

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.9206, 66.4523, 58.9059)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.9206, 66.4523, 58.9059)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.1779, 65.9126,  
58.8401)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC7C0
RGB	255, 199, 192
RGB Percent	100%, 78%, 75%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2196, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.25, 0.00
HSL	7°, 100%, 88%
HSV	7°, 25%, 100%
XYZ	71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401
YIQ	214.9460, 35.6230, 9.6950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

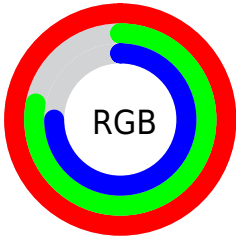
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 200, 192
Decimal	16762816
CIE Lab	84.95, 18.91, 11.15
CIE LCh	85, 21.957, 30.518
Yxy	65.9126, 0.3633, 0.3364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294952896 (0xFFFFC7C0)
YUV	214.9460, -11.3124, 35.1274
Hunter-Lab	81.1866, 14.4180, 13.8601

# Details

The XYZ color **71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.3546, 85.5586, 107.2560**, and the grayscale version is **64.6134, 67.9783, 74.0284**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.9433, 99.5573, 103.0721**, and **37.8116, 33.9852, 28.9930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7614, 55.2164, 43.6153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.8637, 78.3638, 76.9046**.

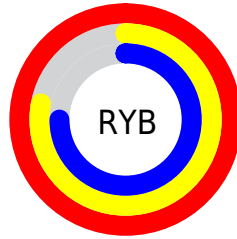
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (78%)

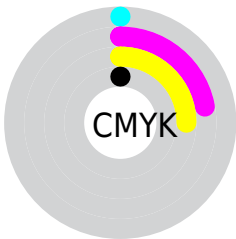
Blue (75%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (75%)

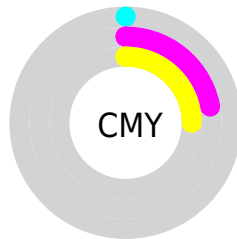


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)


Yellow (25%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401 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 71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 71.1779, 65.9126,  
58.8401

 71.1779, 65.9126,  
58.8401


453.8773,  
446.0642, 437.9945

 52.7704, 48.2015,  
42.0652


 119.9041,  
113.3609, 104.6721

 37.8463, 33.9865,  
28.8264


150.9536,  
143.8668, 134.5663

 26.0401, 22.8832,  
18.7051


186.9479,  
179.4065, 169.6707

 16.9865, 14.5073,  
11.2827


228.2522,  
220.3642, 210.4038

 10.3201, 8.4743,  
6.1408

275.2319,  
267.1245, 257.1842

 5.6756, 4.3999,  
2.8607

328.2524,

 2.6876, 1.8997,

320.0716, 310.4304

1.0240

387.6791,  
379.5901, 370.5610

0.9908, 0.5482,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

71.1779, 65.9126,  
58.8401

71.1779, 65.9126,  
58.8401

63.7614, 55.2164,  
43.6153

79.8637, 78.3638,  
76.9046

57.5501, 46.1878,  
31.0818

89.8696, 92.6347,  
97.9388

52.4814, 38.7452,  
21.0839

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

48.4848, 32.7968,  
13.4482

■ 45.4823, 28.2409,  
7.9795

■ 43.3847, 24.9635,  
4.4514

■ 42.0867, 22.8319,  
2.5867

■ 41.6637, 22.1073,  
2.0712

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.6175, 65.9126, 71.5222



71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401



67.4320, 65.9126, 50.6258

# Triad

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



71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401



54.7498, 65.9126, 59.2137



62.7338, 65.9126, 102.4963

# Complementary

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



71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401



73.3546, 85.5586, 107.2560

# 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.



58.0957, 65.9126, 98.1020



71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401



53.6353, 65.9126, 72.0136

# Square

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



71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401



57.9545, 65.9126, 50.8208



54.8282, 65.9126, 86.4622



67.5882, 65.9126, 97.7997



# Rectangle

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



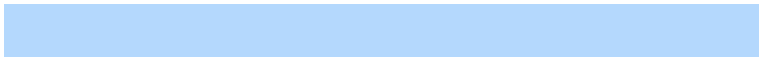
71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401



64.2232, 65.9126, 48.1737



54.8282, 65.9126, 86.4622



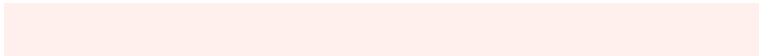
61.0987, 65.9126, 102.0279

# Sweetspot

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



71.1794, 65.9155, 58.8414



87.4539, 89.1951, 92.8428



77.1421, 65.7808, 98.0086



18.5853, 18.9013, 19.5910



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.



71.1794, 65.9155, 58.8414



67.0978, 60.0376, 50.4352



78.9959, 81.5485, 61.4469



18.1719, 18.3120, 18.7211



21.8218, 11.6549, 1.0995



2.1751, 1.2355, 0.1238

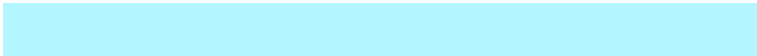


# Inverse Universe

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



73.3546, 85.5586, 107.2560



69.6313, 82.9568, 106.9500



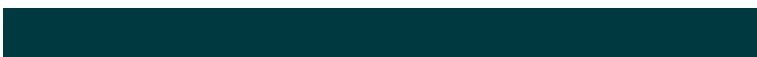
64.6533, 68.1560, 104.3556



18.3722, 20.1161, 23.1644



23.8035, 32.5165, 54.4563



2.3648, 3.2602, 5.3179



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

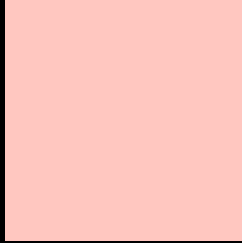
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

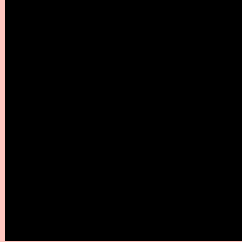
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401.



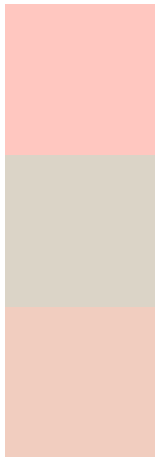
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.1779, 65.9126,



# 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

71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401

### Protanopia

63.0657, 66.2706, 63.5004

### Deuteranopia

67.5109, 66.1250, 58.4954



## Tritanopia

72.9641, 65.8957, 70.5015

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401

## Protanomaly

65.5553, 65.7670, 61.4637

## Deuteranomaly

68.7659, 66.0663, 58.4179

## Tritanomaly

72.3332, 66.0078, 66.0551

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

66.6961, 66.9289, 68.4348

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401 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, 199, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 199, 192)  
}
```

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, 199, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 199, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401 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, 199, 192) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 199, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 199, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 199, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 199, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 199,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.1779, 65.9126, 58.8401 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 199, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
199, 192) }
```

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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