

# Converting Colors

XYZ(74.7669, 70.9314, 66.6929)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(74.7669, 70.9314, 66.6929)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(74.6950, 70.7314,  
66.8424)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD0CC
RGB	255, 208, 204
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1843, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	5°, 100%, 90%
HSV	5°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424
YIQ	221.5970, 29.2960, 8.7200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

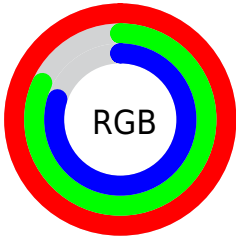
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 208, 204
Decimal	16765132
CIE Lab	87.35, 15.92, 8.22
CIE LCh	87, 17.914, 27.308
Yxy	70.7314, 0.3519, 0.3332
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955212 (0xFFFFD0CC)
YUV	221.5970, -8.6753, 29.2944
Hunter-Lab	84.1020, 11.3560, 11.7490

# Details

The XYZ color **74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **77.4480, 89.0490, 107.7140**, and the grayscale version is **69.1932, 72.7966, 79.2755**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **40.3493, 37.3190, 33.9308** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.5727, 58.9872, 50.2609**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.1701, 84.3794, 86.3470**.

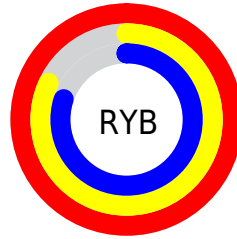
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (82%)

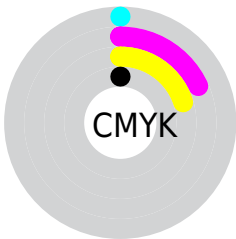
Blue (80%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (80%)

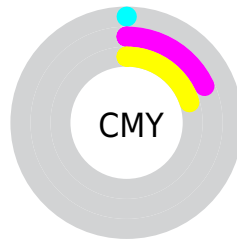


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)


Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424 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 74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 74.6950, 70.7314,  
66.8424

 74.6950, 70.7314,  
66.8424

465.8819,  
463.1139, 467.8698

 55.6564, 52.1230,  
48.4958


124.8707,  
120.2512, 116.3331

 40.1634, 37.1031,  
33.8569

156.7386,  
151.9314, 148.3142

 27.8507, 25.2874,  
22.5072


193.6135,  
188.7377, 185.6772

 18.3530, 16.2913,  
14.0282

235.8608,  
231.0544, 228.8407

 11.3050, 9.7305,  
8.0013

283.8460,  
279.2660, 278.2231

 6.3412, 5.2206,  
4.0080

337.9343,

 3.0962, 2.3773,

333.7569, 334.2431

1.6297

398.4912,  
394.9114, 397.3191

■ 1.2049, 0.8142,  
0.3119

■ 0.1102, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 74.6950, 70.7314,  
66.8424

■ 74.6950, 70.7314,  
66.8424

■ 66.5727, 58.9872,  
50.2609

■ 84.1701, 84.3794,  
86.3470

■ 59.7367, 49.0535,  
36.4574

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.1224, 40.8431,  
25.2814

■ 49.6574, 34.2575,  
16.5659

■ 46.2620, 29.1889,  
10.1250

■ 43.8460, 25.5158,  
5.7462

■ 42.3039, 23.0984,  
3.1771

■ 41.4906, 21.7612,  
2.0136

■ 41.4906, 21.7612,  
2.0135

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.6591, 70.7314, 78.1105



74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424



71.7044, 70.7314, 59.0741

# Triad

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



74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424



60.6310, 70.7314, 65.1379



66.8479, 70.7314, 102.6238

# Complementary

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



74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424



77.4480, 89.0490, 107.7140

# 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.



62.9420, 70.7314, 98.2626



74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424



59.4479, 70.7314, 75.9287

# Square

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



74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424



63.5755, 70.7314, 58.1647



60.2761, 70.7314, 88.1695



71.0179, 70.7314, 99.5514



# Rectangle

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



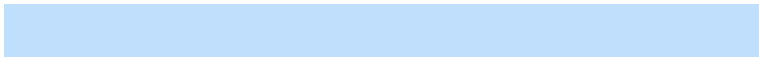
74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424



69.0258, 70.7314, 56.5046



60.2761, 70.7314, 88.1695



65.4619, 70.7314, 101.9690

# Sweetspot

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



74.6966, 70.7345, 66.8439



88.3498, 90.3857, 94.9943



80.3406, 71.4494, 101.3203



18.7611, 19.1316, 20.0232



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

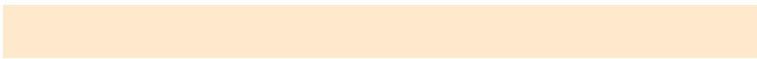
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



74.6966, 70.7345, 66.8439



71.2880, 65.8117, 59.8669



81.2501, 83.8413, 69.0283



18.1239, 18.2161, 18.7052



21.7199, 11.4510, 1.0655



2.1525, 1.1903, 0.1163

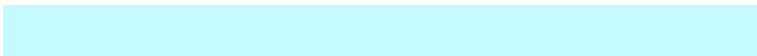


# Inverse Universe

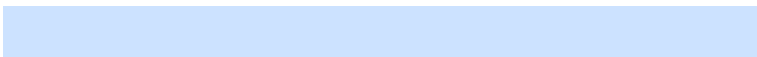
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



77.4480, 89.0490, 107.7140



74.4928, 87.1549, 107.5041



70.1760, 74.5052, 105.2900



18.4256, 20.2229, 23.1822



25.0024, 34.9143, 54.8560

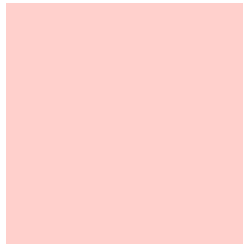


2.4692, 3.4690, 5.3527



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

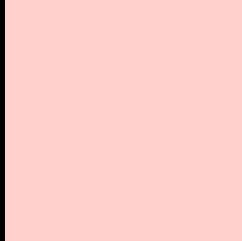
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

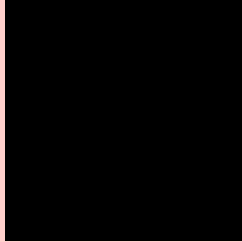
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424.



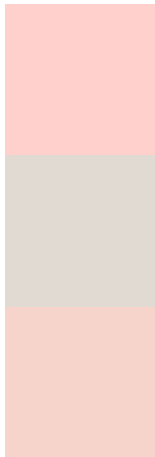
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.6950, 70.7314,



# 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

74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424

### Protanopia

67.7556, 70.8035, 71.0681

### Deuteranopia

72.3290, 70.9916, 66.3905



## Tritanopia

76.3625, 70.6231, 78.0135

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424

## Protanomaly

70.0238, 70.4801, 69.5879

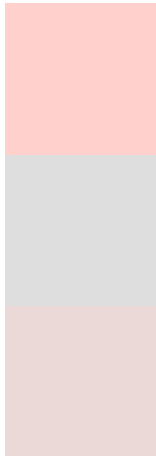
## Deuteranomaly

73.1407, 71.0401, 66.3571

## Tritanomaly

75.8186, 70.7919, 73.9581

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424

## Achromatopsia

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

## Achromatomaly

71.0103, 72.0244, 74.4494

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424 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, 208, 204)` looks like.

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

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, 208, 204) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424 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, 208, 204) }
```



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

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

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

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

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 74.6950, 70.7314, 66.8424 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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

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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