

# Converting Colors

XYZ(76.1023, 69.7535, 79.0036)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(76.1023, 69.7535, 79.0036)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(76.1521, 69.7734,  
79.2660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCCDF
RGB	255, 204, 223
RGB Percent	100%, 80%, 87%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2000, 0.1255
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	338°, 100%, 90%
HSV	338°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660
YIQ	221.4150, 24.2970, 16.7210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

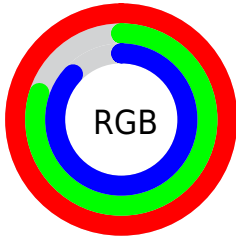
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 204, 223
Decimal	16764127
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.89, 20.92, -2.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 21.072, 353.109
Yxy	69.7734, 0.3382, 0.3098
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954207 (0xFFFFCCDF)
YUV	221.4150, 0.7814, 29.4540
Hunter-Lab	83.5305, 16.5545, 2.2083

# Details

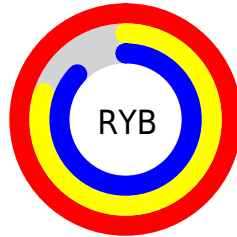
The XYZ color **76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.8045, 90.4146, 92.8168**, and the grayscale version is **69.0030, 72.5965, 79.0576**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **41.2629, 36.6456, 41.9443** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.5238, 57.8075, 66.5780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.9799, 83.8112, 93.3616**.

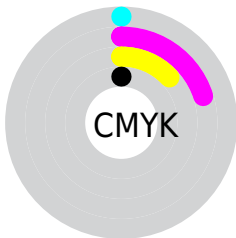
# Distribution



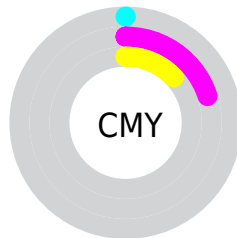
- Red (100%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660 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 76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76.1521, 69.7734,  
79.2660

76.1521, 69.7734,  
79.2660

470.8046,  
459.7540, 512.0971

56.8547, 51.3418,  
58.5919

126.9211,  
118.8856, 134.1353

41.1283, 36.4807,  
41.8669

159.1234,  
150.3349, 169.1677

28.6075, 24.8057,  
28.6723

196.3581,  
186.8923, 209.8232

18.9269, 15.9323,  
18.5896

238.9906,  
228.9422, 256.5204

11.7211, 9.4763,  
11.2003

287.3861,  
276.8689, 309.6778

6.6249, 5.0531,  
6.0859

341.9100,

3.2729, 2.2785,

331.0568, 369.7141

2.8277

402.9277,  
391.8904, 437.0477

■ 1.2997, 0.7623,  
1.0074

■ 0.1830, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 76.1521, 69.7734,  
79.2660

■ 76.1521, 69.7734,  
79.2660

■ 68.5238, 57.8075,  
66.5780

■ 84.9799, 83.8112,  
93.3616

■ 62.0361, 47.8060,  
55.2474

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 56.6325, 39.6648,  
45.2275

■ 52.2497, 33.2670,  
36.4666

■ 48.8170, 28.4819,  
28.9094

■ 46.2545, 25.1603,  
22.4952

■ 44.4674, 23.1246,  
17.1567

■ 43.3053, 22.0862,  
12.8051

■ 43.3050, 22.0860,  
12.8042

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.1690, 69.7734, 93.4096



76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660



75.3977, 69.7734, 65.8332

# Triad

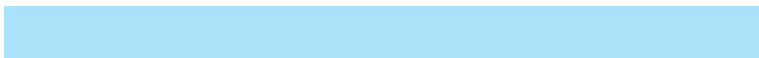
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660



62.6760, 69.7734, 53.6920



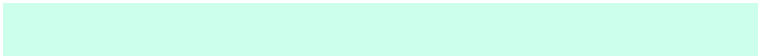
60.8032, 69.7734, 99.7463

# Complementary

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



76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660



75.8045, 90.4146, 92.8168

# 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.



57.9973, 69.7734, 87.1004



76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660



59.0407, 69.7734, 60.8509

# Square

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



76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660



67.4582, 69.7734, 52.1387



57.3684, 69.7734, 72.7693



65.1898, 69.7734, 106.1433



# Rectangle

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



76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660



73.4610, 69.7734, 58.9310



57.3684, 69.7734, 72.7693



59.6528, 69.7734, 96.0156

# Sweetspot

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



76.1538, 69.7764, 79.2674



88.8543, 90.0207, 99.3987



74.0548, 68.1478, 103.8585



18.8800, 19.0459, 21.0609



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.



76.1538, 69.7764, 79.2674



72.9593, 64.7434, 74.0226



75.1754, 71.6910, 67.0061



18.2892, 18.0990, 20.1399



22.6939, 11.5668, 7.0384



2.2604, 1.1465, 0.9526



# Inverse Universe

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



76.1538, 69.7764, 79.2674



72.9593, 64.7434, 74.0226



76.8448, 87.8409, 107.5126



18.2892, 18.0990, 20.1399



22.6939, 11.5668, 7.0384



2.2604, 1.1465, 0.9526



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

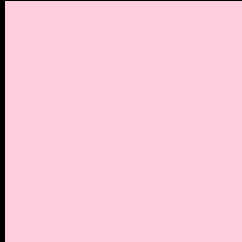
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

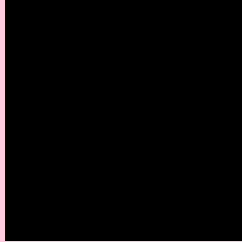
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660.



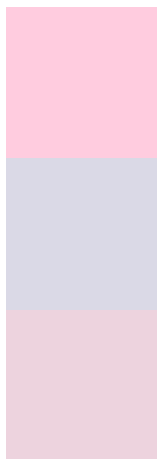
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.1521, 69.7734,

79.2660.

# 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

76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660

### Protanopia

68.0092, 70.2443, 84.8369

### Deuteranopia

71.4041, 69.8670, 78.8295



## Tritanopia

75.7511, 69.6130, 77.1543

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660

## Protanomaly

70.3636, 69.6219, 82.4029

## Deuteranomaly

73.0489, 69.6188, 78.6949

## Tritanomaly

75.8840, 69.6662, 77.8540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660

## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407

## Achromatomaly

71.0895, 71.1984, 79.1031

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660 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, 223) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 204, 223)  
}
```

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, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 204, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660 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, 223) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 204, 223) }
```

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, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 204, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 204, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 204,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 76.1521, 69.7734, 79.2660 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, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
204, 223) }
```

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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