

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.8246, 88.3969, 13.3294)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.8246, 88.3969, 13.3294)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.7456, 88.1461,  
13.2852)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0FC00
RGB	240, 252, 0
RGB Percent	94%, 99%, 0%
CMY	0.0588, 0.0117, 0.9998
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 1.00, 0.01
HSL	63°, 100%, 49%
HSV	63°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852
YIQ	219.6840, 73.7400, -80.9160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

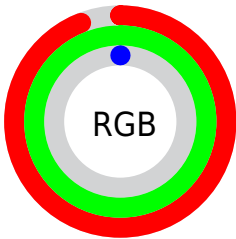
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 252, 12
Decimal	15793152
CIELab	95.22, -26.28, 92.57
CIELCh	95, 96.223, 105.847
Yxy	88.1461, 0.4109, 0.5120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293983232 (0xFFFF0FC00)
YUV	219.6840, -108.3042, 17.8171
Hunter-Lab	93.8862, -29.7965, 57.3306

# Details

The XYZ color **70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF00**. The color can be described as light saturated yellow. A complement of this color would be **17.7244, 7.1080, 92.5388**, and the grayscale version is **68.5076, 72.0753, 78.4900**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.0656, 93.6062, 24.7271**, and **38.3303, 49.0636, 7.4500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.7468, 88.1498, 13.2859**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.3345, 88.4322, 14.2427**.

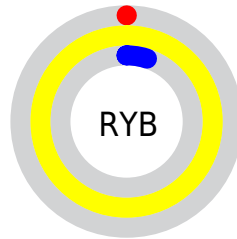
# Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (99%)

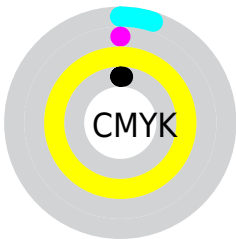
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (5%)

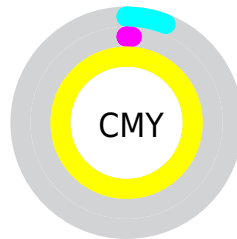


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (1%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852 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 70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 70.7456, 88.1461,  
13.2852

 70.7456, 88.1461,  
13.2852


452.3893,  
521.9816, 224.0091

 52.4164, 66.4441,  
7.4922


 119.2919,  
144.7605, 32.5139


 37.5627, 48.6330,  
3.6887

 150.2397,  
180.4417, 46.7866


 25.8191, 34.3284,  
1.4562


 186.1245,  
221.5515, 64.7231

 16.8204, 23.1460,  
0.1850

 227.3115,  
268.4741, 86.7417

 10.2010, 14.7014,  
0.0000

 274.1661,  
321.5940, 113.2611

 5.5957, 8.6101,  
0.0000

 327.0537,

 2.6392, 4.4877,

381.2956, 144.6998

0.0000

386.3397,  
447.9634, 181.4762

■ 0.9659, 1.9500,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.5782,  
0.0000

■ 70.7456, 88.1461,  
13.2852

■ 70.7456, 88.1461,  
13.2852

■ 70.7468, 88.1498,  
13.2859

■ 71.3345, 88.4322,  
14.2427

■ 72.1535, 88.8074,  
16.4063

■ 73.2748, 89.3038,  
20.1476

■ 74.7412, 89.9385,  
25.6919

■ 76.5885, 90.7260,  
33.2282

■ 78.8482, 91.6787,  
42.9217

■ 81.5484, 92.8079,  
54.9204

■ 84.7146, 94.1238,  
69.3593

■ 88.3706, 95.6360,  
86.3628

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.7301, 88.1461, 12.9914



70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852



52.5473, 88.1461, 26.4151

# Triad

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



70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852



53.3242, 88.1461, 241.4347



142.8338, 88.1461, 135.8128

# Complementary

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



70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852



17.7244, 7.1080, 92.5388

# 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.



125.4380, 88.1461, 235.8887



70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852



72.0410, 88.1461, 315.2840

# Square

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



70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852



44.0177, 88.1461, 141.0821



98.3249, 88.1461, 312.8462



142.2834, 88.1461, 61.6821



# Rectangle

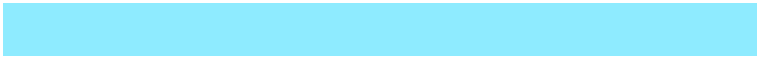
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852



45.6648, 88.1461, 48.1672



98.3249, 88.1461, 312.8462



138.7559, 88.1461, 168.0593

# Sweetspot

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



70.7476, 88.1502, 13.2870



83.7576, 95.3296, 56.3691



40.2391, 20.8799, 1.9105



17.6651, 20.2949, 10.8893



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.



70.7476, 88.1502, 13.2870



72.6697, 90.5476, 13.6473



42.2329, 73.4503, 11.9525



18.6408, 20.1461, 18.3685



36.8875, 45.9345, 6.9221



3.4409, 4.2669, 0.6422



# Inverse Universe

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



17.7244, 7.1080, 92.5388



18.2038, 7.2993, 95.0572



27.4710, 12.1326, 92.9949



16.3595, 16.6825, 21.7431



9.2653, 3.7191, 48.2031

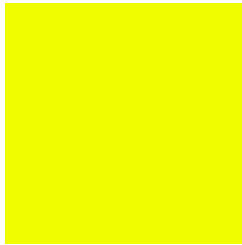


0.8842, 0.3579, 4.4657



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

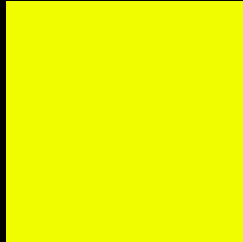
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852 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 70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852.



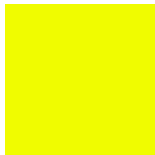
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.7456, 88.1461,



# Color Blindness Simulation

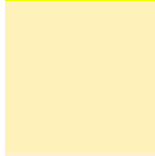
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852



### Protanopia

81.5582, 87.7158, 59.0866



### Deuteranopia

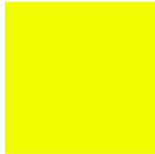
84.7614, 88.0550, 78.8586



## Tritanopia

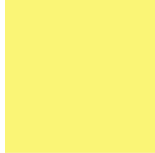
88.3609, 87.6417, 103.5262

# Trichromacy



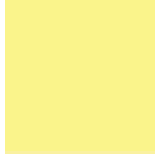
## Original Color

70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852



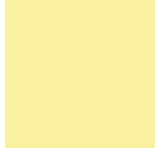
## Protanomaly

75.3468, 86.9368, 29.9488



## Deuteranomaly

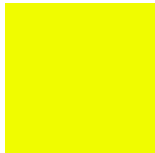
76.4352, 86.8894, 37.1689



## Tritanomaly

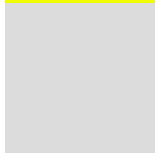
77.2248, 85.7727, 45.7433

# Monochromacy



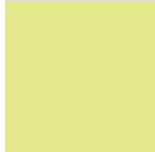
## Original Color

70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852



## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



## Achromatomaly

65.2688, 75.9376, 36.0283

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852 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(240, 252, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 252, 0)  
}
```

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(240, 252, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 252, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852 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(240, 252, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 252, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 252, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 252, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 252, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 252,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.7456, 88.1461, 13.2852 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 252, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
252, 0) }
```

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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