

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.3296, 63.5040, 50.3190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.3296, 63.5040, 50.3190)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.8066, 61.6959,  
49.9297)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFBFB1
RGB	255, 191, 177
RGB Percent	100%, 75%, 69%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2510, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.31, 0.00
HSL	11°, 100%, 85%
HSV	11°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297
YIQ	208.5400, 42.6380, 9.2140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

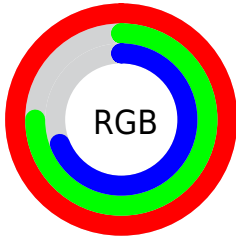
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 194, 177
Decimal	16760753
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	82.75, 21.11, 16.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 26.512, 37.211
Yxy	61.6959, 0.3779, 0.3438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950833 (0xFFFFBFB1)
YUV	208.5400, -15.5492, 40.7454
Hunter-Lab	78.5467, 16.6359, 17.2939

# Details

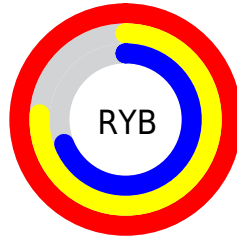
The XYZ color **67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **67.6357, 79.4750, 106.3832**, and the grayscale version is **60.3846, 63.5293, 69.1834**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.5154, 94.2780, 90.5703**, and **35.6097, 31.2169, 23.2174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2574, 52.2920, 36.3569**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.4856, 72.5989, 66.2234**.

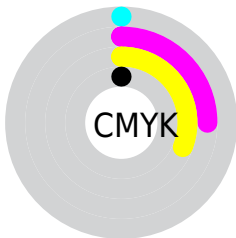
# Distribution



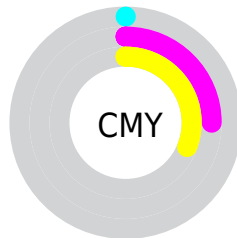
- Red (100%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297 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 67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.8066, 61.6959,  
49.9297

 67.8066, 61.6959,  
49.9297


442.1980,  
430.8210, 403.1182

 50.0135, 44.7870,  
34.9868


 115.1189,  
107.2859, 91.4659

 35.6420, 31.2897,  
23.3692


145.3687,  
136.7358, 118.8963

 24.3266, 20.8196,  
14.6585


180.5016,  
171.1349, 151.3262

 15.7021, 12.9922,  
8.4361

220.8828,  
210.8674, 189.1743

 9.4031, 7.4232,  
4.2835

266.8777,  
256.3180, 232.8589

 5.0643, 3.7281,  
1.7821

318.8516,

 2.3202, 1.5227,

307.8708, 282.7988

0.4161

377.1699,  
365.9103, 339.4123

■ 0.8050, 0.3046,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 67.8066, 61.6959,  
49.9297

■ 67.8066, 61.6959,  
49.9297

■ 61.2574, 52.2920,  
36.3569

■ 75.4856, 72.5989,  
66.2234

■ 55.7793, 44.3131,  
25.3526

■ 84.3400, 85.0540,  
85.3718

■ 51.3154, 37.6914,  
16.7548

■ 94.4187, 99.1219,  
107.5040

■ 47.8013, 32.3504,  
10.3817

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.1648, 28.2055,  
6.0253

■ 43.3227, 25.1617,  
3.4376

■ 42.2087, 23.1973,  
2.2529

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.1962, 61.6959, 63.3137



67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297



62.9874, 61.6959, 42.1998

# Triad

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



67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297



49.1072, 61.6959, 55.7399



60.0263, 61.6959, 103.3659

# Complementary

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



67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297



67.6357, 79.4750, 106.3832

# 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.



54.4975, 61.6959, 100.4595



67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297



48.4274, 61.6959, 71.1930

# Square

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



67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297



52.2601, 61.6959, 45.1556



50.3394, 61.6959, 87.9972



65.5193, 61.6959, 95.3957



# Rectangle

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



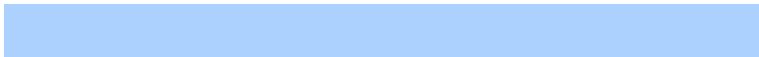
67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297



59.1748, 61.6959, 40.4549



50.3394, 61.6959, 87.9972



58.1086, 61.6959, 103.6474

# Sweetspot

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



67.8082, 61.6988, 49.9309



85.8572, 87.1783, 88.6831



72.9895, 59.1157, 91.5681



18.0791, 18.2427, 18.3317



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.



67.8082, 61.6988, 49.9309



63.4813, 55.4991, 40.9232



77.1954, 80.4733, 53.0600



18.2731, 18.5143, 18.7549



22.1306, 12.2724, 1.2024



2.2230, 1.3313, 0.1398

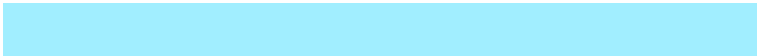


# Inverse Universe

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



67.6357, 79.4750, 106.3832



63.2693, 75.9443, 105.9318



57.5380, 59.2796, 103.0173



18.2612, 19.8939, 23.1274



21.4734, 27.8563, 53.6796



2.1599, 2.8505, 5.2496



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

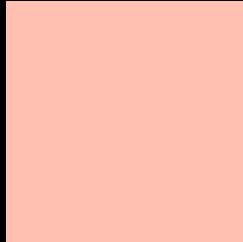
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

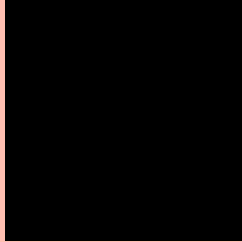
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.8066, 61.6959,



# 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

67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297

### Protanopia

58.7474, 62.0504, 54.2280

### Deuteranopia

63.1849, 61.9860, 49.7086



## Tritanopia

69.8839, 61.4907, 64.0627

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297

## Protanomaly

61.8603, 61.9325, 52.4098

## Deuteranomaly

64.8846, 61.8475, 49.5923

## Tritanomaly

69.0632, 61.5054, 58.6838

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

62.5626, 62.4410, 61.5782

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297 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, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 191, 177)  
}
```

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, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 191, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297 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, 177) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 191, 177) }
```

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, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 191, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 191, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 191,  
177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.8066, 61.6959, 49.9297 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, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
191, 177) }
```

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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