

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.0159, 68.4456, 77.4175)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.0159, 68.4456, 77.4175)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.9797, 68.4304,  
77.2302)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EBD1DC
RGB	235, 209, 220
RGB Percent	92%, 82%, 86%
CMY	0.0784, 0.1804, 0.1372
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.06, 0.08
HSL	335°, 39%, 87%
HSV	335°, 11%, 92%
XYZ	69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302
YIQ	218.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

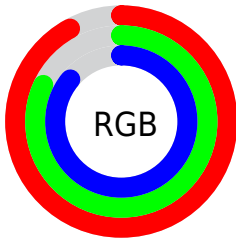
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	235, 209, 220
Decimal	15454684
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.22, 10.88, -2.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	86, 11.086, 348.975
Yxy	68.4304, 0.3245, 0.3173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293644764 (0xFFEBD1DC)
YUV	218.0280, 0.9722, 14.8844
Hunter-Lab	82.7227, 6.2384, 2.5525

# Details

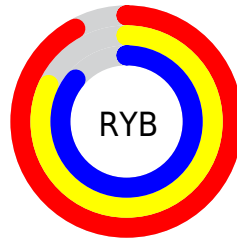
The XYZ color **69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.4600, 78.3556, 81.9881**, and the grayscale version is **66.6492, 70.1202, 76.3609**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.1033, 35.7430, 40.5408** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9106, 57.0499, 66.3701**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.0488, 81.5760, 89.1440**.

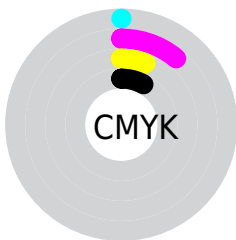
# Distribution



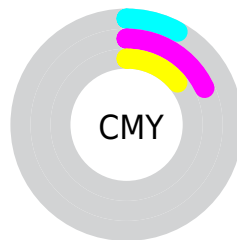
- Red (92%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302 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 69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.9797, 68.4304,  
77.2302

69.9797, 68.4304,  
77.2302

449.7462,  
455.0194, 505.0070

51.7895, 50.2480,  
56.9291

118.2062,  
116.9676, 131.2404

37.0609, 35.6105,  
40.5394

148.9733,  
148.0913, 165.7865

25.4286, 24.1335,  
27.6424

184.6634,  
184.2974, 205.9182

16.5271, 15.4327,  
17.8195

225.6418,  
225.9704, 252.0538

9.9911, 9.1236,  
10.6524

272.2739,  
273.4947, 304.6120

5.4553, 4.8219,  
5.7224

324.9252,

2.5543, 2.1431,

327.2547, 364.0112

2.6110

383.9608,  
387.6348, 430.6700

■ 0.9227, 0.6887,  
0.8981

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.9797, 68.4304,  
77.2302

■ 69.9797, 68.4304,  
77.2302

■ 62.9106, 57.0499,  
66.3701

■ 78.0488, 81.5760,  
89.1440

■ 56.7951, 47.3499,  
56.5289

■ 86.8286, 95.9053,  
102.0289

■ 51.5918, 39.2523,  
47.6760

■ 88.0714, 96.4024,  
108.5734

■ 47.2538, 32.6694,  
39.7773

■ 43.7298, 27.5048,  
32.7968

■ 40.9629, 23.6508,  
26.6954

■ 38.8879, 20.9844,  
21.4304

■ 37.4277, 19.3581,  
16.9541

■ 36.5328, 18.5710,  
13.5646

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.8155, 68.4304, 84.1239



69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302



69.7949, 68.4304, 70.0302

# Triad

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



69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302



63.4578, 68.4304, 61.9885



61.8716, 68.4304, 85.6275

# Complementary

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



69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302



69.4600, 78.3556, 81.9881

# 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.



60.5081, 68.4304, 79.1749



69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302



61.4072, 68.4304, 65.6562

# Square

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



69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302



65.9844, 68.4304, 61.5432



60.3404, 68.4304, 71.8526



64.1068, 68.4304, 89.1790



# Rectangle

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



69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302



68.9327, 68.4304, 66.0109



60.3404, 68.4304, 71.8526



61.2987, 68.4304, 83.7070

# Sweetspot

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



69.9816, 68.4334, 77.2317



91.9553, 94.9347, 104.4026



68.4562, 67.4071, 88.0011



19.5092, 20.0374, 22.0934



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.



69.9816, 68.4334, 77.2317



82.4432, 79.4716, 90.2538



69.0000, 68.7248, 69.9537



15.3298, 15.1598, 17.0222



20.3926, 10.3597, 7.8689



1.6485, 0.8323, 0.8662



# Inverse Universe

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



69.9816, 68.4334, 77.2317



82.4432, 79.4716, 90.2538



70.5065, 77.9842, 89.9346



15.3298, 15.1598, 17.0222



20.3926, 10.3597, 7.8689

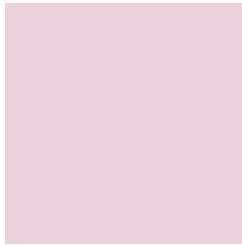


1.6485, 0.8323, 0.8662



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

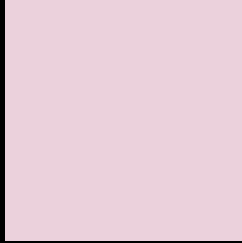
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

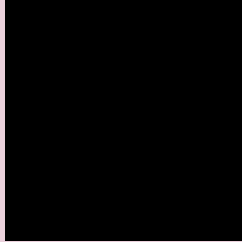
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302.



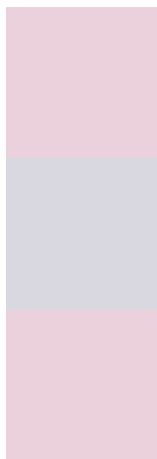
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.9797, 68.4304,



# 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

69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302

### Protanopia

66.2350, 68.6803, 79.5777

### Deuteranopia

69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302



## Tritanopia

70.7386, 68.3809, 80.7047

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302

## Protanomaly

67.7195, 68.7097, 78.8003

## Deuteranomaly

69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302

## Tritanomaly

70.4672, 68.2723, 79.2759

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302

## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

## Achromatomaly

67.8271, 69.5626, 76.8699

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302 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(235, 209, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 209, 220)  
}
```

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(235, 209, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 209, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302 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(235, 209, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 209, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 209, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 209, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 209, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 209,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.9797, 68.4304, 77.2302 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 209, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235,  
209, 220) }
```

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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