

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.1306, 72.1939, 51.4745)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.1306, 72.1939, 51.4745)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(68.3458, 62.6143,  
50.6030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFC1B2
RGB	255, 193, 178
RGB Percent	100%, 76%, 70%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2431, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.30, 0.00
HSL	12°, 100%, 85%
HSV	12°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030
YIQ	209.8280, 41.7670, 8.4790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

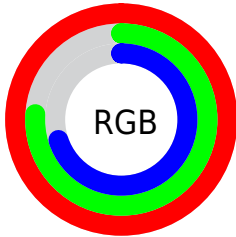
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 197, 178
Decimal	16761266
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	83.24, 20.19, 16.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 25.879, 38.709
Yxy	62.6143, 0.3764, 0.3449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951346 (0xFFFFC1B2)
YUV	209.8280, -15.6912, 39.6158
Hunter-Lab	79.1292, 15.6987, 17.4746

# Details

The XYZ color **68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **67.5690, 79.0023, 106.2954**, and the grayscale version is **61.2276, 64.4162, 70.1493**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.2769, 95.5717, 91.5310**, and **35.9602, 31.8162, 23.6479** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.7919, 53.2300, 36.9392**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.0090, 73.4550, 66.9858**.

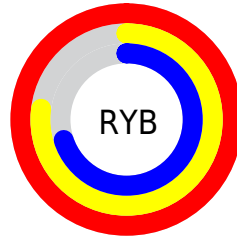
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (76%)

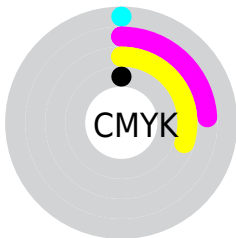
Blue (70%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (70%)

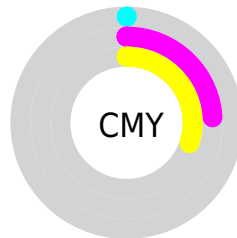


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)


Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030 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 68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.3458, 62.6143,  
50.6030

 68.3458, 62.6143,  
50.6030


444.0778,  
434.1683, 405.8218

 50.4538, 45.5293,  
35.5182


 115.8859,  
108.6129, 92.4732

 35.9934, 31.8745,  
23.7756


146.2647,  
138.2952, 120.0956

 24.5992, 21.2657,  
14.9566

181.5365,  
172.9454, 152.7344

 15.9058, 13.3183,  
8.6426

222.0667,  
212.9479, 190.8080

 9.5480, 7.6481,  
4.4152

268.2205,  
258.6870, 234.7350

 5.1602, 3.8706,  
1.8558

320.3634,

 2.3773, 1.6015,

310.5472, 284.9340

0.4644

378.8607,  
368.9128, 341.8234

■ 0.8338, 0.3586,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.3458, 62.6143,  
50.6030

■ 68.3458, 62.6143,  
50.6030

■ 61.7919, 53.2300,  
36.9392

■ 76.0090, 73.4550,  
66.9858

■ 56.2902, 45.2310,  
25.8428

■ 84.8252, 85.8015,  
86.2204

■ 51.7857, 38.5536,  
17.1533

94.8419, 99.7121,  
108.4351

■ 48.2163, 33.1254,  
10.6903

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.5126, 28.8667,  
6.2477

■ 43.5946, 25.6883,  
3.5804

■ 42.3675, 23.5151,  
2.3058

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.8411, 62.6143, 63.5986



68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030



63.5218, 62.6143, 43.2243

# Triad

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



68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030



50.0055, 62.6143, 57.5497



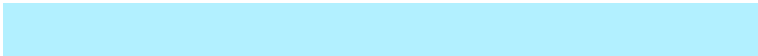
61.1636, 62.6143, 103.5532

# Complementary

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



68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030



67.5690, 79.0023, 106.2954

# 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.



55.6766, 62.6143, 101.2521



68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030



49.4619, 62.6143, 72.9686

# Square

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



68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030



53.0105, 62.6143, 46.7742



51.4760, 62.6143, 89.4092



66.5267, 62.6143, 95.2763



# Rectangle

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



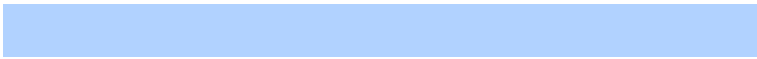
68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030



59.7566, 62.6143, 41.6905



51.4760, 62.6143, 89.4092



59.2701, 62.6143, 104.0149

# Sweetspot

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



68.3474, 62.6172, 50.6043



85.9587, 87.3812, 88.7169



73.0205, 59.4453, 90.7534



18.1039, 18.2923, 18.3400



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.



68.3474, 62.6172, 50.6043



64.4109, 56.9957, 42.3508



77.7449, 81.4121, 53.7368



18.2959, 18.5599, 18.7625



22.2188, 12.4488, 1.2318

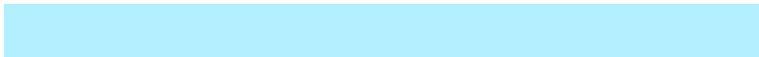


2.2348, 1.3550, 0.1437



# Inverse Universe

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



67.5690, 79.0023, 106.2954



63.5114, 75.6600, 105.8642



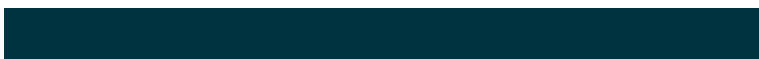
57.6212, 59.1068, 102.9795



18.2364, 19.8444, 23.1191



20.9838, 26.8772, 53.5164



2.1165, 2.7636, 5.2352



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030 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 68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

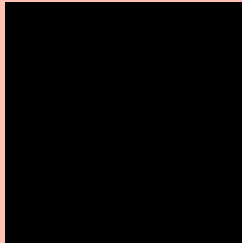
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.3458, 62.6143,



# 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

68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030

### Protanopia

59.6851, 62.8801, 54.8903

### Deuteranopia

64.1867, 62.8336, 50.3401



## Tritanopia

70.5525, 62.4465, 65.4616

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030

## Protanomaly

62.5190, 62.6074, 53.0453

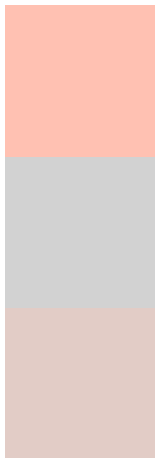
## Deuteranomaly

65.5583, 62.5193, 50.2071

## Tritanomaly

69.7211, 62.4617, 60.0114

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030

## Achromatopsia

61.2578, 64.4480, 70.1838

## Achromatomaly

63.1499, 63.4317, 62.3413

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030 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, 193, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 193, 178)  
}
```

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, 193, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 193, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030 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, 193, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 193, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 193, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 193, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.3458, 62.6143, 50.6030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 193, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
193, 178) }
```

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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