

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.1653, 60.6472, 53.1237)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.1653, 60.6472, 53.1237)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.3461, 59.7967,  
52.7921)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBAB7
RGB	255, 186, 183
RGB Percent	100%, 73%, 72%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2706, 0.2823
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.28, 0.00
HSL	3°, 100%, 86%
HSV	3°, 28%, 100%
XYZ	67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921
YIQ	206.2890, 42.0870, 13.6950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

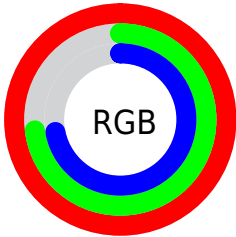
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 186, 183
Decimal	16759479
CIE Lab	81.73, 24.51, 11.38
CIE LCh	82, 27.025, 24.893
Yxy	59.7967, 0.3743, 0.3323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294949559 (0xFFFFBAB7)
YUV	206.2890, -11.4815, 42.7195
Hunter-Lab	77.3283, 20.1331, 13.6525

# Details

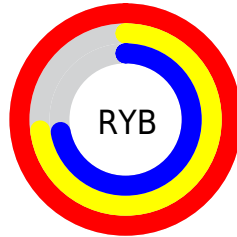
The XYZ color **67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **72.3875, 86.9050, 107.5669**, and the grayscale version is **58.9051, 61.9727, 67.4883**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.5721, 90.9963, 94.5571**, and **35.3065, 29.9846, 25.0458** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.2136, 49.4012, 38.4849**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.8429, 72.1506, 69.9275**.

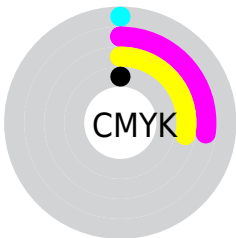
# Distribution



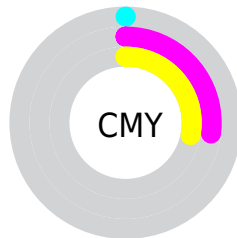
- Red (100%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (28%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921 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 67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 67.3461, 59.7967,  
52.7921

 67.3461, 59.7967,  
52.7921


440.5889,  
423.8480, 414.5306

 49.6377, 43.2548,  
37.2502


 114.4633,  
104.5347, 95.7368

 35.3422, 30.0851,  
25.1040


144.6027,  
133.4996, 123.9768

 24.0943, 19.9032,  
15.9348

179.6165,  
167.3742, 157.2865

 15.5287, 12.3247,  
9.3242


219.8701,  
206.5431, 196.0845

 9.2800, 6.9652,  
4.8535

265.7288,  
251.3905, 240.7894

 4.9828, 3.4403,  
2.1044

317.5579,

 2.2719, 1.3657,

302.3008, 291.8197

0.6184

375.7228,  
359.6585, 349.5939

■ 0.7802, 0.1913,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 67.3461, 59.7967,  
52.7921

■ 67.3461, 59.7967,  
52.7921

■ 60.2136, 49.4012,  
38.4849

■ 75.8429, 72.1506,  
69.9275

■ 54.3698, 40.8557,  
26.8506

■ 85.7648, 86.5473,  
90.0279

■ 49.7393, 34.0544,  
17.7244

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 46.2367, 28.8769,  
10.9217

■ 43.7654, 25.1881,  
6.2328

■ 42.2128, 22.8307,  
3.4103

■ 41.4349, 21.6103,  
2.1166

■ 41.3556, 21.4912,  
1.9685

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.4413, 59.7967, 67.9372



67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921



63.3609, 59.7967, 42.6956

# Triad

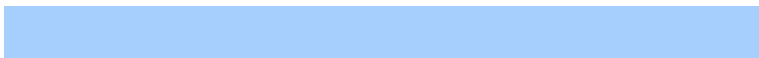
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921



48.3477, 59.7967, 48.7024



55.8668, 59.7967, 101.5620

# Complementary

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



67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921



72.3875, 86.9050, 107.5669

# 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.



50.7733, 59.7967, 94.2467



67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921



46.6210, 59.7967, 62.3593

# Square

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



67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921



52.3538, 59.7967, 40.6250



47.4787, 59.7967, 79.2052



61.5648, 59.7967, 97.8606



# Rectangle

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



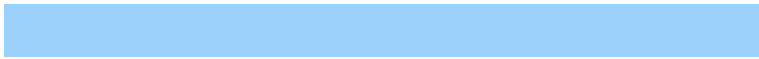
67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921



59.7338, 59.7967, 39.3050



47.4787, 59.7967, 79.2052



54.0315, 59.7967, 100.2785

# Sweetspot

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



67.3476, 59.7995, 52.7933



86.0154, 86.9106, 90.5365



75.8397, 62.1939, 100.6022



18.0702, 18.1085, 18.6872



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.



67.3476, 59.7995, 52.7933



63.0729, 53.5725, 44.2087



75.7497, 76.6037, 55.5940



18.0702, 18.1085, 18.6872



21.6354, 11.2821, 1.0373



2.1270, 1.1394, 0.1078

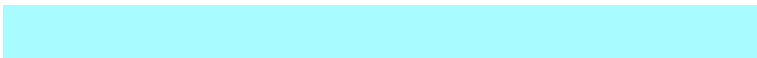


# Inverse Universe

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



72.3875, 86.9050, 107.5669



68.8788, 84.8106, 107.3475



62.2888, 66.7075, 104.2006



18.4861, 20.3437, 23.2024



26.4202, 37.7500, 55.3286

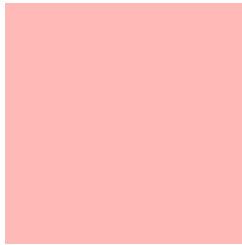


2.5918, 3.7143, 5.3936



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921 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 67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921 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 67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921.



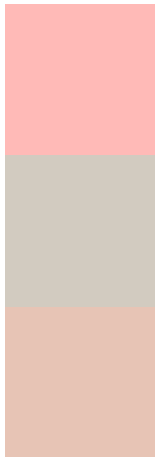
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.3461, 59.7967,

52.7921.

# 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

67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921

### Protanopia

57.4487, 60.2193, 58.4648

### Deuteranopia

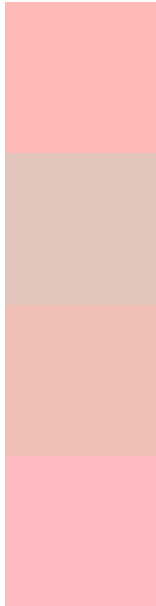
61.0354, 59.8050, 52.0427



## Tritanopia

68.5735, 59.6182, 61.3193

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921

## Protanomaly

60.5156, 59.7754, 56.4924

## Deuteranomaly

63.2283, 59.6019, 52.4278

## Tritanomaly

68.2146, 59.8082, 58.4009

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921

## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138

## Achromatomaly

61.3569, 60.7714, 61.9223

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921 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, 186, 183) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 186, 183)  
}
```

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, 186, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 186, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921 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, 186, 183) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 186, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 186, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 186, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186,  
183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.3461, 59.7967, 52.7921 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 186, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
186, 183) }
```

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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