

# Converting Colors

XYZ(74.2123, 68.9975, 69.0509)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(74.2123, 68.9975, 69.0509)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(74.2180, 68.9998,  
69.0811)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCCD0
RGB	255, 204, 208
RGB Percent	100%, 80%, 82%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2000, 0.1843
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	355°, 100%, 90%
HSV	355°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811
YIQ	219.7050, 29.1120, 12.0560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 204, 208
Decimal	16764112
CIE Lab	86.50, 18.60, 4.88
CIE LCh	87, 19.228, 14.689
Yxy	68.9998, 0.3496, 0.3250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954192 (0xFFFFCCD0)
YUV	219.7050, -5.7706, 30.9537
Hunter-Lab	83.0661, 14.1207, 8.8384

# Details

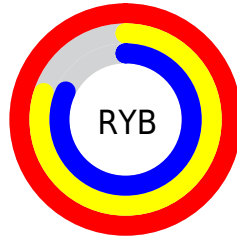
The XYZ color **74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **78.0769, 91.3236, 104.7829**, and the grayscale version is **67.8481, 71.3815, 77.7344**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **40.0278, 36.1516, 35.4401** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.9655, 56.7843, 53.1060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.8946, 83.3772, 87.6464**.

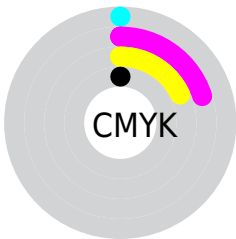
# Distribution



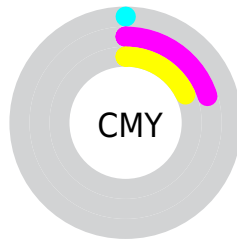
- Red (100%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (18%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811 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 74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 74.2180, 68.9998,  
69.0811

 74.2180, 68.9998,  
69.0811


464.2641,  
457.0303, 476.0186

 55.2644, 50.7115,  
50.3056


124.1986,  
117.7813, 119.5662

 39.8481, 35.9791,  
35.2834


155.9564,  
149.0433, 152.1129

 27.6038, 24.4181,  
23.5960


192.7129,  
185.3987, 190.0870

 18.1662, 15.6440,  
14.8248

234.8335,  
227.2319, 233.9072

 11.1698, 9.2726,  
8.5512

282.6835,  
274.9273, 283.9918

 6.2493, 4.9194,  
4.3569

336.6284,

 3.0393, 2.2001,

328.8692, 340.7596

1.8231

397.0335,  
389.4420, 404.6291

■ 1.1746, 0.7200,  
0.4431

■ 0.0862, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 74.2180, 68.9998,  
69.0811

■ 74.2180, 68.9998,  
69.0811

■ 65.9655, 56.7843,  
53.1060

■ 83.8946, 83.3772,  
87.6464

■ 59.0650, 46.6176,  
39.6019

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.4459, 38.3902,  
28.4467

■ 49.0288, 31.9787,  
19.5059

■ 45.7259, 27.2455,  
12.6316

■ 43.4369, 24.0333,  
7.6579

■ 42.0436, 22.1551,  
4.3930

■ 41.3662, 21.3106,  
2.5942

■ 41.3661, 21.3104,  
2.5939

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.1919, 68.9998, 81.7918



74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811



71.8596, 68.9998, 59.1701

# Triad

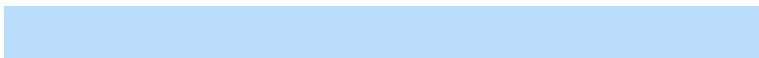
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811



59.7433, 68.9998, 59.0098



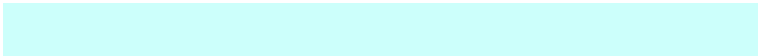
63.3473, 68.9998, 101.3484

# Complementary

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



74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811



78.0769, 91.3236, 104.7829

# 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.



59.6816, 68.9998, 93.7268



74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811



57.6658, 68.9998, 68.8383

# Square

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



74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811



63.4350, 68.9998, 53.8181



57.6438, 68.9998, 81.5201



67.7774, 68.9998, 101.4325



# Rectangle

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



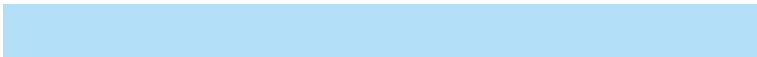
74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811



69.3113, 68.9998, 55.0706



57.6438, 68.9998, 81.5201



61.9894, 68.9998, 99.5478

# Sweetspot

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



74.2197, 69.0028, 69.0825



88.1739, 89.7485, 95.8157



79.3382, 70.8716, 104.1058



18.7197, 18.9817, 20.2165



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.



74.2197, 69.0028, 69.0825



70.7491, 63.8593, 62.3837



79.1337, 79.6076, 68.3257



18.0671, 18.0102, 18.9706



21.6349, 11.1433, 1.4619



2.1255, 1.0926, 0.2423



# Inverse Universe

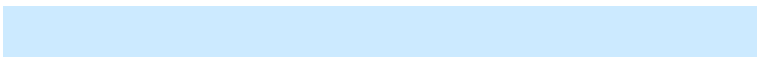
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



74.2197, 69.0028, 69.0825



70.7491, 63.8593, 62.3837



72.3060, 78.7631, 105.9996



18.0671, 18.0102, 18.9706



21.6349, 11.1433, 1.4619



2.1255, 1.0926, 0.2423



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

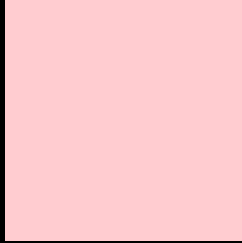
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

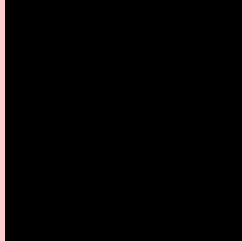
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.2180, 68.9998,



# 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

74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811

### Protanopia

66.6404, 69.3902, 74.1713

### Deuteranopia

70.3386, 68.8067, 68.6053



## Tritanopia

75.2508, 69.0338, 75.6884

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811

## Protanomaly

69.0314, 69.1641, 71.9990

## Deuteranomaly

71.5813, 68.7235, 68.5237

## Tritanomaly

74.7335, 68.8269, 72.9644

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

70.0455, 70.3746, 74.8576

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811 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, 204, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 204, 208)  
}
```

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, 204, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 204, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811 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, 204, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 204, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 204, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 204, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 204, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 204,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 74.2180, 68.9998, 69.0811 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 204, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
204, 208) }
```

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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