

# Converting Colors

XYZ(169.2468, 120.9683,  
66.0246)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(169.2468, 120.9683, 66.0246)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489)</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(74.6338, 72.2871,  
61.6489)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD4C3
RGB	255, 212, 195
RGB Percent	100%, 83%, 76%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1686, 0.2353
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.24, 0.00
HSL	17°, 100%, 88%
HSV	17°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489
YIQ	222.9190, 31.0850, 3.8290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

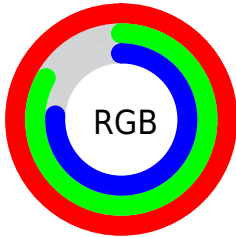
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 219, 195
Decimal	16766147
CIE Lab	88.11, 12.55, 14.04
CIE LCh	88, 18.829, 48.203
Yxy	72.2871, 0.3578, 0.3466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956227 (0xFFFFD4C3)
YUV	222.9190, -13.7641, 28.1350
Hunter-Lab	85.0218, 7.9026, 16.5244

# Details

The XYZ color **74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **71.1292, 79.9686, 106.2943**, and the grayscale version is **70.1625, 73.8164, 80.3860**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.5707, 99.8083, 106.3760**, and **40.1534, 38.0428, 30.4260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.6811, 62.6085, 46.3009**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.5994, 83.2030, 79.7653**.

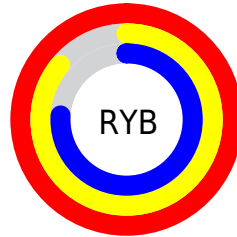
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (83%)

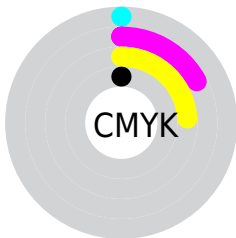
Blue (76%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (76%)

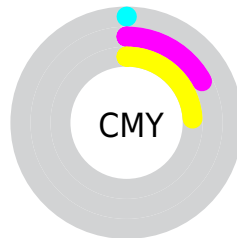


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)


Yellow (24%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489 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 74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 74.6338, 72.2871,  
61.6489

 74.6338, 72.2871,  
61.6489


465.6745,  
468.5403, 448.6215

 55.6061, 53.3932,  
44.3151


124.7845,  
122.4646, 108.7846

 40.1229, 38.1168,  
30.5793


156.6382,  
154.5171, 139.4236

 27.8190, 26.0733,  
20.0229


193.4980,  
191.7245, 175.3347

 18.3290, 16.8785,  
12.2275

235.7291,  
234.4713, 216.9365

 11.2876, 10.1479,  
6.7744

283.6970,  
283.1419, 264.6476

 6.3293, 5.4971,  
3.2451

337.7669,

 3.0889, 2.5418,

338.1207, 318.8864

1.2211

398.3043,  
399.7920, 380.0715

■ 1.2010, 0.8975,  
0.0000

■ 0.1071, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 74.6338, 72.2871,  
61.6489

■ 74.6338, 72.2871,  
61.6489

■ 67.6811, 62.6085,  
46.3009

■ 82.5994, 83.2030,  
79.7653

■ 61.6940, 54.1133,  
33.5795

■ 91.6121, 95.3886,  
100.7734

■ 56.6287, 46.7575,  
23.3367

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.4362, 40.4910,  
15.4081

■ 49.0622, 35.2593,  
9.6093

■ 46.4457, 31.0027,  
5.7268

■ 44.5152, 27.6546,  
3.5018

■ 43.5750, 25.9300,  
2.7083

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.2545, 72.2871, 71.2215



74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489



70.4901, 72.2871, 56.8665

# Triad

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



74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489



60.5836, 72.2871, 73.7522



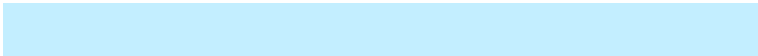
71.4440, 72.2871, 104.6610

# Complementary

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



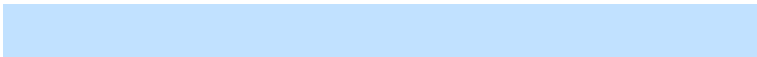
74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489



71.1292, 79.9686, 106.2943

# 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.



66.9536, 72.2871, 105.5296



74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489



60.8139, 72.2871, 86.7023

# Square

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



74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489



62.4585, 72.2871, 63.3269



63.1021, 72.2871, 98.6560



75.3583, 72.2871, 96.3982



# Rectangle

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



74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489



67.4801, 72.2871, 56.6496



63.1021, 72.2871, 98.6560



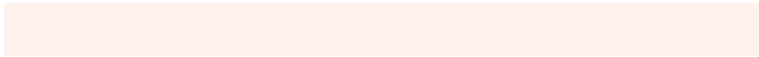
69.9481, 72.2871, 105.8580

# Sweetspot

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



74.6356, 72.2903, 61.6504



88.3624, 91.0120, 93.1456



76.1881, 66.4640, 89.7025



18.7951, 19.3208, 19.6609



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.



74.6356, 72.2903, 61.6504



71.4038, 67.8118, 54.4535



82.8427, 88.7047, 64.3861



18.4285, 18.8252, 18.8067



22.8775, 13.7662, 1.4514

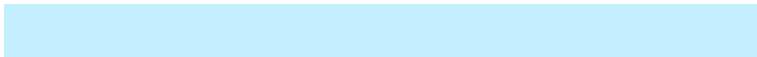


2.3155, 1.5164, 0.1707

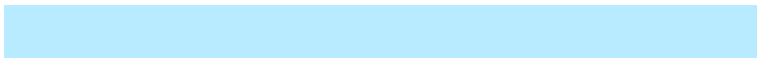


# Inverse Universe

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



71.1292, 79.9686, 106.2943



67.3622, 76.6425, 105.8509



63.1123, 63.9347, 103.6220



18.0943, 19.5601, 23.0718



18.3837, 21.6770, 52.6497

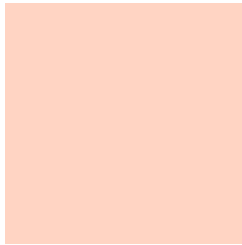


1.8829, 2.2966, 5.1573



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489 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 74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

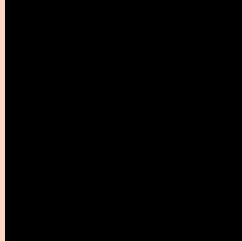
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

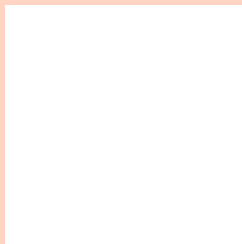
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.6338, 72.2871,

61.6489.

# 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

74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489

### Protanopia

68.7984, 72.6594, 64.4314

### Deuteranopia

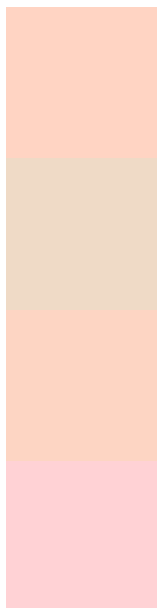
73.7895, 72.2241, 61.6813



## Tritanopia

77.4950, 72.2427, 80.3808

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489

## Protanomaly

70.8610, 72.5707, 63.6989

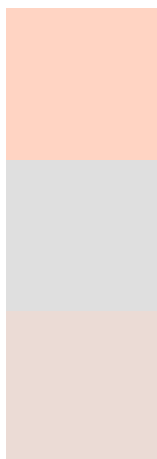
## Deuteranomaly

74.1526, 72.4113, 61.6983

## Tritanomaly

76.2968, 72.1573, 72.8573

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489

## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

## Achromatomaly

71.6027, 73.1293, 73.2923

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489 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, 212, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 212, 195)  
}
```

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, 212, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 212, 195) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489 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, 212, 195) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 212, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 212, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 212, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 212, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 212,  
195) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 74.6338, 72.2871, 61.6489 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 212, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
212, 195) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor