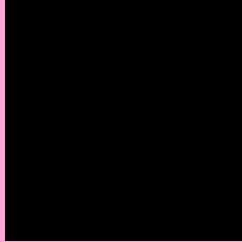
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.6531, 52.6660,

70.2709.

# 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

66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709

### Protanopia

52.8218, 53.2215, 83.0901

### Deuteranopia

54.0318, 52.8903, 68.3338



## Tritanopia

62.7056, 52.6776, 51.6626

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709



## Protanomaly

56.6928, 52.1856, 78.3190



## Deuteranomaly

58.0022, 52.4729, 68.6993



## Tritanomaly

63.8851, 52.5958, 57.8238

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709



## Achromatopsia

53.0703, 55.8340, 60.8033



## Achromatomaly

57.0419, 53.9151, 63.9001

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709 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, 164, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 164, 214)  
}
```

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, 164, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 164, 214) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709 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, 164, 214) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 164, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 164, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 164, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 164, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 164,  
214) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.6531, 52.6660, 70.2709 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 164, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
164, 214) }
```

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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