

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.9667, 68.4135, 63.6819)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.9667, 68.4135, 63.6819)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(72.7859, 67.6712,  
63.8692)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCAC8
RGB	255, 202, 200
RGB Percent	100%, 79%, 78%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2078, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	2°, 100%, 89%
HSV	2°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692
YIQ	217.6190, 32.2300, 10.6140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

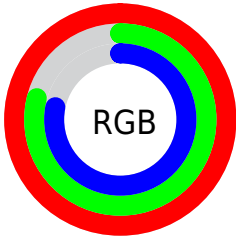
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 202, 200
Decimal	16763592
CIE Lab	85.84, 18.47, 8.17
CIE LCh	86, 20.198, 23.857
Yxy	67.6712, 0.3562, 0.3312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294953672 (0xFFFFCAC8)
YUV	217.6190, -8.6862, 32.7831
Hunter-Lab	82.2625, 13.9775, 11.5506

# Details

The XYZ color **72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **76.9936, 89.7471, 107.8727**, and the grayscale version is **66.4220, 69.8811, 76.1005**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.8042, 35.1254, 31.9288** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.7373, 55.9523, 47.6890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.2526, 81.4305, 82.9759**.

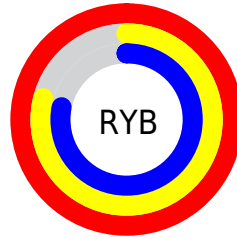
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (79%)

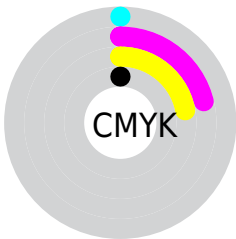
Blue (78%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (78%)

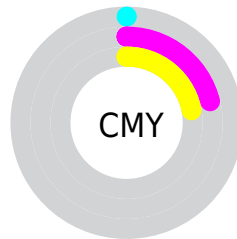


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)


Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692 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 72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 72.7859, 67.6712,  
63.8692

 72.7859, 67.6712,  
63.8692


459.3877,  
452.3302, 456.9116

 54.0887, 49.6303,  
46.0992


122.1780,  
115.8816, 112.0202

 38.9035, 35.1197,  
31.9749


153.6036,  
146.8200, 143.2383

 26.8651, 23.7551,  
21.0777


190.0026,  
182.8262, 179.7762

 17.6080, 15.1521,  
12.9890

231.7405,  
224.2848, 222.0525

 10.7669, 8.9262,  
7.2903

279.1826,  
271.5801, 270.4856

 5.9764, 4.6931,  
3.5631

332.6943,

 2.8713, 2.0683,

325.0965, 325.4941

1.3889

392.6409,  
385.2184, 387.4966

■ 1.0861, 0.6467,  
0.1330

■ 0.0134, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.7859, 67.6712,  
63.8692

■ 72.7859, 67.6712,  
63.8692

■ 64.7373, 55.9523,  
47.6890

■ 82.2526, 81.4305,  
82.9759

■ 58.0341, 46.1683,  
34.2870

■ 93.1960, 97.3115,  
105.1390

■ 52.6043, 38.2180,  
23.5082

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 48.3673, 31.9871,  
15.1805

■ 45.2332, 27.3486,  
9.1118

■ 43.0996, 24.1582,  
5.0809

■ 41.8446, 22.2452,  
2.8224

■ 41.3409, 21.4618,  
1.9636

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.5570, 67.6712, 76.4371



72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692



69.6994, 67.6712, 54.9969

# Triad

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



72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692



57.4127, 67.6712, 59.6797



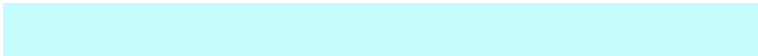
63.3740, 67.6712, 101.9657

# Complementary

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



72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692



76.9936, 89.7471, 107.8727

# 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.



59.2237, 67.6712, 96.1829



72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692



55.8896, 67.6712, 70.9948

# Square

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



72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692



60.7949, 67.6712, 52.7882



56.5364, 67.6712, 84.4526



67.9777, 67.6712, 99.4697



# Rectangle

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



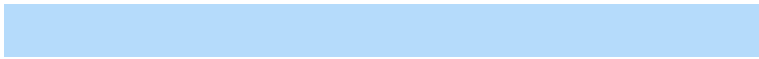
72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692



66.8197, 67.6712, 51.8569



56.5364, 67.6712, 84.4526



61.8823, 67.6712, 100.9057

# Sweetspot

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



72.7875, 67.6742, 63.8706



88.1596, 90.0055, 94.9309



79.6508, 69.6717, 102.3177



18.7163, 19.0422, 20.0083



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.



72.7875, 67.6742, 63.8706



69.0490, 62.2336, 56.3466



79.7773, 81.6538, 66.2005



18.0624, 18.0931, 18.6847



21.6245, 11.2601, 1.0337



2.1234, 1.1321, 0.1066



# Inverse Universe

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



76.9936, 89.7471, 107.8727



73.9558, 87.9882, 107.6933



68.9758, 73.7116, 105.2001



18.4948, 20.3611, 23.2053



26.6300, 38.1695, 55.3985



2.6099, 3.7505, 5.3996



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

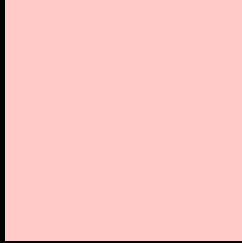
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

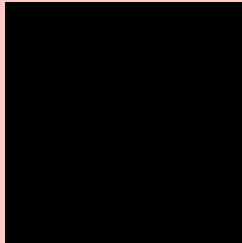
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692.



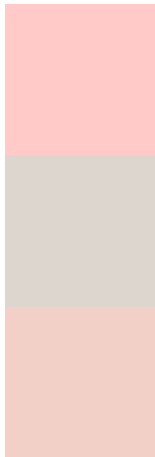
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.7859, 67.6712,



# 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

72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692

### Protanopia

65.1278, 67.9703, 68.7185

### Deuteranopia

69.2396, 67.6264, 63.4367



## Tritanopia

74.1600, 67.4748, 73.4053

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692

## Protanomaly

67.5499, 67.7765, 66.6486

## Deuteranomaly

70.4979, 67.5603, 63.3576

## Tritanomaly

73.7595, 67.6864, 70.1500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692

## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

## Achromatomaly

68.2564, 68.7790, 71.3062

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692 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, 202, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 202, 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, 202, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 202, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692 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, 202, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 202, 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, 202, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 202, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 202, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 202,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.7859, 67.6712, 63.8692 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 202, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
202, 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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