

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.1647, 67.2402, 48.1629)

Have a look what the booklet for XYZ(70.1647, 67.2402, 48.1629) contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.2793, 67.4243,  
48.3398)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFCCAC
RGB	255, 204, 172
RGB Percent	100%, 80%, 67%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2000, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.33, 0.00
HSL	23°, 100%, 84%
HSV	23°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398
YIQ	215.6010, 40.6680, 0.8600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

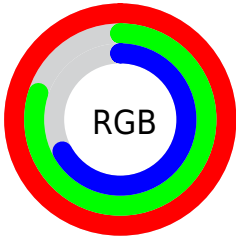
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 224, 172
Decimal	16764076
CIE Lab	85.72, 13.69, 22.80
CIE LCh	86, 26.599, 59.012
Yxy	67.4243, 0.3778, 0.3624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954156 (0xFFFFCCAC)
YUV	215.6010, -21.4953, 34.5529
Hunter-Lab	82.1123, 9.0803, 22.5744

# Details

The XYZ color **70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **61.4501, 68.7637, 104.6417**, and the grayscale version is **65.1224, 68.5139, 74.6116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.0036, 98.3814, 87.5919**, and **37.3225, 35.0391, 22.5654** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.5232, 59.4626, 35.4759**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.8832, 76.3294, 63.8061**.

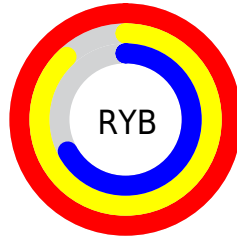
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (80%)

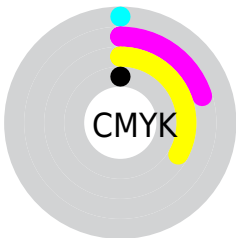
Blue (67%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (67%)

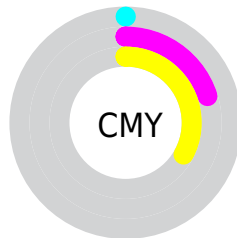


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)


Yellow (33%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398 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 70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.2793, 67.4243,  
48.3398

 70.2793, 67.4243,  
48.3398


450.7812,  
451.4536, 396.6849

 52.0347, 49.4295,  
33.7342


 118.6311,  
115.5282, 89.0809

 37.2571, 34.9603,  
22.4137

149.4689,  
146.4061, 116.0535

 25.5812, 23.6323,  
13.9600


185.2353,  
182.3471, 147.9854

 16.6416, 15.0611,  
7.9544

226.2954,  
223.7357, 185.2953

 10.0730, 8.8623,  
3.9784

273.0147,  
270.9563, 228.4017

 5.5100, 4.6515,  
1.6135

325.7585,

 2.5873, 2.0442,

324.3932, 277.7230

0.3004

384.8922,  
384.4308, 333.6779

■ 0.9395, 0.6330,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.2793, 67.4243,  
48.3398

■ 70.2793, 67.4243,  
48.3398

■ 64.5232, 59.4626,  
35.4759

■ 76.8832, 76.3294,  
63.8061

■ 59.5721, 52.4021,  
25.0645

■ 84.3654, 86.1996,  
82.0049

■ 55.3863, 46.2111,  
16.9469

■ 92.7608, 97.0675,  
103.0625

■ 51.9204, 40.8519,  
10.9433

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.1230, 36.2834,  
6.8470

■ 46.9339, 32.4598,  
4.4078

■ 45.6386, 30.0572,  
3.3962

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.8353, 67.4243, 58.3758



70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398



64.2861, 67.4243, 44.8241

# Triad

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



70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398



53.1162, 67.4243, 72.8391



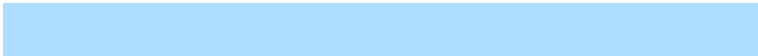
69.9095, 67.4243, 106.6710

# Complementary

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



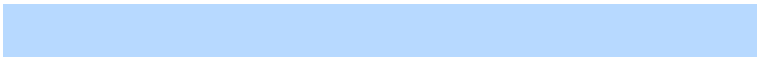
70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398



61.4501, 68.7637, 104.6417

# 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.



63.8839, 67.4243, 112.1324



70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398



54.4165, 67.4243, 90.8347

# Square

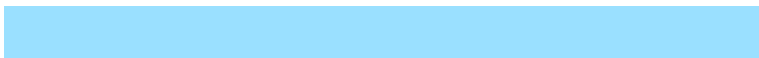
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398



54.5970, 67.4243, 57.5237



58.2654, 67.4243, 105.9338



74.6125, 67.4243, 91.9894



# Rectangle

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



70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398



60.3598, 67.4243, 46.1447



58.2654, 67.4243, 105.9338



67.9599, 67.4243, 109.7395

# Sweetspot

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



70.2809, 67.4274, 48.3412



86.4169, 88.8733, 87.0949



69.3370, 56.1033, 77.1167



18.2530, 18.7052, 18.0361



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.



70.2809, 67.4274, 48.3412



66.4719, 62.1835, 39.7522



81.4349, 89.7353, 52.0592



18.5836, 19.1354, 18.8584



23.9807, 15.9727, 1.8191

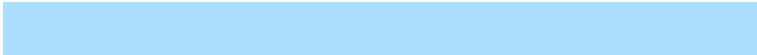


2.4369, 1.7592, 0.2111

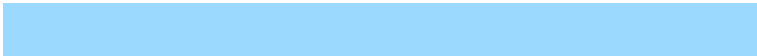


# Inverse Universe

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



61.4501, 68.7637, 104.6417



56.3965, 63.6893, 103.9286



51.7271, 49.3178, 101.4007



17.9322, 19.2361, 23.0178



15.8515, 16.6127, 51.8057



1.6493, 1.8294, 5.0795



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

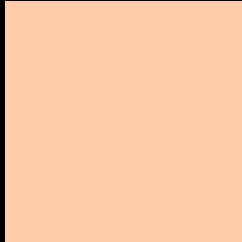
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

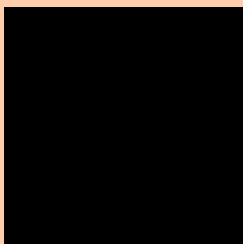
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.2793, 67.4243,



# 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

70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398

### Protanopia

63.6609, 67.5984, 51.2875

### Deuteranopia

68.9420, 67.4452, 48.4143



## Tritanopia

74.0319, 67.4236, 72.7305

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398

## Protanomaly

65.7095, 67.1929, 50.0637

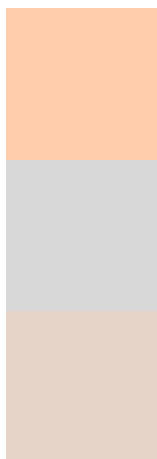
## Deuteranomaly

69.4226, 67.3366, 48.3680

## Tritanomaly

72.4354, 67.1568, 63.1776

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398

## Achromatopsia

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800

## Achromatomaly

66.6019, 68.0801, 64.2741

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398 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, 204, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 204, 172)  
}
```

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, 204, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 204, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398 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, 204, 172) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 204, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 204, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 204, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 204, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 204,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.2793, 67.4243, 48.3398 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 204, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
204, 172) }
```

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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