

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.5561, 56.5644, 83.6189)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.5561, 56.5644, 83.6189)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.5580, 56.5912,  
83.5483)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFACE8
RGB	255, 172, 232
RGB Percent	100%, 67%, 91%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3255, 0.0902
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.09, 0.00
HSL	317°, 100%, 84%
HSV	317°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483
YIQ	203.6570, 30.2080, 36.2560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

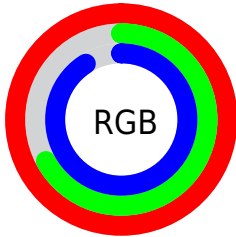
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 172, 232
Decimal	16755944
CIE Lab	79.95, 39.16, -17.67
CIE LCh	80, 42.959, 335.711
Yxy	56.5912, 0.3349, 0.2686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294946024 (0xFFFFACE8)
YUV	203.6570, 13.9731, 45.0278
Hunter-Lab	75.2271, 35.7736, -13.1893

# Details

The XYZ color **70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **62.6254, 84.2317, 64.5903**, and the grayscale version is **57.0807, 60.0533, 65.3980**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278**, and **37.3409, 27.9618, 44.5034** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.1787, 47.4068, 76.9025**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.9113, 67.6586, 90.7194**.

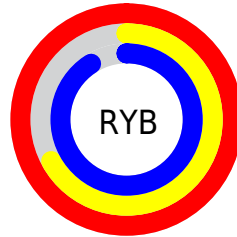
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (67%)

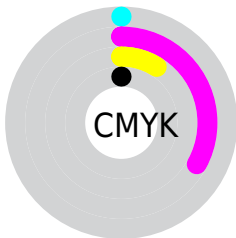
Blue (91%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (91%)

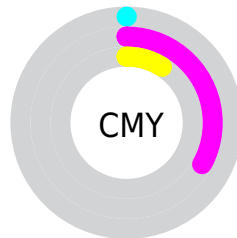


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483 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 70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.5580, 56.5912,  
83.5483

70.5580, 56.5912,  
83.5483

451.7427,  
411.9157, 526.8308

52.2628, 40.6771,  
62.0993

119.0261, 99.8684,  
140.1992

37.4397, 28.0669,  
44.6767

149.9297,  
128.0004, 176.2383

25.7234, 18.3761,  
30.8617

185.7668,  
160.9738, 217.9778

16.7484, 11.2203,  
20.2360

226.9029,  
199.1730, 265.8363

10.1495, 6.2152,  
12.3809

273.7031,  
242.9824, 320.2323

5.5612, 2.9764,  
6.8780


326.5329,


2.6182, 1.1194,


292.7864, 381.5843


3.3086


385.7577,  
348.9693, 450.3110


 0.9553, 0.0000,  
1.2543


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0239


 70.5580, 56.5912,  
83.5483


 70.5580, 56.5912,  
83.5483


 65.1787, 47.4068,  
76.9025


 76.9113, 67.6586,  
90.7194

 60.7157, 39.9912,  
70.7582

 84.2844, 80.7005,  
98.4311

 57.1109, 34.2291,  
65.0945

 92.7247, 95.8109,  
106.7022

 54.2979, 29.9880,  
59.8868

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.1998, 27.1153,  
55.1071

■ 50.7238, 25.4263,  
50.7219

■ 49.9269, 24.7348,  
47.6749

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.1769, 56.5912, 109.3918



70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483



72.2496, 56.5912, 56.9639

# Triad

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



70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483



52.1375, 56.5912, 25.1322



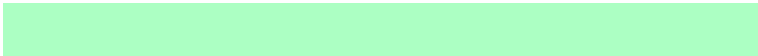
41.2941, 56.5912, 94.0990

# Complementary

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



70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483



62.6254, 84.2317, 64.5903

# 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.



38.7745, 56.5912, 66.5194



70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483



44.5859, 56.5912, 30.2817

# Square

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



70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483



60.9817, 56.5912, 27.4034



39.9114, 56.5912, 43.9065



47.1840, 56.5912, 116.5457



# Rectangle

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



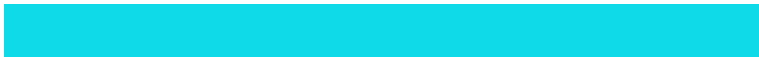
70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483



70.3476, 56.5912, 43.0510



39.9114, 56.5912, 43.9065



40.0556, 56.5912, 84.8776

# Sweetspot

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



70.5593, 56.5935, 83.5495



86.3308, 84.3489, 100.4837



55.0871, 48.2148, 101.0107



18.2348, 17.6196, 21.2642



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.



70.5593, 56.5935, 83.5495



66.9792, 50.4566, 79.2014



65.4385, 54.5452, 56.5839



18.5653, 18.2094, 21.5940



26.1545, 12.9511, 25.2617



2.5929, 1.2795, 2.7038



# Inverse Universe

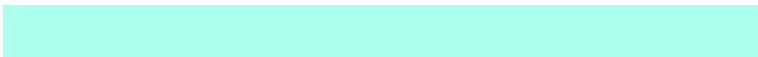
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.5593, 56.5935, 83.5495



66.9792, 50.4566, 79.2014



67.8618, 86.3262, 92.1648



18.5653, 18.2094, 21.5940



26.1545, 12.9511, 25.2617



2.5929, 1.2795, 2.7038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

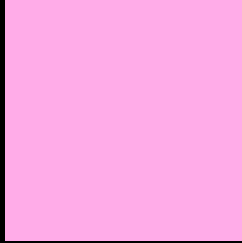
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

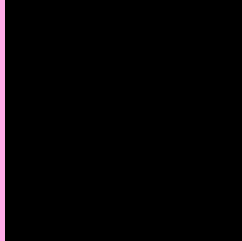
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.5580, 56.5912,



# 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

70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483

### Protanopia

57.3148, 57.2112, 97.6446

### Deuteranopia

58.1972, 57.0224, 81.3379



## Tritanopia

65.1701, 56.4144, 57.9063

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483



## Protanomaly

61.0249, 56.2864, 92.4420



## Deuteranomaly

62.1332, 56.4629, 81.7524



## Tritanomaly

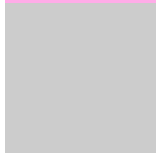
66.9327, 56.2511, 66.3613

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483



## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568



## Achromatomaly

61.4187, 58.2423, 71.6231

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483 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, 172, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 172, 232)  
}
```

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, 172, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 172, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483 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, 172, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 172, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 172, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 172, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 172, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 172,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.5580, 56.5912, 83.5483 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 172, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
172, 232) }
```

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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