

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.3494, 52.7044, 80.7798)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.3494, 52.7044, 80.7798)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.6097, 51.3709,  
80.4809)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9EE5
RGB	255, 158, 229
RGB Percent	100%, 62%, 90%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3804, 0.1020
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.10, 0.00
HSL	316°, 100%, 81%
HSV	316°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809
YIQ	195.0970, 35.0210, 42.6450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

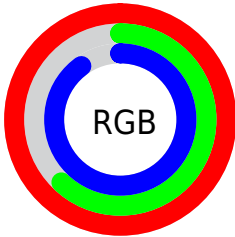
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 158, 229
Decimal	16752357
CIE Lab	76.90, 45.89, -20.65
CIE LCh	77, 50.323, 335.769
Yxy	51.3709, 0.3390, 0.2575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294942437 (0xFFFF9EE5)
YUV	195.0970, 16.7142, 52.5349
Hunter-Lab	71.6735, 42.9507, -16.4042

# Details

The XYZ color **67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **58.5141, 82.2507, 58.1423**, and the grayscale version is **51.8198, 54.5185, 59.3706**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.3366, 76.5731, 104.9955**, and **35.5191, 24.7881, 42.4477** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.7671, 43.1830, 74.2507**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3946, 61.3828, 87.2119**.

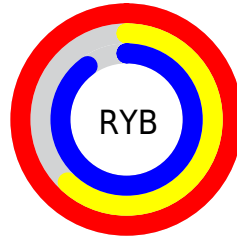
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (62%)

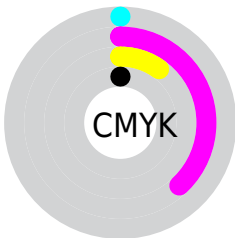
Blue (90%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (90%)

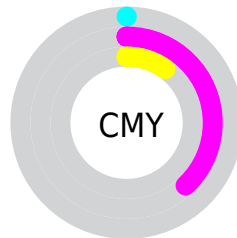


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (10%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809 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 67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 67.6097, 51.3709,  
80.4809


 67.6097, 51.3709,  
80.4809

441.5104,  
392.0031, 516.3015

 49.8528, 36.5039,  
59.5857

 114.8386, 92.2028,  
135.8591

 35.5138, 24.8236,  
42.6617

 145.0413,  
118.9364, 171.1792

 24.2273, 15.9457,  
29.2903


180.1233,  
150.3944, 212.1447

 15.6279, 9.4857,  
19.0531

220.4500,  
186.9611, 259.1741

 9.3504, 5.0593,  
11.5314

266.3866,  
229.0210, 312.6859

 5.0294, 2.2821,  
6.3068

318.2987,

 2.2995, 0.7642,

276.9583, 373.0987

2.9608

376.5515,  
331.1575, 440.8311

■ 0.7944, 0.0000,  
1.0746

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 67.6097, 51.3709,  
80.4809

■ 67.6097, 51.3709,  
80.4809

■ 62.7671, 43.1830,  
74.2507

■ 73.3946, 61.3828,  
87.2119

■ 58.8066, 36.7000,  
68.4972

■ 80.1701, 73.3153,  
94.4599

■ 55.6664, 31.7989,  
63.1983

■ 87.9852, 87.2656,  
102.2441

■ 53.2749, 28.3371,  
58.3280

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 51.5477, 26.1466,  
53.8558

■ 50.3703, 24.9991,  
49.7415

■ 50.1719, 24.8328,  
48.9650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.3959, 51.3709, 110.5398



67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809



69.5265, 51.3709, 50.8008

# Triad

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



67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809



46.9995, 51.3709, 18.1695



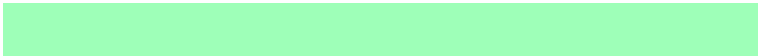
35.3618, 51.3709, 92.7543

# Complementary

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



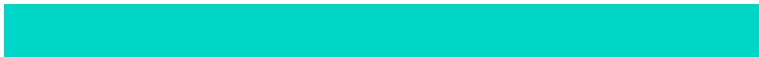
67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809



58.5141, 82.2507, 58.1423

# 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.



32.7063, 51.3709, 61.4022



67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809



38.8378, 51.3709, 23.1365

# Square

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



67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809



56.7778, 51.3709, 20.3177



33.8906, 51.3709, 36.9673



41.6545, 51.3709, 119.0964



# Rectangle

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



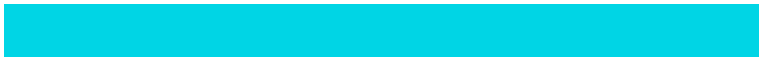
67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809



67.3507, 51.3709, 36.0030



33.8906, 51.3709, 36.9673



34.0545, 51.3709, 82.1260

# Sweetspot

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



67.6109, 51.3731, 80.4819



85.5583, 82.9160, 99.8805



50.0143, 41.8503, 100.0496



18.0820, 17.3345, 21.1505



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.



67.6109, 51.3731, 80.4819



63.6801, 44.7088, 75.4804



61.7713, 49.0372, 49.7311



18.5726, 18.2124, 21.6326



26.2814, 13.0018, 25.9298



2.6044, 1.2841, 2.7643



# Inverse Universe

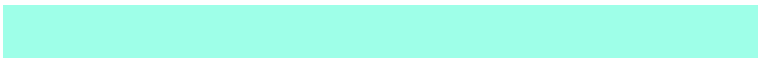
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.6109, 51.3731, 80.4819



63.6801, 44.7088, 75.4804



64.4796, 84.6369, 89.5565



18.5726, 18.2124, 21.6326



26.2814, 13.0018, 25.9298



2.6044, 1.2841, 2.7643



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

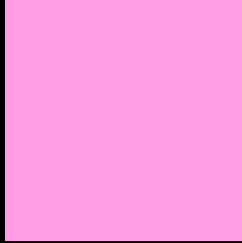
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

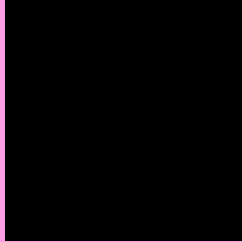
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.6097, 51.3709,

80.4809.

# 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

67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809

### Protanopia

52.4721, 51.7528, 97.6662

### Deuteranopia

52.7517, 51.7061, 77.7210



## Tritanopia

61.3078, 51.4403, 49.8777

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809



## Protanomaly

56.3778, 50.5516, 90.7904



## Deuteranomaly

57.2771, 50.9887, 78.7745



## Tritanomaly

63.2522, 51.1374, 59.9628

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809



## Achromatopsia

51.8711, 54.5724, 59.4294



## Achromatomaly

56.6057, 52.7126, 66.2226

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809 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, 158, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 158, 229)  
}
```

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, 158, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 158, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809 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, 158, 229) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 158, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 158, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 158, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 158, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 158,  
229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.6097, 51.3709, 80.4809 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 158, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
158, 229) }
```

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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