

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.9815, 61.8541, 57.0780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.9815, 61.8541, 57.0780)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.9477, 61.8046,  
57.0107)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBEBE
RGB	255, 190, 190
RGB Percent	100%, 75%, 75%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2549, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	0°, 100%, 87%
HSV	0°, 25%, 100%
XYZ	68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107
YIQ	209.4350, 38.7400, 13.7800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

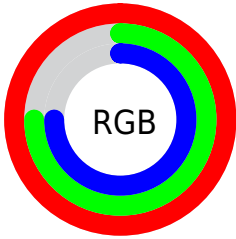
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 190, 190
Decimal	16760510
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	82.81, 23.36, 9.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 25.090, 21.419
Yxy	61.8046, 0.3672, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950590 (0xFFFFBEBE)
YUV	209.4350, -9.5815, 39.9605
Hunter-Lab	78.6159, 18.9702, 12.0352

# Details

The XYZ color **68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.0439, 89.6841, 107.9633**, and the grayscale version is **60.9327, 64.1059, 69.8114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.1353, 94.4353, 100.6133**, and **36.3455, 31.2848, 27.7899** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3528, 50.6917, 41.9106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.9993, 75.0502, 75.0034**.

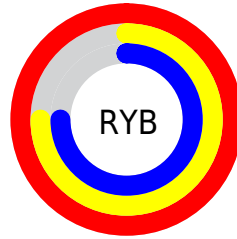
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (75%)

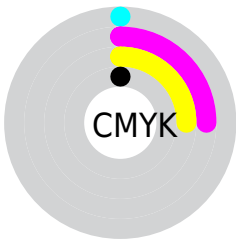
Blue (75%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (75%)

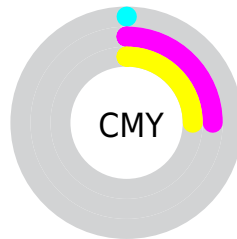


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)


Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107 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 68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.9477, 61.8046,  
57.0107

 68.9477, 61.8046,  
57.0107


446.1708,  
431.2180, 430.9843

 50.9456, 44.8748,  
40.6044


 116.7413,  
107.4431, 101.9813

 36.3862, 31.3588,  
27.6927


147.2636,  
136.9206, 131.3827

 24.9041, 20.8723,  
17.8572


182.6900,  
171.3494, 165.9528

 16.1340, 13.0307,  
10.6791

223.3858,  
211.1140, 206.1103

 9.7104, 7.4497,  
5.7400

269.7164,  
256.5988, 252.2737

 5.2682, 3.7449,  
2.6214


322.0472,

 2.4418, 1.5319,


308.1881, 304.8614


0.9035


380.7436,  
366.2664, 364.2921


 0.8660, 0.3110,  
0.0000


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 68.9477, 61.8046,  
57.0107


 68.9477, 61.8046,  
57.0107

 61.3528, 50.6917,  
41.9106


 77.9993, 75.0502,  
75.0034

 55.1344, 41.5923,  
29.5488

 88.5734, 90.5230,  
96.0245

 50.2114, 34.3884,  
19.7624

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

 46.4924, 28.9464,  
12.3696

■ 43.8741, 25.1150,  
7.1651

■ 42.2361, 22.7178,  
3.9093

■ 41.4291, 21.5368,  
2.3055

■ 41.2402, 21.2604,  
1.9301

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.6183, 61.8046, 71.8294



68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107



65.4584, 61.8046, 46.6256

# Triad

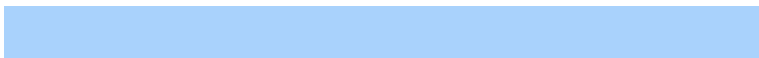
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107



50.9959, 61.8046, 50.4038



57.2079, 61.8046, 101.1829

# Complementary

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



68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107



75.0439, 89.6841, 107.9633

# 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.



52.5041, 61.8046, 93.3153



68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107



49.0644, 61.8046, 62.9550

# Square

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



68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107



55.0333, 61.8046, 43.2374



49.5992, 61.8046, 78.7465



62.6167, 61.8046, 98.9416



# Rectangle

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



68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107



62.1140, 61.8046, 42.8636



49.5992, 61.8046, 78.7465



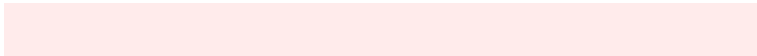
55.4970, 61.8046, 99.5940

# Sweetspot

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



68.9492, 61.8074, 57.0120



85.7720, 86.4238, 90.4554



77.7037, 65.3075, 103.1179



18.0096, 17.9873, 18.6670



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.



68.9492, 61.8074, 57.0120



64.5882, 55.4261, 48.3425



76.7889, 77.4867, 59.6252



18.0096, 17.9873, 18.6670



21.5489, 11.1091, 1.0085

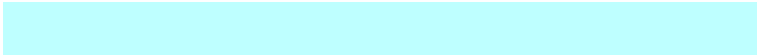


2.0982, 1.0817, 0.0982



# Inverse Universe

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



75.0439, 89.6841, 107.9633



71.7013, 87.9604, 107.8067



65.5400, 70.6762, 104.7953



18.5548, 20.4813, 23.2253



28.1137, 41.1369, 55.8931



2.7374, 4.0054, 5.4421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

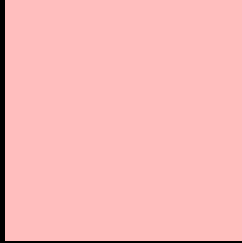
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107 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 68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.9477, 61.8046,



# 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

68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107

### Protanopia

59.4157, 62.2169, 62.3036

### Deuteranopia

63.1048, 61.8013, 56.1798



## Tritanopia

70.2171, 61.9670, 64.7599

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107

## Protanomaly

62.4995, 61.7427, 60.2532

## Deuteranomaly

65.2009, 61.8548, 56.6468

## Tritanomaly

69.6306, 61.7324, 61.6717

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

63.1452, 62.6741, 64.6463

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107 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, 190, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 190, 190)  
}
```

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, 190, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 190, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107 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, 190, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 190, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 190, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 190, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 190, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 190,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.9477, 61.8046, 57.0107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 190, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
190, 190) }
```

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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