

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.2147, 66.5851, 63.5052)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.2147, 66.5851, 63.5052)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(72.3196, 66.7387,  
63.7138)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC8C8
RGB	255, 200, 200
RGB Percent	100%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2157, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	0°, 100%, 89%
HSV	0°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138
YIQ	216.4450, 32.7800, 11.6600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

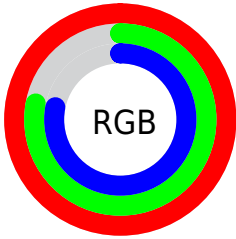
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 200, 200
Decimal	16763080
CIE Lab	85.37, 19.52, 7.49
CIE LCh	85, 20.909, 21.006
Yxy	66.7387, 0.3567, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294953160 (0xFFFFC8C8)
YUV	216.4450, -8.1074, 33.8127
Hunter-Lab	81.6938, 15.0535, 10.9448

# Details

The XYZ color **72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **77.6283, 91.0165, 108.0842**, and the grayscale version is **65.6131, 69.0301, 75.1738**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.4931, 34.5034, 31.8251** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.1635, 54.8046, 47.4978**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.9608, 80.8470, 82.8786**.

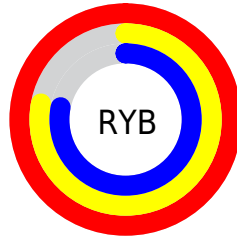
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (78%)

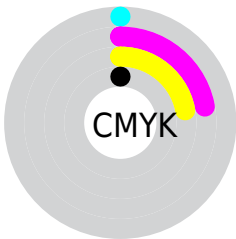
Blue (78%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (78%)

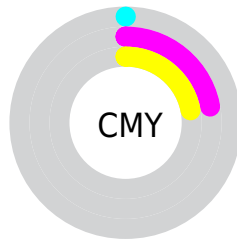


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)


Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138 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 72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 72.3196, 66.7387,  
63.7138

 72.3196, 66.7387,  
63.7138


457.7936,  
449.0141, 456.3344

 53.7062, 48.8723,  
45.9742

121.5192,  
114.5459, 111.7942

 38.5965, 34.5182,  
31.8769

152.8360,  
145.2555, 142.9720

 26.6253, 23.2920,  
21.0035


189.1181,  
181.0150, 179.4663

 17.4272, 14.8092,  
12.9353

230.7307,  
222.2087, 221.6957

 10.6367, 8.6856,  
7.2538

278.0392,  
269.2211, 270.0787

 5.8886, 4.5367,  
3.5405

331.4089,

 2.8175, 1.9781,

322.4365, 325.0338

1.3768

391.2053,  
382.2394, 386.9795

■ 1.0580, 0.5947,  
0.1235

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.3196, 66.7387,  
63.7138

■ 72.3196, 66.7387,  
63.7138

■ 64.1635, 54.8046,  
47.4978

■ 81.9608, 80.8470,  
82.8786

■ 57.4141, 44.9283,  
34.0804

■ 93.1506, 97.2206,  
105.1239

■ 51.9934, 36.9962,  
23.3045

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 47.8138, 30.8801,  
14.9960

■ 44.7771, 26.4364,  
8.9597

■ 42.7704, 23.4999,  
4.9712

■ 41.6579, 21.8717,  
2.7601

■ 41.2402, 21.2605,  
1.9301

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.8592, 66.7387, 76.8210



72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138



69.3374, 66.7387, 54.2241

# Triad

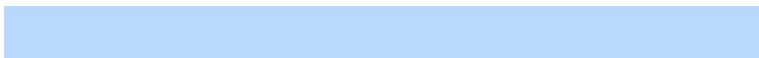
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138



56.6157, 66.7387, 57.4611



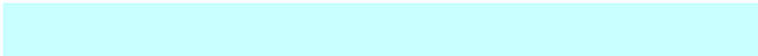
62.0201, 66.7387, 101.5894

# Complementary

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



72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138



77.6283, 91.0165, 108.0842

# 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.



57.8739, 66.7387, 94.8793



72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138



54.8573, 66.7387, 68.6657

# Square

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



72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138



60.2246, 66.7387, 50.9385



55.3062, 66.7387, 82.4222



66.7537, 66.7387, 99.8337



# Rectangle

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



72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138



66.4434, 66.7387, 50.6918



55.3062, 66.7387, 82.4222



60.5152, 66.7387, 100.2211

# Sweetspot

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



72.3212, 66.7417, 63.7152



87.9959, 89.6779, 94.8763



79.9446, 69.7892, 103.8649



18.6778, 18.9651, 19.9954



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

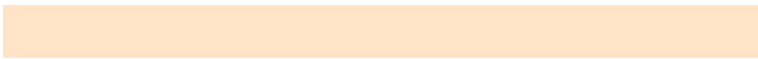
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



72.3212, 66.7417, 63.7152



68.5271, 61.1899, 56.1726



79.2717, 80.6427, 66.0320



18.0096, 17.9874, 18.6670



21.5490, 11.1092, 1.0085

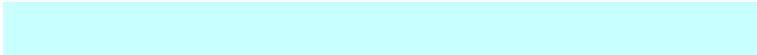


2.0982, 1.0817, 0.0982



# Inverse Universe

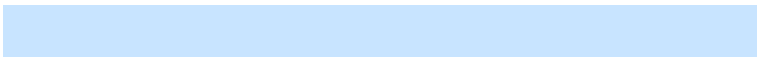
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



77.6283, 91.0165, 108.0842



74.7201, 89.5168, 107.9480



69.4761, 74.7121, 105.3668



18.5548, 20.4812, 23.2253



28.1132, 41.1360, 55.8929



2.7373, 4.0054, 5.4421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

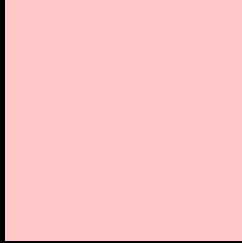
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

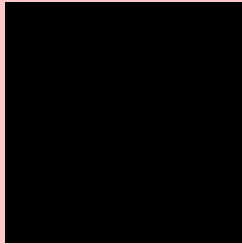
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138.



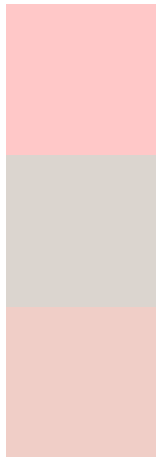
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.3196, 66.7387,

63.7138.

# 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

72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138

### Protanopia

64.2702, 67.1536, 68.6060

### Deuteranopia

68.3153, 66.7914, 63.3243



## Tritanopia

73.6737, 66.9109, 71.9829

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138

## Protanomaly

66.7337, 66.6272, 66.4698

## Deuteranomaly

69.5579, 66.7217, 63.2453

## Tritanomaly

73.0486, 66.6609, 68.6913

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138

## Achromatopsia

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800

## Achromatomaly

67.3126, 67.5693, 70.4672

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138 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, 200, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 200, 200)  
}
```

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, 200, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 200, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138 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, 200, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 200, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 200, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 200, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 200, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 200,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.3196, 66.7387, 63.7138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 200, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
200, 200) }
```

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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