

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.8840, 67.5098, 49.0121)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.8840, 67.5098, 49.0121)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.4389, 59.4338,  
48.0146)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBAAE
RGB	255, 186, 174
RGB Percent	100%, 73%, 68%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2706, 0.3176
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.32, 0.00
HSL	9°, 100%, 84%
HSV	9°, 32%, 100%
XYZ	66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146
YIQ	205.2630, 44.9760, 10.8960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

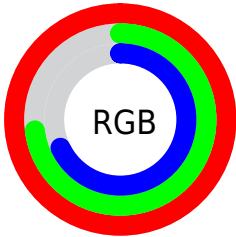
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 188, 174
Decimal	16759470
CIE Lab	81.53, 23.36, 15.92
CIE LCh	82, 28.269, 34.284
Yxy	59.4338, 0.3821, 0.3418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294949550 (0xFFFFBAAE)
YUV	205.2630, -15.4127, 43.6193
Hunter-Lab	77.0933, 18.9177, 17.0388

# Details

The XYZ color **66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **67.5550, 80.3171, 106.5500**, and the grayscale version is **58.2720, 61.3067, 66.7630**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.1350, 90.4214, 86.9893**, and **34.7901, 29.7780, 22.3264** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.9518, 50.0674, 34.7297**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0965, 70.3856, 64.0191**.

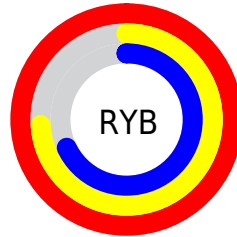
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (73%)

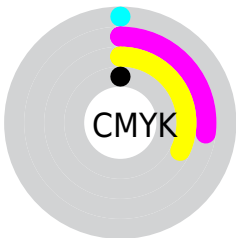
Blue (68%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (68%)

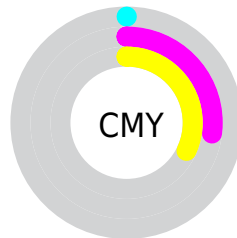


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)


Yellow (32%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146 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 66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.4389, 59.4338,  
48.0146

 66.4389, 59.4338,  
48.0146


437.4088,  
422.5076, 395.3604

 48.8978, 42.9624,  
33.4784


 113.1703,  
104.0079, 88.5919

 34.7526, 29.8556,  
22.2191


143.0913,  
132.8794, 115.4701

 23.6380, 19.7290,  
13.8181


177.8696,  
166.6530, 147.2993

 15.1886, 12.1982,  
7.8570

217.8706,  
205.7133, 184.4982

 9.0390, 6.8788,  
3.9171

263.4597,  
250.4444, 227.4852

 4.8240, 3.3864,  
1.5800

315.0022,

 2.1780, 1.3367,

301.2310, 276.6788

0.2765

372.8635,  
358.4572, 332.4977

■ 0.7311, 0.1693,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.4389, 59.4338,  
48.0146

■ 66.4389, 59.4338,  
48.0146

■ 59.9518, 50.0674,  
34.7297

■ 74.0965, 70.3856,  
64.0191

■ 54.5726, 42.2047,  
24.0094

■ 82.9741, 82.9830,  
82.8794

■ 50.2396, 35.7695,  
15.6885

■ 93.1238, 97.2932,  
104.7266

■ 46.8833, 30.6751,  
9.5810

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 44.4253, 26.8256,  
5.4733

■ 42.7742, 24.1118,  
3.1091

■ 41.9265, 22.6331,  
2.1588

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.6333, 59.4338, 62.3055



66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146



61.5805, 59.4338, 39.5372

# Triad

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



66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146



46.8321, 59.4338, 51.5597



57.3457, 59.4338, 103.0206

# Complementary

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



66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146



67.5550, 80.3171, 106.5500

# 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.



51.6881, 59.4338, 98.7970



66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146



45.8709, 59.4338, 67.1824

# Square

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



66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146



50.3107, 59.4338, 41.3189



47.5875, 59.4338, 84.8940



63.1557, 59.4338, 95.5992



# Rectangle

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



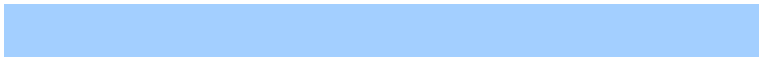
66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146



57.6326, 59.4338, 37.3676



47.5875, 59.4338, 84.8940



55.3627, 59.4338, 102.9238

# Sweetspot

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



66.4404, 59.4366, 48.0158



84.6709, 85.3813, 86.5129



72.7359, 58.0765, 93.1237



17.8330, 17.8652, 17.8961



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.



66.4404, 59.4366, 48.0158



62.2607, 53.4132, 39.4212



75.8867, 78.3291, 51.1645



18.2266, 18.4213, 18.7394



21.9723, 11.9558, 1.1496

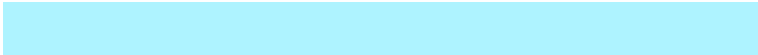


2.2007, 1.2867, 0.1324

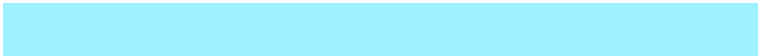


# Inverse Universe

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



67.5550, 80.3171, 106.5500



63.5186, 77.1959, 106.1603



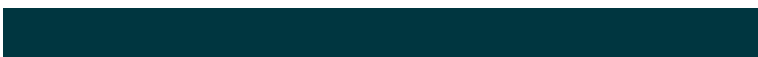
57.0277, 59.2626, 103.0409



18.3120, 19.9955, 23.1443



22.5118, 29.9331, 54.0258



2.2516, 3.0338, 5.2802



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

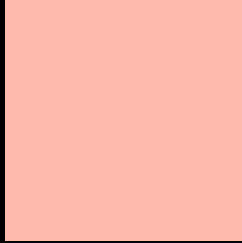
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146 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 66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.4389, 59.4338,



# 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

66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146

### Protanopia

56.4280, 59.4673, 52.7602

### Deuteranopia

60.5658, 59.3324, 47.2899



## Tritanopia

68.4585, 59.5722, 60.7138

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146

## Protanomaly

59.5552, 59.0654, 50.9097

## Deuteranomaly

62.6681, 59.4172, 47.7009

## Tritanomaly

67.7743, 59.6320, 56.0822

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146

## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830

## Achromatomaly

60.3631, 59.9712, 59.4331

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146 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, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 186, 174)  
}
```

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, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 186, 174) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146 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, 174) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 186, 174) }
```

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, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 186, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186,  
174) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.4389, 59.4338, 48.0146 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, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
186, 174) }
```

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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