

# Converting Colors

XYZ(132.0746, 92.9638,  
68.0308)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(132.0746, 92.9638, 68.0308)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.6980, 60.7374,  
65.1768)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBACC
RGB	255, 186, 204
RGB Percent	100%, 73%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2706, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	344°, 100%, 86%
HSV	344°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768
YIQ	208.6830, 35.3460, 20.2260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

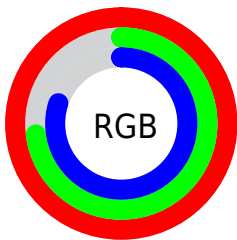
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 186, 204
Decimal	16759500
CIE Lab	82.24, 27.45, 0.82
CIE LCh	82, 27.458, 1.711
Yxy	60.7374, 0.3563, 0.3105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294949580 (0xFFFFBACC)
YUV	208.6830, -2.3087, 40.6200
Hunter-Lab	77.9342, 23.2510, 4.9694

# Details

The XYZ color **69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **71.2979, 88.0746, 93.3667**, and the grayscale version is **60.3975, 63.5429, 69.1982**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.3406, 92.5812, 107.6635**, and **36.7822, 30.5749, 32.8171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.6718, 50.0867, 52.3478**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.9593, 73.4200, 79.7689**.

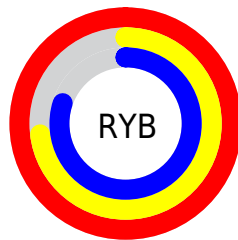
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (73%)

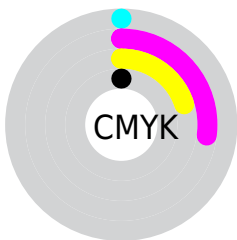
Blue (80%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (80%)

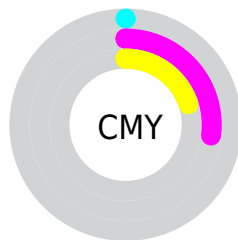


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)


Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768 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 69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 69.6980, 60.7374,  
65.1768

 69.6980, 60.7374,  
65.1768


448.7719,  
427.3105, 461.7506

 51.5591, 44.0133,  
47.1522


 117.8066,  
105.8986, 113.9197

 36.8766, 30.6809,  
32.8008


148.5070,  
135.1045, 145.4751

 25.2852, 20.3560,  
21.7040


184.1252,  
169.2398, 182.3778

 16.4195, 12.6541,  
13.4433

225.0267,  
208.6888, 225.0465

 9.9142, 7.1908,  
7.6002

271.5767,  
253.8360, 273.8995

 5.4040, 3.5817,  
3.7561

324.1407,

 2.5233, 1.4424,

305.0657, 329.3555

1.4925

383.0840,  
362.7624, 391.8331

■ 0.9070, 0.2477,  
0.2124

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.6980, 60.7374,  
65.1768

■ 69.6980, 60.7374,  
65.1768

■ 62.6718, 50.0867,  
52.3478

■ 77.9593, 73.4200,  
79.7689

■ 56.8156, 41.3540,  
41.2101

■ 87.5078, 88.2246,  
96.1847

■ 52.0650, 34.4264,  
31.6919

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 48.3471, 29.1761,  
23.7150

■ 45.5799, 25.4579,  
17.1939

■ 43.6684, 23.1018,  
12.0341

■ 42.4931, 21.8916,  
8.1268

■ 42.2385, 21.6594,  
7.1879

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.1939, 60.7374, 82.5765



69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768



67.8198, 60.7374, 50.6260

# Triad

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



69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768



52.0248, 60.7374, 42.3710



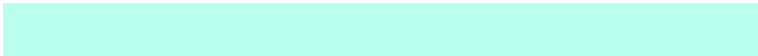
52.5686, 60.7374, 98.6906

# Complementary

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



69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768



71.2979, 88.0746, 93.3667

# 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.



48.6925, 60.7374, 84.5208



69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768



48.3937, 60.7374, 52.0310

# Square

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



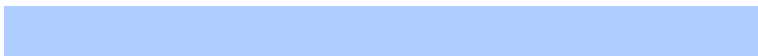
69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768



57.3943, 60.7374, 38.9117



47.2154, 60.7374, 67.0979



58.0651, 60.7374, 103.7729



# Rectangle

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



69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768



64.9712, 60.7374, 43.9636



47.2154, 60.7374, 67.0979



51.0462, 60.7374, 94.7265

# Sweetspot

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



69.6994, 60.7401, 65.1780



86.5503, 86.7344, 94.5561



70.4024, 60.2764, 102.5316



18.2038, 18.0648, 19.6905



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.



69.6994, 60.7401, 65.1780



66.0749, 55.2266, 58.6195



71.2487, 67.0956, 55.6533



18.2038, 18.0648, 19.6905



22.1220, 11.3381, 4.0269



2.1964, 1.1209, 0.6158



# Inverse Universe

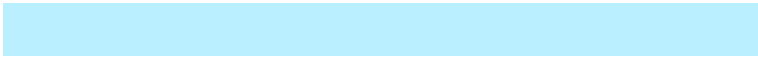
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69.6994, 60.7401, 65.1780



66.0749, 55.2266, 58.6195



69.1388, 79.3352, 106.2770



18.2038, 18.0648, 19.6905



22.1220, 11.3381, 4.0269

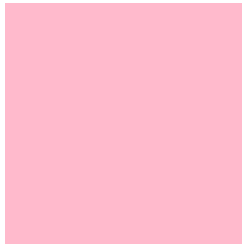


2.1964, 1.1209, 0.6158



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

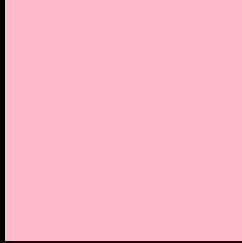
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768 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 69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6980, 60.7374,

65.1768.

# 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

69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768

### Protanopia

59.1841, 61.1626, 72.3046

### Deuteranopia

62.2188, 60.8212, 64.3375



## Tritanopia

69.5529, 61.0177, 63.3701

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768

## Protanomaly

62.3396, 60.4329, 69.3518

## Deuteranomaly

64.9963, 60.8999, 64.8291

## Tritanomaly

69.6710, 61.0649, 63.9918

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

63.5132, 62.4470, 67.7375

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768 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, 186, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 186, 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, 186, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 186, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768 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, 186, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 186, 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, 186, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 186, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.6980, 60.7374, 65.1768 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 186, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
186, 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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