

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795)</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(70.6489, 70.7301,  
72.8795)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECD6D5
RGB	236, 214, 213
RGB Percent	93%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.0745, 0.1608, 0.1647
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.10, 0.07
HSL	3°, 38%, 88%
HSV	3°, 10%, 93%
XYZ	70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795
YIQ	220.4640, 13.4330, 4.3530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

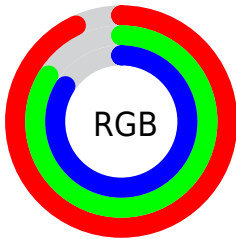
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 214, 213
Decimal	15521493
CIE Lab	87.35, 7.43, 3.25
CIE LCh	87, 8.112, 23.594
Yxy	70.7301, 0.3297, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293711573 (0xFFECD6D5)
YUV	220.4640, -3.6798, 13.6251
Hunter-Lab	84.1012, 2.7712, 7.4919

# Details

The XYZ color **70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **72.2890, 79.6175, 90.9154**, and the grayscale version is **68.3717, 71.9323, 78.3343**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.3921, 36.9682, 37.5126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.5474, 58.9766, 56.4599**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.9818, 84.2470, 91.8618**.

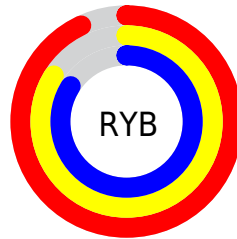
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (84%)

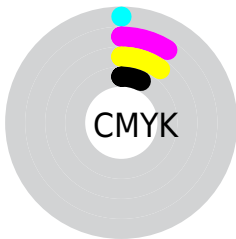
Blue (84%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (84%)

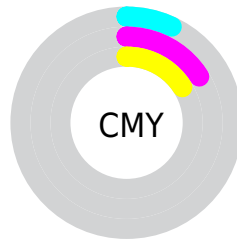


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795 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 70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.6489, 70.7301,  
72.8795

70.6489, 70.7301,  
72.8795

452.0561,  
463.1094, 489.6567

52.3372, 52.1220,  
53.3862

119.1549,  
120.2493, 125.0255

37.4993, 37.1023,  
37.7213

150.0799,  
151.9292, 158.5152

25.7698, 25.2867,  
25.4663

185.9401,  
188.7352, 197.5075

16.7832, 16.2908,  
16.2027

227.1009,  
231.0516, 242.4210

10.1744, 9.7302,  
9.5118

273.9275,  
279.2628, 293.6741

5.5779, 5.2204,  
4.9751

326.7853,

2.6284, 2.3772,

333.7532, 351.6854

2.1742

386.0397,  
394.9073, 416.8734

■ 0.9604, 0.8141,  
0.6594

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.6489, 70.7301,  
72.8795

■ 70.6489, 70.7301,  
72.8795

■ 62.5474, 58.9766,  
56.4599

■ 79.9818, 84.2470,  
91.8618

■ 55.6202, 48.9050,  
42.4890

■ 88.4024, 96.5731,  
108.5889

■ 49.8146, 40.4413,  
30.8509

■ 45.0717, 33.5022,  
21.4185

■ 41.3269, 27.9971,  
14.0525

■ 38.5089, 23.8257,  
8.5981

■ 36.5368, 20.8748,  
4.8783

■ 35.3158, 19.0125,  
2.6836

■ 34.7140, 18.0709,  
1.6756

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.9429, 70.7301, 78.1926



70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795



69.4302, 70.7301, 68.8542

# Triad

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



70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795



64.3141, 70.7301, 70.9377



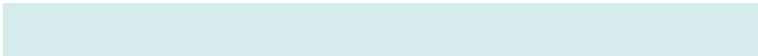
66.8179, 70.7301, 87.9454

# Complementary

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



70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795



72.2890, 79.6175, 90.9154

# 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.



65.0706, 70.7301, 85.7922



70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795



63.6428, 70.7301, 75.8454

# Square

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



70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795



65.7676, 70.7301, 67.7708



63.9171, 70.7301, 81.3000



68.7075, 70.7301, 87.0596



# Rectangle

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



70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795



68.2695, 70.7301, 67.3575



63.9171, 70.7301, 81.3000



66.1948, 70.7301, 87.5498

# Sweetspot

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



70.6509, 70.7332, 72.8810



91.5529, 94.9377, 101.7786



73.4164, 71.4341, 88.6937



19.4010, 20.0381, 21.3878



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

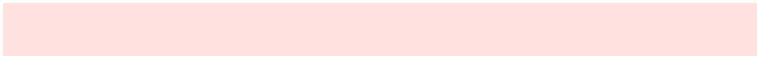


# Same Dimension

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



70.6509, 70.7332, 72.8810



81.8735, 80.9127, 82.1083



73.6006, 76.6327, 73.8643



15.1182, 15.1594, 15.6480



19.1536, 10.0014, 0.9210



1.5227, 0.8226, 0.0785



# Inverse Universe

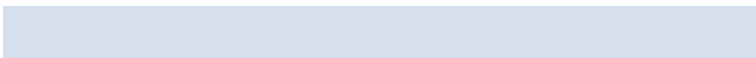
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



72.2890, 79.6175, 90.9154



84.2499, 93.8019, 108.2729



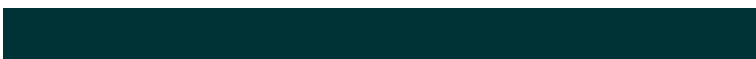
69.1659, 73.3714, 89.8744



15.4580, 17.0025, 19.3893



23.3172, 33.2815, 48.9380

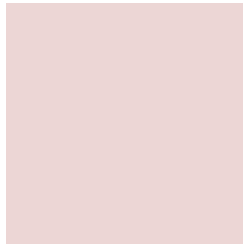


1.8485, 2.6484, 3.8486



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

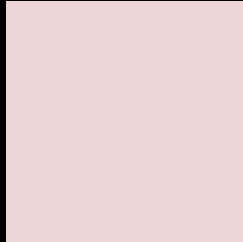
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

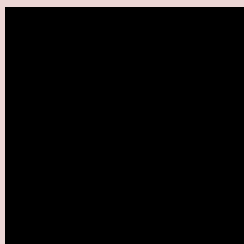
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

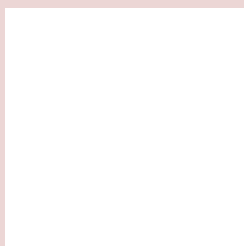
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795.



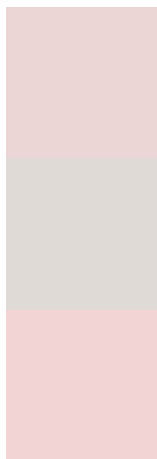
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.6489, 70.7301,

72.8795.

# 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

70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795

### Protanopia

68.0776, 70.8964, 74.3863

### Deuteranopia

72.1717, 70.7683, 72.8066



## Tritanopia

72.8070, 70.8655, 83.2399

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795

## Protanomaly

68.9454, 70.9747, 73.6840

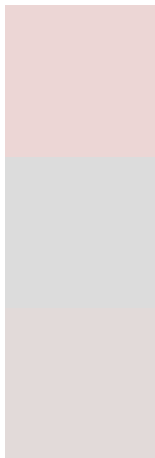
## Deuteranomaly

71.7397, 70.9179, 72.8582

## Tritanomaly

72.0386, 70.9207, 79.7043

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

68.9598, 71.3213, 75.7775

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795 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(236, 214, 213) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 214, 213)  
}
```

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(236, 214, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 214, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795 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(236, 214, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 214, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 214, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 214, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 214, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 214,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.6489, 70.7301, 72.8795 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 214, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
214, 213) }
```

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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