

# Converting Colors

XYZ(122.2961, 91.1827,  
61.7390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(122.2961, 91.1827, 61.7390)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(70.6056, 64.5901,  
59.1979)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC4C1
RGB	255, 196, 193
RGB Percent	100%, 77%, 76%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2313, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.24, 0.00
HSL	3°, 100%, 88%
HSV	3°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979
YIQ	213.2990, 36.1270, 11.5750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

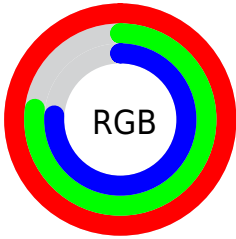
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 196, 193
Decimal	16762049
CIE Lab	84.27, 20.62, 9.65
CIE LCh	84, 22.770, 25.071
Yxy	64.5901, 0.3632, 0.3323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294952129 (0xFFFFC4C1)
YUV	213.2990, -10.0074, 36.5718
Hunter-Lab	80.3680, 16.1735, 12.5854

# Details

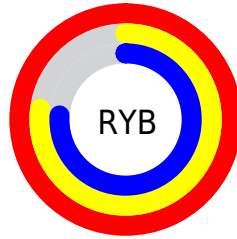
The XYZ color **70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **74.8516, 88.1755, 107.6822**, and the grayscale version is **63.4953, 66.8020, 72.7474**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.4642, 98.3501, 103.6799**, and **37.4326, 33.1098, 29.2289** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9650, 53.4756, 43.8059**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.6248, 77.6767, 77.4706**.

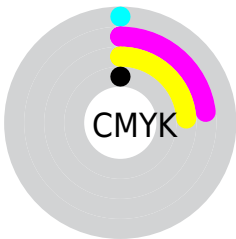
# Distribution



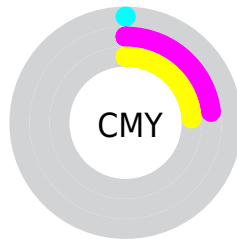
- Red (100%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (24%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979 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 70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.6056, 64.5901,  
59.1979

 70.6056, 64.5901,  
59.1979

451.9068,  
441.3175, 439.3572

 52.3018, 47.1288,  
42.3514


 119.0935,  
111.4603, 105.1972

 37.4709, 33.1375,  
29.0489


150.0084,  
141.6381, 135.1870

 25.7477, 22.2318,  
18.8719


185.8576,  
176.8234, 170.3951

 16.7666, 14.0273,  
11.4019

227.0065,  
217.4006, 211.2399

 10.1625, 8.1397,  
6.2203

273.8206,  
263.7543, 258.1399

 5.5699, 4.1844,  
2.9085

326.6651,

 2.6235, 1.7773,

316.2687, 311.5138

1.0481

385.9054,  
375.3283, 371.7801

■ 0.9580, 0.4729,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.6056, 64.5901,  
59.1979

■ 70.6056, 64.5901,  
59.1979

■ 62.9650, 53.4756,  
43.8059

■ 79.6248, 77.6767,  
77.4706

■ 56.6308, 44.2294,  
31.1441

■ 90.0811, 92.8152,  
98.7564

■ 51.5312, 36.7517,  
21.0541

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 47.5855, 30.9295,  
13.3598

■ 44.7035, 26.6371,  
7.8629

■ 42.7817, 23.7306,  
4.3332

■ 41.6956, 22.0389,  
2.4899

■ 41.3759, 21.5317,  
1.9753

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.5740, 64.5901, 72.7426



70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979



67.1157, 64.5901, 49.9170

# Triad

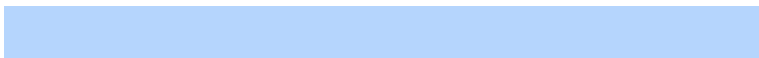
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979



53.7748, 64.5901, 55.5869



60.5610, 64.5901, 101.8044

# Complementary

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



70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979



74.8516, 88.1755, 107.6822

# 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.



56.0014, 64.5901, 95.6583



70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979



52.2226, 64.5901, 67.9668

# Square

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



70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979



57.3707, 64.5901, 48.0411



53.0151, 64.5901, 82.7716



65.5948, 64.5901, 98.6196



# Rectangle

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



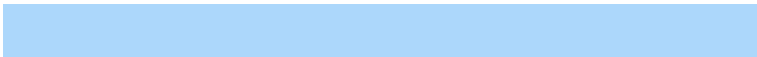
70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979



63.9247, 64.5901, 46.7498



53.0151, 64.5901, 82.7716



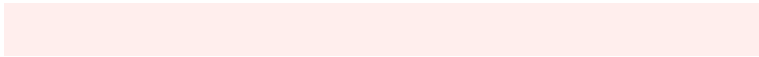
58.9250, 64.5901, 100.7393

# Sweetspot

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



70.6071, 64.5930, 59.1992



87.1269, 88.5411, 92.7338



78.0293, 66.4882, 101.5938



18.5099, 18.7504, 19.5659



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.



70.6071, 64.5930, 59.1992



66.8581, 59.1432, 51.6349



78.0805, 79.5397, 61.6903



18.0800, 18.1281, 18.6905



21.6494, 11.3100, 1.0420



2.1317, 1.1487, 0.1094



# Inverse Universe

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



74.8516, 88.1755, 107.6822



71.7451, 86.3044, 107.4848



66.1465, 70.7652, 104.7805



18.4750, 20.3216, 23.1987



26.1556, 37.2207, 55.2404



2.5690, 3.6687, 5.3860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

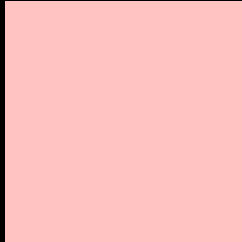
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

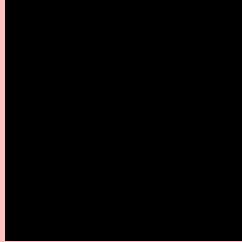
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979.



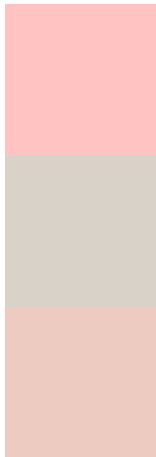
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.6056, 64.5901,



# 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

70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979

### Protanopia

62.0872, 65.0150, 63.9204

### Deuteranopia

66.1303, 64.6948, 58.8711



## Tritanopia

72.0404, 64.4470, 68.9642

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979

## Protanomaly

64.8644, 64.6828, 61.8896

## Deuteranomaly

67.4769, 64.3474, 58.7330

## Tritanomaly

71.5346, 64.6020, 65.1991

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979

## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607

## Achromatomaly

65.4483, 65.5759, 67.6004

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979 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, 196, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 196, 193)  
}
```

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, 196, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 196, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979 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, 196, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 196, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 196, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 196, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 196, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 196,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.6056, 64.5901, 59.1979 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 196, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
196, 193) }
```

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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