

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.2289, 59.6020, 85.1503)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.2289, 59.6020, 85.1503)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.3529, 59.7066,  
84.9073)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8B7E9
RGB	248, 183, 233
RGB Percent	97%, 72%, 91%
CMY	0.0274, 0.2823, 0.0863
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.06, 0.03
HSL	314°, 82%, 85%
HSV	314°, 26%, 97%
XYZ	70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073
YIQ	208.1350, 22.6900, 29.3300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

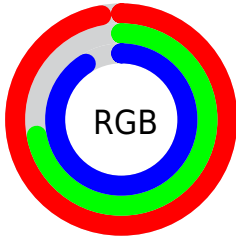
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 183, 233
Decimal	16300009
CIE Lab	81.68, 31.26, -15.68
CIE LCh	82, 34.973, 333.369
Yxy	59.7066, 0.3273, 0.2777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294490089 (0xFFFF8B7E9)
YUV	208.1350, 12.2584, 34.9616
Hunter-Lab	77.2700, 27.2983, -11.0611

# Details

The XYZ color **70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **63.2914, 81.2812, 65.7827**, and the grayscale version is **59.9560, 63.0783, 68.6923**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688**, and **37.2719, 29.9512, 45.4117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.8773, 50.0420, 79.1137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.7598, 71.1895, 91.1436**.

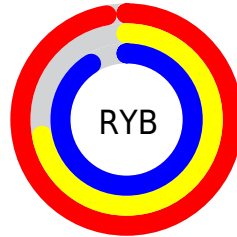
# Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (72%)

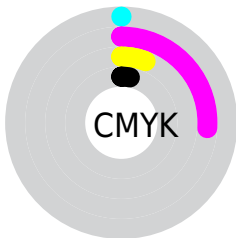
Blue (91%)



Red (97%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (91%)

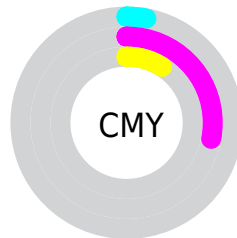


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)

Magenta (28%)


Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073 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 70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.3529, 59.7066,  
84.9073

 70.3529, 59.7066,  
84.9073


451.0352,  
423.5155, 531.4579

 52.0949, 43.1822,  
63.2151


 118.7354,  
104.4039, 142.1167

 37.3053, 30.0281,  
45.5731


149.5906,  
133.3457, 178.4709

 25.6187, 19.8599,  
31.5629

185.3757,  
167.1953, 220.5495

 16.6698, 12.2933,  
20.7658

226.4559,  
206.3372, 268.7711

 10.0932, 6.9437,  
12.7633

273.1966,  
251.1557, 323.5542

 5.5235, 3.4269,  
7.1370

325.9631,

 2.5955, 1.3585,

302.0354, 385.3173

3.4682

385.1209,  
359.3605, 454.4790

0.9436, 0.1858,  
1.3384

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0929

70.3529, 59.7066,  
84.9073

70.3529, 59.7066,  
84.9073

64.8773, 50.0420,  
79.1137

76.7598, 71.1895,  
91.1436

60.2801, 42.0930,  
73.7418

84.1367, 84.5706,  
97.8346

56.5113, 35.7590,  
68.7745

91.7542, 98.3896,  
104.7390

53.5133, 30.9256,  
64.1912

92.5219, 98.6967,  
108.7817

■ 51.2212, 27.4632,  
59.9692

■ 49.5591, 25.2202,  
56.0817

■ 48.4325, 24.0083,  
52.4959

■ 48.0901, 23.7080,  
51.1964

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.8886, 59.7066, 105.0405



70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073



72.0699, 59.7066, 62.6592

# Triad

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



70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073



55.9223, 59.7066, 32.3814



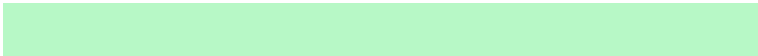
45.7391, 59.7066, 89.9286

# Complementary

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



70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073



63.2914, 81.2812, 65.7827

# 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.



43.7701, 59.7066, 67.4195



70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073



49.3209, 59.7066, 36.7128

# Square

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



70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073



63.3274, 59.7066, 35.1106



45.0232, 59.7066, 48.4932



50.6434, 59.7066, 108.3518



# Rectangle

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



70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073



70.7463, 59.7066, 50.2324



45.0232, 59.7066, 48.4932



44.7322, 59.7066, 82.4348

# Sweetspot

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



70.3547, 59.7093, 84.9086



88.1351, 87.3683, 102.9012



56.9272, 52.5289, 95.9468



18.6028, 18.2244, 21.7913



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.



70.3547, 59.7093, 84.9086



72.0060, 58.3912, 87.4096



66.2388, 58.0629, 63.2345



17.8116, 17.4520, 20.8637



26.0343, 12.8295, 27.9529



2.4514, 1.2043, 2.8006



# Inverse Universe

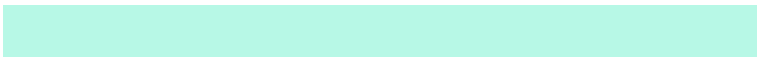
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.3547, 59.7093, 84.9086



72.0060, 58.3912, 87.4096



67.3225, 82.8936, 87.0102



17.8116, 17.4520, 20.8637



26.0343, 12.8295, 27.9529

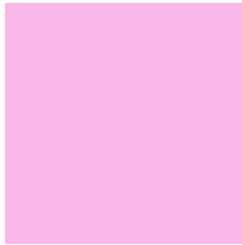


2.4514, 1.2043, 2.8006



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

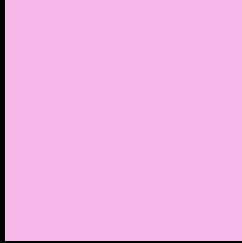
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073 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 70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.3529, 59.7066,



# 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

70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073

### Protanopia

59.6162, 59.8352, 94.7934

### Deuteranopia

61.0554, 59.8030, 83.1881



## Tritanopia

66.0709, 59.5113, 64.5044

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073



## Protanomaly

62.9005, 59.2306, 91.3365



## Deuteranomaly

64.2342, 59.7567, 83.7500



## Tritanomaly

67.3527, 59.3853, 71.5310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073



## Achromatopsia

59.9535, 63.0757, 68.6895



## Achromatomaly

63.3792, 61.5446, 74.1845

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073 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(248, 183, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 183, 233)  
}
```

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(248, 183, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 183, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073 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".

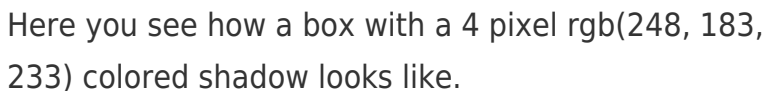
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(248, 183, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 183, 233) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 183, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 183, 233); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 183, 233); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 183, 233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.3529, 59.7066, 84.9073 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 183, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
183, 233) }
```

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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