

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.3380, 50.5761,  
100.6627)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.3380, 50.5761, 100.6627)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(70.3566, 50.6132,  
100.6689)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF97FF
RGB	255, 151, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 59%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4078, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 80%
HSV	300°, 41%, 100%
XYZ	70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689
YIQ	193.9520, 28.6000, 54.3920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

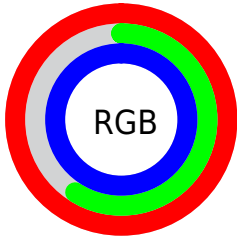
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 151, 255
Decimal	16750591
CIE Lab	76.44, 53.83, -35.45
CIE LCh	76, 64.458, 326.633
Yxy	50.6132, 0.3174, 0.2284
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294940671 (0xFFFF97FF)
YUV	193.9520, 30.0967, 53.5391
Hunter-Lab	71.1430, 52.0268, -34.0966

# Details

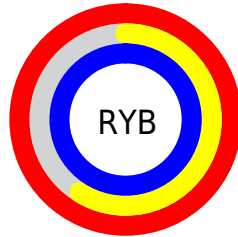
The XYZ color **70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **54.1100, 80.3344, 41.9348**, and the grayscale version is **51.0668, 53.7263, 58.5079**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.6028, 73.1056, 104.4176**, and **37.2327, 24.3624, 56.1661** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.6878, 43.2756, 99.4459**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.9147, 59.7294, 102.1882**.

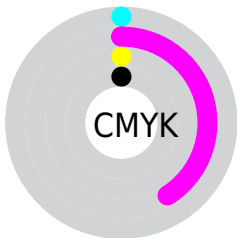
# Distribution



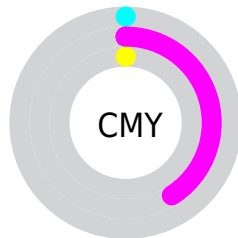
- Red (100%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689 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 70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 70.3566, 50.6132,  
100.6689


 70.3566, 50.6132,  
100.6689


451.0480,  
389.0591, 583.6001

 52.0979, 35.9009,  
76.2393


 118.7406, 91.0828,  
164.1360

 37.3077, 24.3576,  
56.1209

 149.5968,  
117.6088, 204.0105

 25.6206, 15.5991,  
39.8952


185.3827,  
148.8415, 249.8705

 16.6712, 9.2409,  
27.1437

226.4639,  
185.1653, 302.1344

 10.0942, 4.8987,  
17.4478

273.2057,  
226.9645, 361.2207

 5.5242, 2.1879,  
10.3889

325.9734,

 2.5959, 0.7134,

274.6237, 427.5481

5.5486

385.1324,  
328.5271, 501.5351

■ 0.9439, 0.0000,  
2.5083

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8446

■ 70.3566, 50.6132,  
100.6689

■ 70.3566, 50.6132,  
100.6689

■ 66.6878, 43.2756,  
99.4459

■ 74.9147, 59.7294,  
102.1882

■ 63.8477, 37.5955,  
98.4992

■ 80.4119, 70.7238,  
104.0206

■ 61.7727, 33.4454,  
97.8076

■ 86.8976, 83.6953,  
106.1825

■ 60.3886, 30.6771,  
97.3462

■ 94.4171, 98.7342,  
108.6890

■ 59.6065, 29.1131,  
97.0855

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.3487, 50.6132, 139.0854



70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689



75.3779, 50.6132, 59.1304

# Triad

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



70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689



49.4907, 50.6132, 11.6838



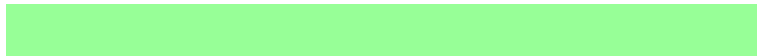
30.1097, 50.6132, 90.8425

# Complementary

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



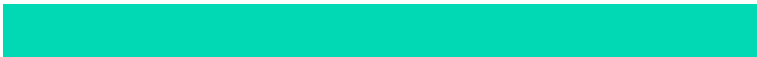
70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689



54.1100, 80.3344, 41.9348

# 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.



28.3617, 50.6132, 51.2745



70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689



38.3817, 50.6132, 14.3449

# Square

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



70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689



62.1230, 50.6132, 16.0062



31.1243, 50.6132, 25.9086



36.3746, 50.6132, 131.9317



# Rectangle

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



70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689



74.1216, 50.6132, 38.1012



31.1243, 50.6132, 25.9086



29.0253, 50.6132, 76.5478

# Sweetspot

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



70.3575, 50.6151, 100.6692



86.0533, 82.0066, 105.9011



41.8811, 35.9349, 99.3365



18.2287, 17.1724, 22.6038



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.



70.3575, 50.6151, 100.6692



67.2793, 44.4586, 99.6431



63.0874, 47.7070, 62.3850



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

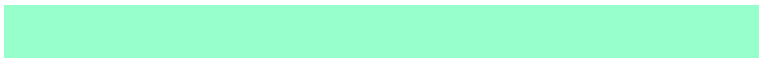
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.3575, 50.6151, 100.6692



67.2793, 44.4586, 99.6431



59.3034, 82.4118, 69.2832



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

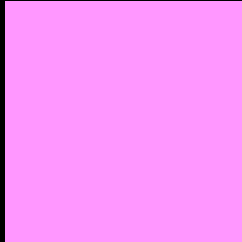
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

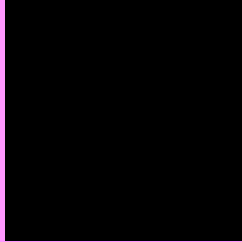
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.3566, 50.6132,

100.6689.

# 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

70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689

### Protanopia

51.9688, 51.0855, 101.7292

### Deuteranopia

52.3370, 51.0713, 96.7218



## Tritanopia

59.7131, 50.3452, 49.7504

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689



## Protanomaly

57.0055, 49.7715, 101.2101



## Deuteranomaly

57.2580, 49.6895, 97.8400



## Tritanomaly

63.0743, 50.1345, 65.3840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689



## Achromatopsia

51.2775, 53.9479, 58.7493



## Achromatomaly

56.6340, 51.3976, 71.9015

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689 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, 151, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 151, 255)  
}
```

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, 151, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 151, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689 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, 151, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 151, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 151, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 151, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 151, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 151,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.3566, 50.6132, 100.6689 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 151, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
151, 255) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor