

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.2781, 68.0376, 52.9406)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.2781, 68.0376, 52.9406)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.4118, 68.2588,  
53.1275)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFCDB5
RGB	255, 205, 181
RGB Percent	100%, 80%, 71%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1961, 0.2902
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.29, 0.00
HSL	19°, 100%, 85%
HSV	19°, 29%, 100%
XYZ	71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275
YIQ	217.2140, 37.5040, 3.1360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

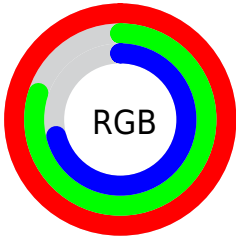
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 217, 181
Decimal	16764341
CIE Lab	86.14, 14.31, 18.64
CIE LCh	86, 23.501, 52.494
Yxy	68.2588, 0.3704, 0.3540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954421 (0xFFFFCDB5)
YUV	217.2140, -17.8535, 33.1383
Hunter-Lab	82.6189, 9.7038, 19.7072

# Details

The XYZ color **71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.6810, 74.1932, 105.4667**, and the grayscale version is **66.2021, 69.6498, 75.8486**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2861, 98.8944, 94.3453**, and **37.9888, 35.5620, 25.2840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.1345, 59.5152, 39.2863**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.6252, 78.1077, 69.6448**.

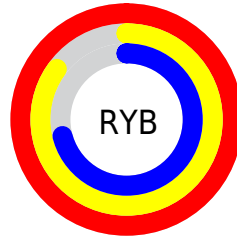
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (80%)

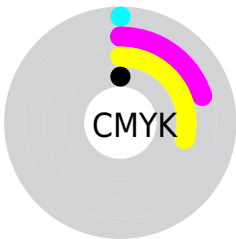
Blue (71%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (71%)

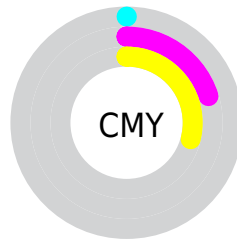


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)


Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275 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 71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 71.4118, 68.2588,  
53.1275

 71.4118, 68.2588,  
53.1275


454.6812,  
454.4124, 415.8543

 52.9621, 50.1083,  
37.5161


 120.2352,  
116.7223, 96.2354

 37.9998, 35.4995,  
25.3085

151.3396,  
147.8041, 124.5690

 26.1598, 24.0479,  
16.0859


187.3930,  
183.9651, 157.9805

 17.0765, 15.3691,  
9.4299

228.7606,  
225.5898, 196.8883

 10.3847, 9.0789,  
4.9220

275.8079,  
273.0624, 241.7111

 5.7190, 4.7927,  
2.1437

328.9002,

 2.7140, 2.1261,

326.7675, 292.8673

0.6416

388.4028,  
387.0893, 350.7755

■ 1.0044, 0.6793,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 71.4118, 68.2588,  
53.1275

■ 71.4118, 68.2588,  
53.1275

■ 65.1345, 59.5152,  
39.2863

■ 78.6252, 78.1077,  
69.6448

■ 59.7475, 51.8280,  
27.9744

■ 86.8077, 89.0903,  
88.9660

■ 55.2083, 45.1579,  
19.0372

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 51.4688, 39.4595,  
12.3012

■ 48.4752, 34.6836,  
7.5687

■ 46.1656, 30.7757,  
4.6058

■ 44.4560, 27.6701,  
3.0696

■ 44.3119, 27.4038,  
2.9540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.9589, 68.2588, 63.5091



71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275



66.2447, 68.2588, 48.5518

# Triad

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



71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275



55.1124, 68.2588, 70.5024



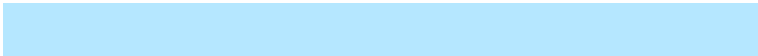
68.9348, 68.2588, 105.3444

# Complementary

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



71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275



65.6810, 74.1932, 105.4667

# 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.



63.5301, 68.2588, 107.8997



71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275



55.7439, 68.2588, 86.2979

# Square

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



71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275



56.9796, 68.2588, 57.6372



58.7553, 68.2588, 100.5153



73.4743, 68.2588, 93.9515



# Rectangle

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



71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275



62.6560, 68.2588, 48.8912



58.7553, 68.2588, 100.5153



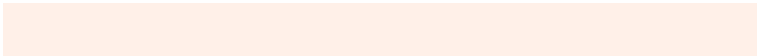
67.1518, 68.2588, 107.3241

# Sweetspot

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



71.4135, 68.2619, 53.1289



86.8242, 89.1122, 89.0054



72.2683, 60.1100, 83.8154



18.3158, 18.7162, 18.4106



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.



71.4135, 68.2619, 53.1289



67.5485, 62.9009, 44.5372



81.1645, 87.7639, 56.3792



18.4905, 18.9491, 18.8273



23.2736, 14.5585, 1.5834

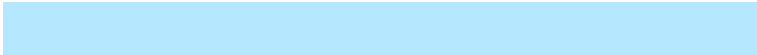


2.3605, 1.6063, 0.1856

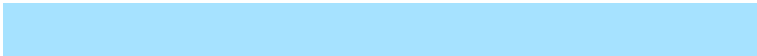


# Inverse Universe

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



65.6810, 74.1932, 105.4667



60.9329, 69.7187, 104.8533



56.5249, 55.8808, 102.4146



18.0290, 19.4297, 23.0500



17.3094, 19.5284, 52.2916



1.7847, 2.1002, 5.1246



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

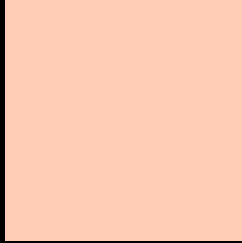
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275 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 71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.4118, 68.2588,

53.1275.

# 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

71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275

### Protanopia

64.5274, 68.3148, 56.2395

### Deuteranopia

69.7202, 68.1016, 53.1863



## Tritanopia

74.7552, 68.4589, 74.2396

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275

## Protanomaly

66.8710, 68.0537, 54.9586

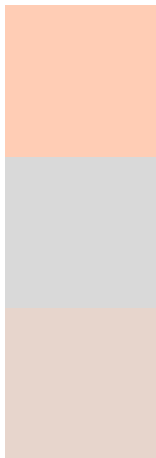
## Deuteranomaly

70.1955, 67.9880, 53.1394

## Tritanomaly

73.3754, 68.2837, 65.8127

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275

## Achromatopsia

65.9525, 69.3872, 75.5626

## Achromatomaly

67.6483, 68.9371, 66.8675

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275 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, 205, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 205, 181)  
}
```

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, 205, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 205, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275 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, 205, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 205, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 205, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 205, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 205, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 205,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.4118, 68.2588, 53.1275 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 205, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
205, 181) }
```

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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