

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.0048, 63.9835, 70.1620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.0048, 63.9835, 70.1620)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(72.0678, 64.1031,  
70.2028)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFC1D3
RGB	255, 193, 211
RGB Percent	100%, 76%, 83%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2431, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	343°, 100%, 88%
HSV	343°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028
YIQ	213.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

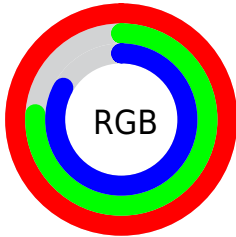
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 193, 211
Decimal	16761299
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.02, 24.82, -0.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 24.820, 359.231
Yxy	64.1031, 0.3492, 0.3106
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951379 (0xFFFFC1D3)
YUV	213.5900, -1.2769, 36.3166
Hunter-Lab	80.0644, 20.5592, 4.0579

# Details

The XYZ color **72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.0407, 88.9730, 93.4484**, and the grayscale version is **63.6361, 66.9502, 72.9087**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.4756, 96.8512, 108.3752**, and **38.3444, 32.7699, 36.2025** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.7665, 52.9292, 57.1983**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.5996, 77.3285, 84.8794**.

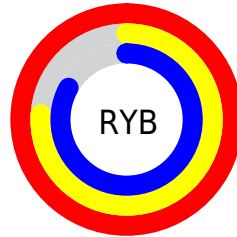
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (76%)

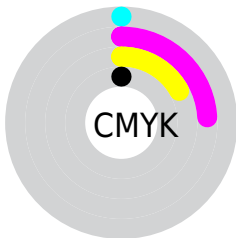
Blue (83%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (83%)

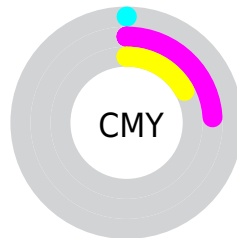


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)


Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028 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 72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 72.0678, 64.1031,  
70.2028

 72.0678, 64.1031,  
70.2028


456.9315,  
439.5619, 480.0701

 53.4997, 46.7342,  
51.2141


 121.1632,  
110.7594, 121.1817

 38.4309, 32.8256,  
36.0011


152.4212,  
140.8156, 154.0090

 26.4960, 21.9929,  
24.1453


188.6400,  
175.8696, 192.2862

 17.3297, 13.8516,  
15.2283

230.1847,  
216.3060, 236.4319

 10.5666, 8.0176,  
8.8313

277.4209,  
262.5089, 286.8646

 5.8414, 4.1062,  
4.5360

330.7139,

 2.7886, 1.7331,

314.8630, 344.0028

1.9238

390.4290,  
373.7525, 408.2651

■ 1.0430, 0.4450,  
0.5078

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.0678, 64.1031,  
70.2028

■ 72.0678, 64.1031,  
70.2028

■ 64.7665, 52.9292,  
57.1983

■ 80.5996, 77.3285,  
84.8794

■ 58.6327, 43.6954,  
45.8010

■ 90.4116, 92.6927,  
101.2818

■ 53.6047, 36.2922,  
35.9472

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.6133, 30.5959,  
27.5673

■ 46.5808, 26.4675,  
20.5860

■ 44.4178, 23.7455,  
14.9203

■ 43.0165, 22.2329,  
10.4765

■ 42.4767, 21.7547,  
8.4423

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.4247, 64.1031, 86.3786



72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028



70.5805, 64.1031, 56.0903

# Triad

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



72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028



55.9324, 64.1031, 46.6622



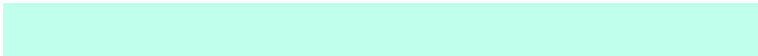
55.7015, 64.1031, 99.0275

# Complementary

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



72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028



73.0407, 88.9730, 93.4484

# 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.



52.1984, 64.1031, 85.5732



72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028



52.3260, 64.1031, 55.4867

# Square

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



72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028



61.0695, 64.1031, 43.7911



50.9998, 64.1031, 69.3935



60.7869, 64.1031, 104.4777



# Rectangle

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



72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028



68.0615, 64.1031, 49.3702



50.9998, 64.1031, 69.3935



54.3113, 64.1031, 95.2007

# Sweetspot

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



72.0694, 64.1059, 70.2041



87.6445, 88.3460, 96.6987



71.8470, 63.2644, 103.0323



18.6294, 18.7055, 20.4810



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.



72.0694, 64.1059, 70.2041



68.4959, 58.6168, 63.9018



72.7947, 68.9672, 59.9311



18.2262, 18.0738, 19.8084



22.2508, 11.3896, 4.7051



2.2115, 1.1270, 0.6951



# Inverse Universe

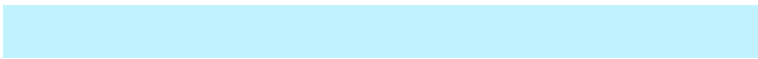
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



72.0694, 64.1059, 70.2041



68.4959, 58.6168, 63.9018



71.9753, 82.4211, 106.7231



18.2262, 18.0738, 19.8084



22.2508, 11.3896, 4.7051



2.2115, 1.1270, 0.6951



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

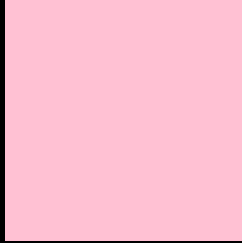
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

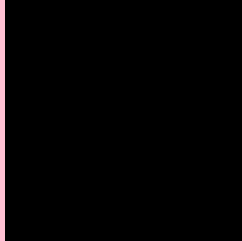
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.0678, 64.1031,



# 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

72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028

### Protanopia

62.5827, 64.6171, 76.8840

### Deuteranopia

65.4977, 64.1383, 69.2494



## Tritanopia

71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028

## Protanomaly

65.5589, 64.0525, 74.5537

## Deuteranomaly

67.6529, 63.8507, 69.7315

## Tritanomaly

71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028

## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291

## Achromatomaly

66.3946, 65.6047, 72.1144

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028 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, 193, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 193, 211)  
}
```

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, 193, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 193, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028 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, 193, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 193, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 193, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 193, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.0678, 64.1031, 70.2028 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 193, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
193, 211) }
```

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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