

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.7337, 62.2918, 70.2212)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.7337, 62.2918, 70.2212)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.8339, 62.4359,  
70.0514)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F6C1D3
RGB	246, 193, 211
RGB Percent	96%, 76%, 83%
CMY	0.0353, 0.2431, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.14, 0.04
HSL	340°, 75%, 86%
HSV	340°, 22%, 96%
XYZ	68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514
YIQ	210.8990, 25.8100, 16.8340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

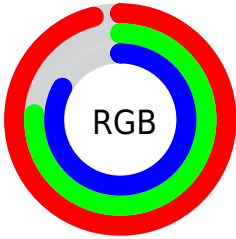
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	246, 193, 211
Decimal	16171475
CIE Lab	83.14, 21.66, -1.72
CIE LCh	83, 21.732, 355.468
Yxy	62.4359, 0.3419, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294361555 (0xFFFF6C1D3)
YUV	210.8990, 0.0498, 30.7836
Hunter-Lab	79.0164, 17.2188, 2.7484

# Details

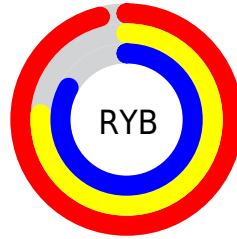
The XYZ color **68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **68.9542, 82.8521, 85.7606**, and the grayscale version is **61.8394, 65.0599, 70.8502**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.4756, 96.8512, 108.3752**, and **36.3047, 31.7184, 36.1071** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.9066, 51.6774, 58.1963**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.8751, 75.0914, 83.2950**.

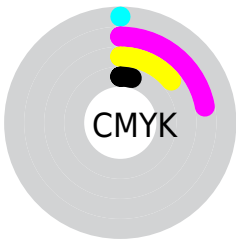
# Distribution



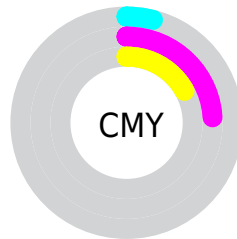
- Red (96%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514 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 68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.8339, 62.4359,  
70.0514

 68.8339, 62.4359,  
70.0514


445.7755,  
433.5193, 479.5245

 50.8526, 45.3850,  
51.0914


 116.5797,  
108.3553, 120.9639

 36.3119, 31.7608,  
35.9041


147.0749,  
137.9926, 153.7534

 24.8464, 21.1789,  
24.0710

182.4720,  
172.5941, 191.9898

 16.0908, 13.2548,  
15.1736

223.1366,  
212.5443, 236.0917

 9.6797, 7.6042,  
8.7934

269.4338,  
258.2275, 286.4775

 5.2477, 3.8428,  
4.5117

321.7292,

 2.4296, 1.5860,

310.0281, 343.5659

1.9100

380.3879,  
368.3306, 407.7754

■ 0.8599, 0.3481,  
0.4991

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.8339, 62.4359,  
70.0514

■ 68.8339, 62.4359,  
70.0514

■ 61.9066, 51.6774,  
58.1963

■ 76.8751, 75.0914,  
83.2950

■ 56.0372, 42.7155,  
47.6788

■ 86.0724, 89.7210,  
97.9676

■ 51.1725, 35.4536,  
38.4504

■ 91.8164, 98.3330,  
108.7487

■ 47.2526, 29.7823,  
30.4581

■ 44.2106, 25.5795,  
23.6447

■ 41.9704, 22.7049,  
17.9474

■ 40.4415, 20.9904,  
13.2965

■ 39.5884, 20.2258,  
10.1096

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.1186, 62.4359, 83.7647



68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514



67.8982, 62.4359, 57.4310

# Triad

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



68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514



55.5349, 62.4359, 47.1572



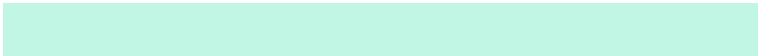
54.3579, 62.4359, 91.6576

# Complementary

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



68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514



68.9542, 82.8521, 85.7606

# 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.



51.5393, 62.4359, 79.7523



68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514



52.1932, 62.4359, 54.3179

# Square

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



68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514



60.0617, 62.4359, 45.2720



50.7681, 62.4359, 65.9539



58.6310, 62.4359, 97.2438



# Rectangle

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



68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514



65.9218, 62.4359, 51.1232



50.7681, 62.4359, 65.9539



53.2179, 62.4359, 88.1913

# Sweetspot

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



68.8357, 62.4387, 70.0527



88.7773, 89.9899, 98.9932



67.5275, 61.2010, 95.4435



18.8619, 19.0386, 20.9652



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.



68.8357, 62.4387, 70.0527



71.1578, 62.2401, 70.0315



68.5089, 65.1959, 59.4287



16.7313, 16.5754, 18.3317



21.1893, 10.8191, 5.7050



1.9085, 0.9694, 0.7444



# Inverse Universe

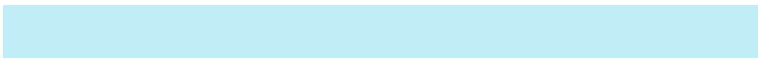
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.8357, 62.4387, 70.0527



71.1578, 62.2401, 70.0315



69.2181, 79.1713, 98.8230



16.7313, 16.5754, 18.3317



21.1893, 10.8191, 5.7050

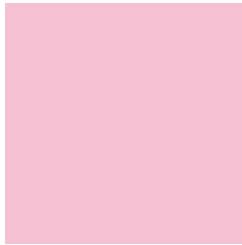


1.9085, 0.9694, 0.7444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

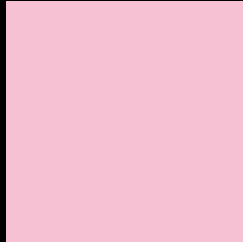
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514 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 68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.8339, 62.4359,



# 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

68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514

### Protanopia

60.8699, 62.6670, 75.9056

### Deuteranopia

63.8835, 62.5952, 69.6878



## Tritanopia

68.4612, 62.2868, 68.0888

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514

## Protanomaly

63.4055, 62.2608, 73.6414

## Deuteranomaly

65.4312, 62.3649, 69.5618

## Tritanomaly

68.5846, 62.3362, 68.7389

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514

## Achromatopsia

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Achromatomaly

64.0912, 63.7362, 70.5524

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514 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(246, 193, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 193, 211)  
}
```

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(246, 193, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 193, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514 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(246, 193, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 193, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 193, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 193, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 193, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 193,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.8339, 62.4359, 70.0514 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 193, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
193, 211) }
```

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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