

# Converting Colors

XYZ(148.0694, 101.5485,  
83.0814)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(148.0694, 101.5485, 83.0814)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(72.8138, 62.6627,  
79.4916)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBCE1
RGB	255, 188, 225
RGB Percent	100%, 74%, 88%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2627, 0.1176
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.12, 0.00
HSL	327°, 100%, 87%
HSV	327°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916
YIQ	212.2510, 28.0550, 25.7110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

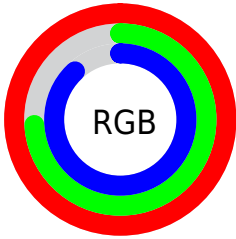
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 188, 225
Decimal	16760033
CIE Lab	83.26, 29.64, -8.94
CIE LCh	83, 30.959, 343.212
Yxy	62.6627, 0.3387, 0.2915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950113 (0xFFFFBCE1)
YUV	212.2510, 6.2853, 37.4909
Hunter-Lab	79.1598, 25.6606, -4.1267

# Details

The XYZ color **72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **69.1561, 87.2744, 79.5337**, and the grayscale version is **62.6940, 65.9590, 71.8294**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.9424, 93.7848, 107.8641**, and **38.8068, 31.8228, 42.1273** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.3340, 52.1131, 69.9019**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3632, 75.1841, 89.9534**.

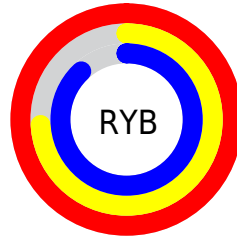
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (74%)

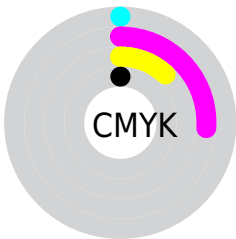
Blue (88%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (88%)

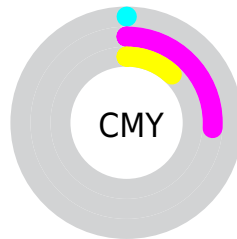


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916 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 72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72.8138, 62.6627,  
79.4916

72.8138, 62.6627,  
79.4916

459.4830,  
434.3443, 512.8794

54.1116, 45.5684,  
58.7764

122.2174,  
108.6827, 134.4556

38.9219, 31.9054,  
42.0143

153.6495,  
138.3773, 169.5415

26.8794, 21.2892,  
28.7868

190.0555,  
173.0407, 210.2548

17.6188, 13.3356,  
18.6754

231.8009,  
213.0573, 257.0138

10.7747, 7.6600,  
11.2616

279.2510,  
258.8116, 310.2373

5.9817, 3.8782,  
6.1267

332.7711,

2.8745, 1.6057,

310.6879, 370.3436

2.8522

392.7267,  
369.0707, 437.7515

■ 1.0878, 0.3614,  
1.0197

■ 0.0148, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.8138, 62.6627,  
79.4916

■ 72.8138, 62.6627,  
79.4916

■ 66.3340, 52.1131,  
69.9019

■ 80.3632, 75.1841,  
89.9534

■ 60.8667, 43.4251,  
61.1530

■ 89.0265, 89.7639,  
101.3093

■ 56.3558, 36.4901,  
53.2167

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.7381, 31.1845,  
46.0612

■ 49.9419, 27.3688,  
39.6517

■ 47.8836, 24.8794,  
33.9491

■ 46.4596, 23.5129,  
28.9069

■ 46.0340, 23.1776,  
27.1747

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.8571, 62.6627, 98.9287



72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916



73.0527, 62.6627, 60.1113

# Triad

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



72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916



56.6526, 62.6627, 38.1580



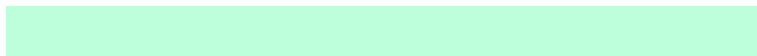
50.6246, 62.6627, 96.8509

# Complementary

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



72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916



69.1561, 87.2744, 79.5337

# 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.



47.8385, 62.6627, 77.0466



72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916



51.1381, 62.6627, 44.6448

# Square

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



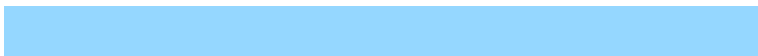
72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916



63.3717, 62.6627, 38.5653



48.0191, 62.6627, 58.0839



55.9024, 62.6627, 110.1709



# Rectangle

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



72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916



71.0436, 62.6627, 49.8912



48.0191, 62.6627, 58.0839



49.3840, 62.6627, 90.5859

# Sweetspot

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



72.8153, 62.6654, 79.4929



87.4478, 87.0934, 99.2821



64.6607, 57.9464, 102.3845



18.4292, 18.1550, 20.8774



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.



72.8153, 62.6654, 79.4929



68.9757, 56.3869, 73.8946



68.7914, 61.0558, 58.3033



18.4292, 18.1550, 20.8774



24.1301, 12.1413, 14.6017



2.4045, 1.2042, 1.7117



# Inverse Universe

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



72.8153, 62.6654, 79.4929



68.9757, 56.3869, 73.8946



73.8397, 89.1478, 104.1974



18.4292, 18.1550, 20.8774



24.1301, 12.1413, 14.6017

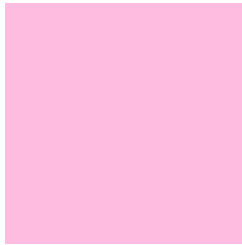


2.4045, 1.2042, 1.7117



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

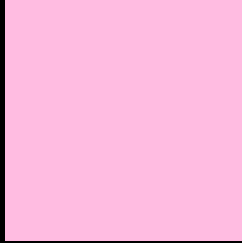
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

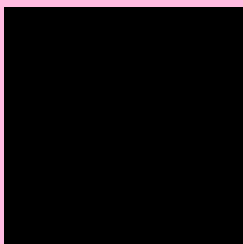
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.8138, 62.6627,

79.4916.

# 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

72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916

### Protanopia

61.8402, 62.8953, 88.2375

### Deuteranopia

64.1241, 62.8871, 77.8660



## Tritanopia

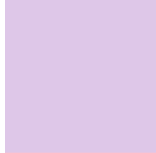
70.2794, 62.6005, 66.7715

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916



## Protanomaly

65.1131, 62.2026, 84.9184



## Deuteranomaly

66.8898, 62.5839, 78.3665



## Tritanomaly

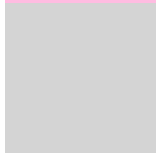
71.2967, 62.7018, 71.2957

# Monochromacy



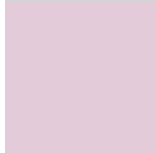
## Original Color

72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916



## Achromatopsia

62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970



## Achromatomaly

65.8752, 64.2156, 74.5685

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916 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, 188, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 188, 225)  
}
```

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, 188, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 188, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916 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, 188, 225) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 188, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 188, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 188, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 188, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 188,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.8138, 62.6627, 79.4916 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 188, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
188, 225) }
```

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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