

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.0147, 60.1963, 68.9034)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.0147, 60.1963, 68.9034)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.0133, 60.1941,  
68.9013)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB8D2
RGB	255, 184, 210
RGB Percent	100%, 72%, 82%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2784, 0.1765
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	338°, 100%, 86%
HSV	338°, 28%, 100%
XYZ	70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013
YIQ	208.1930, 33.9700, 23.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

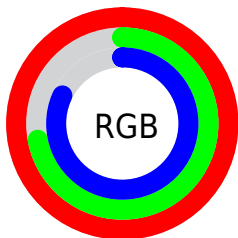
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 184, 210
Decimal	16758994
CIE Lab	81.94, 29.39, -2.84
CIE LCh	82, 29.528, 354.485
Yxy	60.1941, 0.3516, 0.3023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294949074 (0xFFFFB8D2)
YUV	208.1930, 0.8909, 41.0497
Hunter-Lab	77.5849, 25.3066, 1.6553

# Details

The XYZ color **70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.6722, 87.3685, 87.3241**, and the grayscale version is **60.0597, 63.1874, 68.8111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.4501, 90.8002, 107.3667**, and **37.0093, 30.2359, 35.3380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.2728, 49.7745, 57.2164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.9149, 72.6097, 81.9782**.

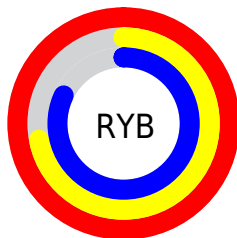
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (72%)

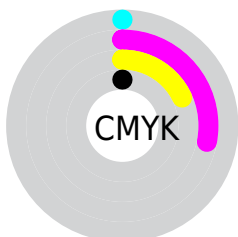
Blue (82%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (82%)

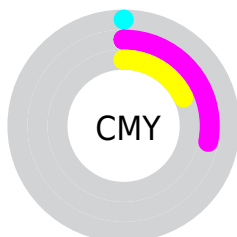


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)


Yellow (18%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013 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 70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.0133, 60.1941,  
68.9013

 70.0133, 60.1941,  
68.9013

449.8624,  
425.3128, 475.3673

 51.8170, 43.5751,  
50.1601


 118.2539,  
105.1112, 119.3070

 37.0829, 30.3366,  
35.1685

149.0289,  
134.1781, 151.8085

 25.4457, 20.0942,  
23.5081


184.7275,  
168.1630, 189.7339

 16.5399, 12.4636,  
14.7603


225.7151,  
207.4505, 233.5016

 10.0003, 7.0602,  
8.5066

272.3571,  
252.4248, 283.5303

 5.4614, 3.4998,  
4.3284

325.0187,

 2.5580, 1.3979,

303.4703, 340.2384

1.8072

384.0653,  
360.9716, 404.0446

■ 0.9246, 0.2152,  
0.4327

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.0133, 60.1941,  
68.9013

■ 70.0133, 60.1941,  
68.9013

■ 63.2728, 49.7745,  
57.2164

■ 77.9149, 72.6097,  
81.9782

■ 57.6317, 41.2381,  
46.8710

■ 87.0263, 87.1107,  
96.4895

■ 53.0289, 34.4726,  
37.8146

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.3956, 29.3507,  
29.9914

■ 46.6537, 25.7276,  
23.3410

■ 44.7121, 23.4331,  
17.7962

■ 43.4509, 22.2400,  
13.2779

■ 43.2322, 22.0569,  
12.4210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.5511, 60.1941, 87.6113



70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013



68.8482, 60.1941, 52.2994

# Triad

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



70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013



52.3800, 60.1941, 38.9668



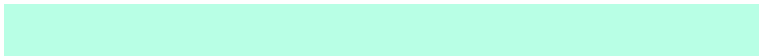
50.5183, 60.1941, 97.6983

# Complementary

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



70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013



69.6722, 87.3685, 87.3241

# 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.



46.9680, 60.1941, 80.8482



70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013



47.9868, 60.1941, 47.5285

# Square

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



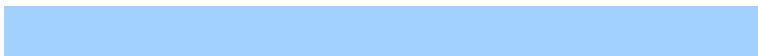
70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013



58.3742, 60.1941, 36.9297



46.0759, 60.1941, 62.2920



56.0667, 60.1941, 106.0652



# Rectangle

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



70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013



66.2119, 60.1941, 44.2807



46.0759, 60.1941, 62.2920



49.0682, 60.1941, 92.7053

# Sweetspot

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



70.0148, 60.1968, 68.9025



86.8714, 86.8629, 96.2469



67.4950, 58.1565, 102.2757



18.2843, 18.0970, 20.1142



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.



70.0148, 60.1968, 68.9025



66.3953, 54.5775, 62.7028



69.0669, 63.0699, 53.8843



18.2843, 18.0970, 20.1142



22.6552, 11.5514, 6.8346



2.2562, 1.1449, 0.9308



# Inverse Universe

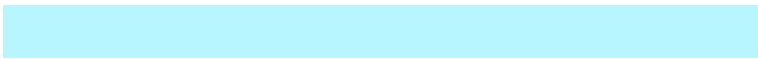
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.0148, 60.1968, 68.9025



66.3953, 54.5775, 62.7028



70.6329, 83.0396, 106.9132



18.2843, 18.0970, 20.1142



22.6552, 11.5514, 6.8346



2.2562, 1.1449, 0.9308



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

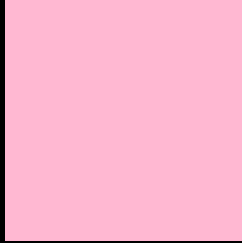
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

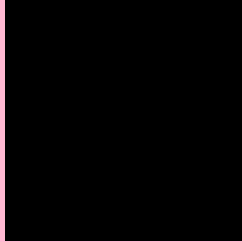
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.0133, 60.1941,



# 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

70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013

### Protanopia

59.0357, 60.6288, 76.9976

### Deuteranopia

61.5808, 60.4228, 67.4486



## Tritanopia

68.8573, 60.3588, 62.6648

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013

## Protanomaly

62.3885, 60.0192, 73.9423

## Deuteranomaly

64.3868, 60.1864, 67.8981

## Tritanomaly

69.1211, 60.1284, 65.0896

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013

## Achromatopsia

59.9535, 63.0757, 68.6895

## Achromatomaly

62.9834, 61.4578, 68.8646

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013 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, 184, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 184, 210)  
}
```

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, 184, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 184, 210) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013 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, 184, 210) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 184, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 184, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 184, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 184, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 184,  
210) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.0133, 60.1941, 68.9013 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 184, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
184, 210) }
```

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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