

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.1444, 62.0925, 57.4018)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.1444, 62.0925, 57.4018)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.2748, 62.2832,  
57.6609)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBFBF
RGB	255, 191, 191
RGB Percent	100%, 75%, 75%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2510, 0.2510
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	0°, 100%, 87%
HSV	0°, 25%, 100%
XYZ	69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609
YIQ	210.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

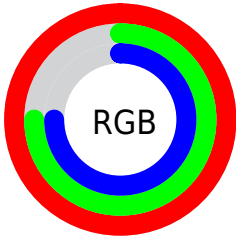
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 191, 191
Decimal	16760767
CIE Lab	83.06, 22.97, 8.99
CIE LCh	83, 24.666, 21.375
Yxy	62.2832, 0.3661, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950847 (0xFFFFBFBF)
YUV	210.1360, -9.4340, 39.3457
Hunter-Lab	78.9197, 18.5757, 11.9249

# Details

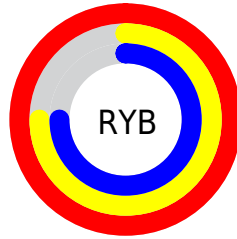
The XYZ color **69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.2946, 89.8134, 107.9750**, and the grayscale version is **61.3917, 64.5888, 70.3372**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.5959, 95.1102, 101.5262**, and **36.5591, 31.5966, 28.2166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.6243, 51.0889, 42.4502**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.3849, 75.6144, 75.7698**.

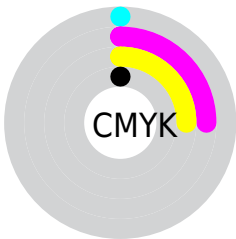
# Distribution



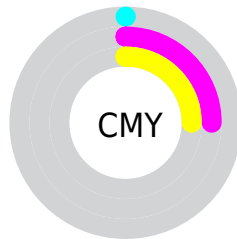
- Red (100%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (75%)



- 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 69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609 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 69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 69.2748, 62.2832,  
57.6609

 69.2748, 62.2832,  
57.6609


447.3058,  
432.9634, 433.4841

 51.2130, 45.2616,  
41.1232

 117.2059,  
108.1347, 102.9388

 36.5999, 31.6635,  
28.0949


147.8059,  
137.7334, 132.5160

 25.0701, 21.1046,  
18.1576


183.3160,  
172.2933, 167.2769

 16.2583, 13.2005,  
10.8926

224.1016,  
212.1986, 207.6399

 9.7991, 7.5668,  
5.8814

270.5281,  
257.8339, 254.0236

 5.3272, 3.8190,  
2.7055

322.9607,

 2.4772, 1.5728,

309.5835, 306.8465

0.9462

381.7648,  
367.8319, 366.5271

■ 0.8838, 0.3392,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.2748, 62.2832,  
57.6609

■ 69.2748, 62.2832,  
57.6609

■ 61.6243, 51.0889,  
42.4502

■ 78.3849, 75.6144,  
75.7698

■ 55.3533, 41.9126,  
29.9840

■ 89.0201, 91.1766,  
96.9125

■ 50.3811, 34.6369,  
20.0998

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 46.6168, 29.1284,  
12.6169

■ 43.9575, 25.2370,  
7.3308

■ 42.2836, 22.7873,  
4.0036

■ 41.4473, 21.5635,  
2.3418

■ 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.



69.9317, 62.2832, 72.3180



69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609



65.8359, 62.2832, 47.3542

# Triad

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



69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609



51.5397, 62.2832, 51.0792



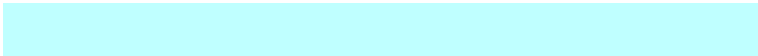
57.6731, 62.2832, 101.2098

# Complementary

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



69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609



75.2946, 89.8134, 107.9750

# 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.



53.0226, 62.2832, 93.4571



69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609



49.6235, 62.2832, 63.5045

# Square

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



69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609



55.5373, 62.2832, 43.9702



50.1496, 62.2832, 79.0981



63.0168, 62.2832, 99.0203



# Rectangle

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



69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609



62.5356, 62.2832, 43.6098



50.1496, 62.2832, 79.0981



55.9820, 62.2832, 99.6425

# Sweetspot

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



69.2763, 62.2860, 57.6622



85.7720, 86.4238, 90.4554



77.9211, 65.7422, 103.1904



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.



69.2763, 62.2860, 57.6622



65.3474, 56.5370, 49.8517



77.0320, 77.7974, 60.2474



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.



75.2946, 89.8134, 107.9750



72.2832, 88.2605, 107.8340



65.9241, 71.0723, 104.8515



18.5548, 20.4813, 23.2253



28.1137, 41.1369, 55.8931

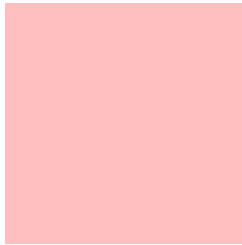


2.7374, 4.0054, 5.4421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

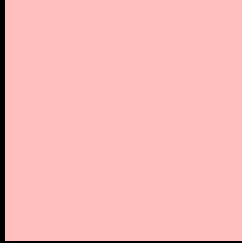
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

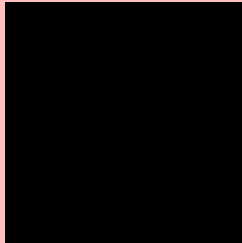
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609.



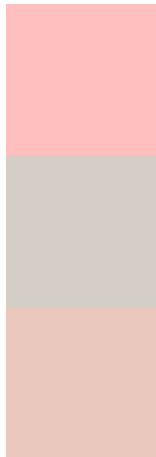
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.2748, 62.2832,

57.6609.

# 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

69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609

### Protanopia

59.8207, 62.4123, 62.9267

### Deuteranopia

63.7713, 62.4751, 56.8419



## Tritanopia

70.5525, 62.4465, 65.4616

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609

## Protanomaly

62.8454, 62.2528, 60.9282

## Deuteranomaly

65.8785, 62.5275, 57.3120

## Tritanomaly

69.9623, 62.2104, 62.3532

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609

## Achromatopsia

61.2578, 64.4480, 70.1838

## Achromatomaly

63.4995, 63.1924, 65.3505

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609 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, 191, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 191, 191)  
}
```

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, 191, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 191, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609 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, 191, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 191, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 191, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 191, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 191, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 191,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.2748, 62.2832, 57.6609 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 191, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
191, 191) }
```

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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