

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.6086, 88.6803, 49.9111)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.6086, 88.6803, 49.9111)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.7594, 88.7571,  
49.9616)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7FFA7
RGB	215, 255, 167
RGB Percent	84%, 100%, 65%
CMY	0.1569, 0.0000, 0.3451
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	87°, 100%, 83%
HSV	87°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616
YIQ	233.0080, 4.4080, -35.8480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

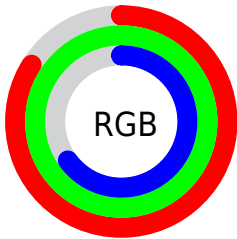
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">167, 255, 207</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14155687</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.48, -27.35, 37.94</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">95, 46.775, 125.786</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">88.7571, 0.3378, 0.4237</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292345767</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFD7FFA7</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">233.0080, -32.5419, -15.7930</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">94.2110, -30.8026, 34.5053</a>

# Details

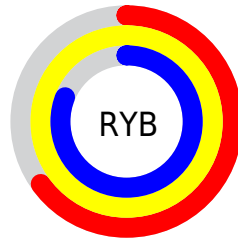
The XYZ color **70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **57.6019, 48.1241, 100.8607**, and the grayscale version is **77.6925, 81.7386, 89.0133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.3193, 98.1077, 83.9884**, and **37.5294, 48.9740, 23.3945** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.3455, 86.2122, 38.5924**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.8801, 91.6127, 63.7926**.

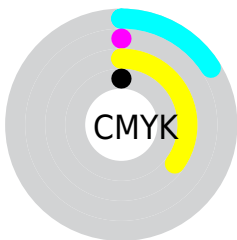
# Distribution



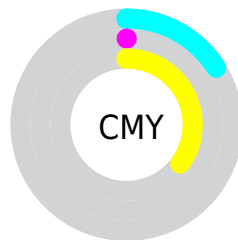
- Red (84%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616 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 70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.7594, 88.7571,  
49.9616


 70.7594, 88.7571,  
49.9616


452.4369,  
523.9794, 403.2465

 52.4277, 66.9503,  
35.0119


 119.3115,  
145.6107, 91.5137

 37.5717, 49.0442,  
23.3884


 150.2625,  
181.4263, 118.9532

 25.8262, 34.6545,  
14.6726

186.1508,  
222.6803, 151.3930

 16.8256, 23.3969,  
8.4459

227.3415,  
269.7570, 189.2518

 10.2048, 14.8868,  
4.2897

274.2001,  
323.0409, 232.9480

 5.5983, 8.7400,  
1.7856

327.0920,

 2.6407, 4.5720,

382.9163, 282.9001

0.4184

386.3825,  
449.7677, 339.5268

0.9667, 1.9984,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.6065,  
0.0000

70.7594, 88.7571,  
49.9616

70.7594, 88.7571,  
49.9616

65.3455, 86.2122,  
38.5924

76.8801, 91.6127,  
63.7926

60.6048, 83.9638,  
29.5362

83.7365, 94.7909,  
80.2145

56.5023, 81.9974,  
22.6345

91.3570, 98.3037,  
99.3520

52.9985, 80.2965,  
17.7069

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 50.0480, 78.8425,  
14.5437

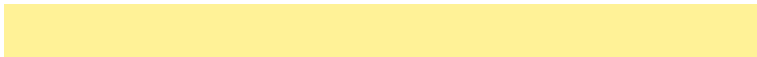
■ 47.5965, 77.6128,  
12.8877

■ 46.4224, 77.0166,  
12.4190

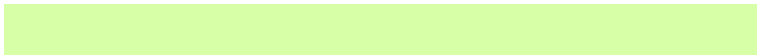
# Harmonies

## Analogous

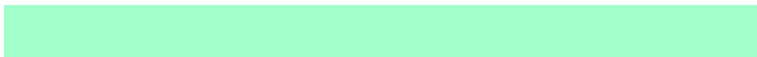
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



81.9017, 88.7571, 42.0694



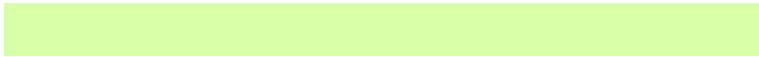
70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616



63.8282, 88.7571, 70.4953

# Triad

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



70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616



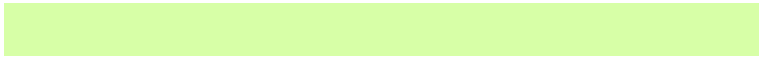
74.6546, 88.7571, 176.3278



111.3219, 88.7571, 89.7019

# Complementary

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



70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616



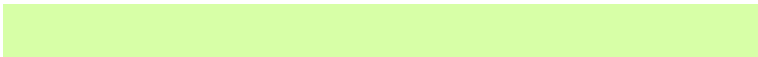
57.6019, 48.1241, 100.8607

# 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.



108.8832, 88.7571, 128.5643



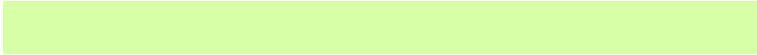
70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616



86.8689, 88.7571, 185.2051

# Square

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



70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616



65.9126, 88.7571, 144.0489



99.6026, 88.7571, 165.9194

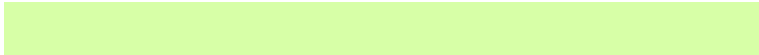


105.9656, 88.7571, 60.9763



# Rectangle

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



70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616



62.0996, 88.7571, 91.5487



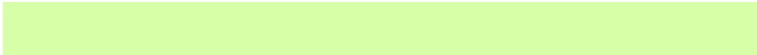
99.6026, 88.7571, 165.9194



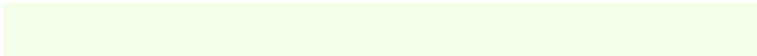
111.3927, 88.7571, 101.9196

# Sweetspot

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



70.7598, 88.7573, 49.9629



87.0762, 96.3326, 88.5000



70.4317, 68.4829, 46.0668



18.4115, 20.5147, 18.3770



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

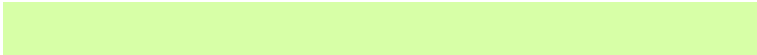


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

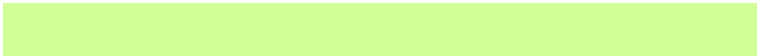


# Same Dimension

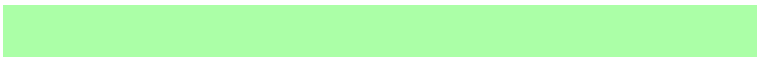
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



70.7598, 88.7573, 49.9629



67.1668, 87.0707, 42.3108



59.6177, 83.0133, 49.4415



18.7185, 20.6563, 19.1448



24.4311, 40.3328, 6.4974



2.5048, 3.9920, 0.6385



# Inverse Universe

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



57.6019, 48.1241, 100.8607



52.3100, 41.1788, 99.7990



71.5089, 55.2934, 101.5115



17.7873, 17.7821, 22.7447



13.3558, 5.7956, 49.8493

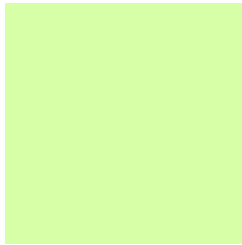


1.4244, 0.6282, 4.8595



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616 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 70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616 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

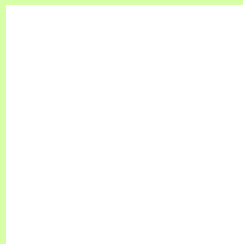
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616.



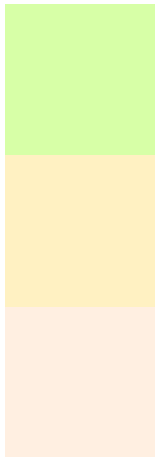
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.7594, 88.7571,

49.9616.

# 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

70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616

### Protanopia

82.4329, 88.0656, 63.6926

### Deuteranopia

85.6971, 88.4292, 83.7860



## Tritanopia

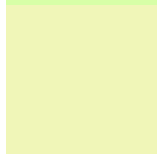
84.0323, 88.8136, 107.3215

# Trichromacy



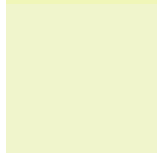
## Original Color

70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616



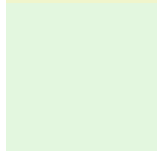
## Protanomaly

77.5427, 87.8975, 58.2264



## Deuteranomaly

79.4867, 88.1897, 69.9597



## Tritanomaly

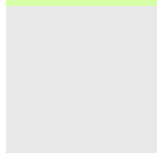
78.2586, 88.1801, 82.7078

# Monochromacy



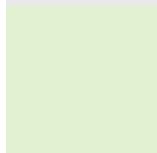
## Original Color

70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616



## Achromatopsia

77.4512, 81.4847, 88.7368



## Achromatomaly

74.3280, 83.6828, 72.5565

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616 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(215, 255, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 255, 167)  
}
```

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(215, 255, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 255, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616 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(215, 255, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 255, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 255, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 255, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 255, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 255,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.7594, 88.7571, 49.9616 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 255, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
255, 167) }
```

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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