

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.5775, 66.5705, 54.4685)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.5775, 66.5705, 54.4685)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.6453, 66.7726,  
54.5124)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FECAB8
RGB	254, 202, 184
RGB Percent	100%, 79%, 72%
CMY	0.0039, 0.2078, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.28, 0.00
HSL	15°, 97%, 86%
HSV	15°, 28%, 100%
XYZ	70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124
YIQ	215.4960, 36.7700, 5.4260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

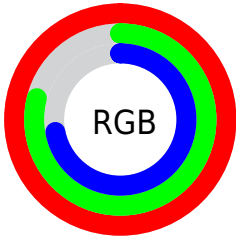
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	254, 208, 184
Decimal	16698040
CIE Lab	85.39, 15.90, 16.00
CIE LCh	85, 22.553, 45.188
Yxy	66.7726, 0.3681, 0.3479
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294888120 (0xFFFE CAB8)
YUV	215.4960, -15.5275, 33.7680
Hunter-Lab	81.7145, 11.3197, 17.6473

# Details

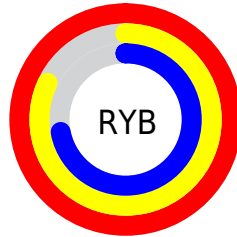
The XYZ color **70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **67.6511, 77.3346, 105.1276**, and the grayscale version is **65.0137, 68.3995, 74.4870**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.7282, 99.0713, 96.6734**, and **37.4516, 34.5543, 26.1685** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0589, 57.4849, 40.3393**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.2545, 77.3402, 71.3863**.

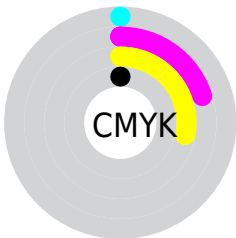
# Distribution



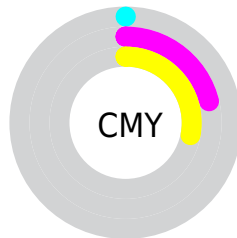
- Red (100%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (28%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124 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 70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.6453, 66.7726,  
54.5124

 70.6453, 66.7726,  
54.5124


452.0437,  
449.1349, 421.2907

 52.3343, 48.8998,  
38.6155


 119.1498,  
114.5945, 98.2902

 37.4969, 34.5400,  
26.1552


150.0740,  
145.3125, 127.0081

 25.7679, 23.3088,  
16.7130


185.9333,  
181.0809, 160.8368

 16.7819, 14.8217,  
9.8703

227.0930,  
222.2843, 200.1948

 10.1734, 8.6943,  
5.2086

273.9186,  
269.3070, 245.5007

 5.5772, 4.5423,  
2.3093

326.7753,

 2.6280, 1.9813,

322.5334, 297.1729

0.7364

386.0286,  
382.3479, 355.6301

■ 0.9602, 0.5966,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.6453, 66.7726,  
54.5124

■ 70.6453, 66.7726,  
54.5124

■ 64.0589, 57.4849,  
40.3393

■ 78.2545, 77.3402,  
71.3863

■ 58.4451, 49.4186,  
28.7217

■ 86.9234, 89.2247,  
91.0878

■ 53.7569, 42.5245,  
19.5068

94.6831, 99.8109,  
108.8828

■ 49.9415, 36.7463,  
12.5235

■ 46.9398, 32.0225,  
7.5781

■ 44.6847, 28.2855,  
4.4428

■ 43.0935, 25.4572,  
2.8205

■ 42.7826, 24.8898,  
2.5493

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.4280, 66.7726, 65.5783



70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124



66.0106, 66.7726, 48.7513

# Triad

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



70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124



54.4323, 66.7726, 65.7445



66.0744, 66.7726, 103.3828

# Complementary

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



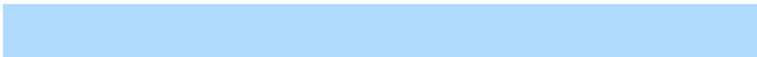
70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124



67.6511, 77.3346, 105.1276

# 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.



60.9864, 66.7726, 103.4432



70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124



54.4473, 66.7726, 80.3281

# Square

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



70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124



56.7469, 66.7726, 54.6200



56.7892, 66.7726, 94.5499



70.6942, 66.7726, 94.3948



# Rectangle

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



70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124



62.5811, 66.7726, 48.1259



56.7892, 66.7726, 94.5499



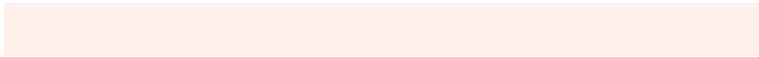
64.3579, 66.7726, 104.4838

# Sweetspot

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



70.6471, 66.7757, 54.5138



87.2928, 89.4653, 90.9623



73.2271, 61.4378, 87.7379



18.3891, 18.7464, 18.7935



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.



70.6471, 66.7757, 54.5138



67.5349, 62.1115, 46.8824



79.6648, 84.8112, 57.5197



18.3891, 18.7464, 18.7935



22.6552, 13.3216, 1.3773

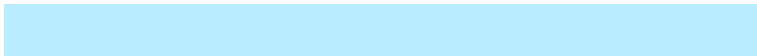


2.2894, 1.4641, 0.1619

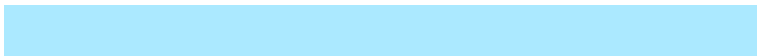


# Inverse Universe

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



67.6511, 77.3346, 105.1276



64.0515, 74.3403, 105.5810



58.6607, 59.3537, 102.1308



18.1362, 19.6439, 23.0857



19.1131, 23.1357, 52.8929



1.9490, 2.4287, 5.1793



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

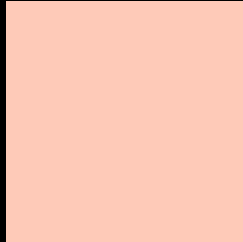
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

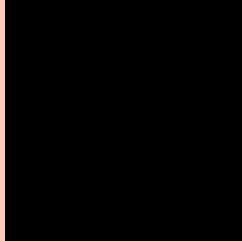
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.6453, 66.7726,

54.5124.

# 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

70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124

### Protanopia

63.5199, 66.9942, 58.2985

### Deuteranopia

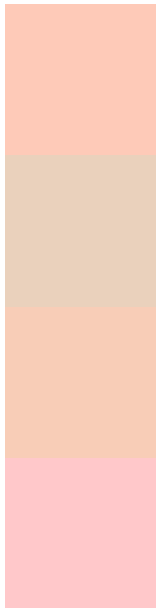
68.2747, 66.9740, 54.1286



## Tritanopia

73.6737, 66.9109, 71.9829

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124

**Protanomaly**

65.8092, 66.7242, 56.9875

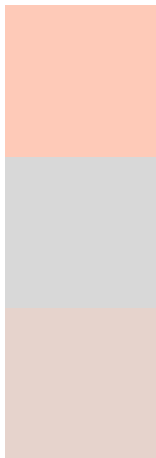
**Deuteranomaly**

69.0900, 67.0380, 54.0979

**Tritanomaly**

72.5549, 66.8328, 64.9531

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124

**Achromatopsia**

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800

**Achromatomaly**

66.8265, 67.7712, 66.6857

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124 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(254, 202, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 202, 184)  
}
```

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(254, 202, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 202, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124 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(254, 202, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 202, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 202, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 202, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 202, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 202,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.6453, 66.7726, 54.5124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 202, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
202, 184) }
```

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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