

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.8957, 55.6152, 88.7520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.8957, 55.6152, 88.7520)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.8226, 55.4973,  
88.6406)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA8EF
RGB	255, 168, 239
RGB Percent	100%, 66%, 94%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3412, 0.0627
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.06, 0.00
HSL	311°, 100%, 83%
HSV	311°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406
YIQ	202.1070, 29.0610, 40.5250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

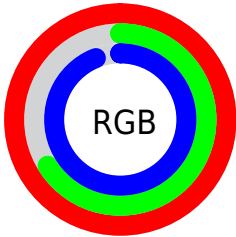
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 168, 239
Decimal	16754927
CIE Lab	79.33, 42.40, -22.39
CIE LCh	79, 47.952, 332.164
Yxy	55.4973, 0.3295, 0.2582
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294945007 (0xFFFFA8EF)
YUV	202.1070, 18.1882, 46.3872
Hunter-Lab	74.4965, 39.3281, -18.3994

# Details

The XYZ color **70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **60.5620, 83.3064, 58.2380**, and the grayscale version is **56.0845, 59.0053, 64.2567**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.9457, 81.7913, 105.8652**, and **37.5905, 27.3238, 48.0925** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.8845, 46.7154, 83.6210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.7042, 66.1370, 94.0648**.

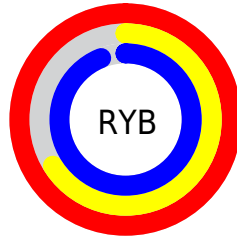
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (66%)

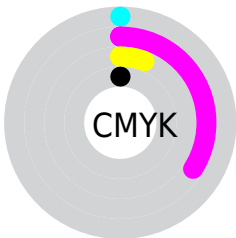
Blue (94%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (94%)

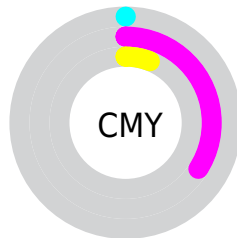


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406 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 70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.8226, 55.4973,  
88.6406


 70.8226, 55.4973,  
88.6406


452.6545,  
407.7943, 544.0544

 52.4795, 39.8000,  
66.2864


 119.4010, 98.2692,  
147.3676

 37.6132, 27.3827,  
48.0470


 150.3669,  
126.1126, 184.5776

 25.8585, 17.8608,  
33.5038


186.2712,  
158.7735, 227.5764

 16.8499, 10.8501,  
22.2384

227.4791,  
196.6363, 276.7828

 10.2222, 5.9661,  
13.8322

274.3560,  
240.0854, 332.6153

 5.6099, 2.8245,  
7.8666

327.2674,

 2.6478, 1.0408,

289.5051, 395.4923

3.9232

386.5784,  
345.2800, 465.8325

■ 0.9704, 0.0000,  
1.5833

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2789

■ 70.8226, 55.4973,  
88.6406

■ 70.8226, 55.4973,  
88.6406

■ 65.8845, 46.7154,  
83.6210

■ 76.7042, 66.1370,  
94.0648

■ 61.8318, 39.6759,  
78.9839

■ 83.5755, 78.7272,  
99.9076

■ 58.6058, 34.2615,  
74.7097

■ 91.4840, 93.3627,  
106.1861

■ 56.1389, 30.3373,  
70.7752

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.3528, 27.7467,  
67.1537

■ 53.1516, 26.2981,  
63.8124

■ 52.6378, 25.8191,  
61.9502

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.2032, 55.4973, 117.1681



70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406



73.4388, 55.4973, 58.4516

# Triad

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



70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406



52.0541, 55.4973, 21.4864



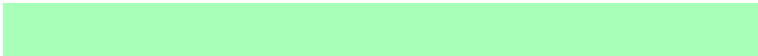
38.6088, 55.4973, 93.1826

# Complementary

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



70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406



60.5620, 83.3064, 58.2380

# 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.



36.3625, 55.4973, 62.4467



70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406



43.5154, 55.4973, 25.8020

# Square

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



70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406



61.8502, 55.4973, 24.6858



38.0451, 55.4973, 38.9425



44.5867, 55.4973, 120.3016



# Rectangle

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



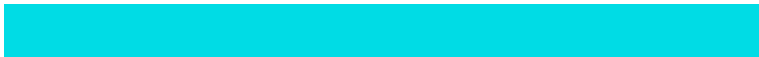
70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406



71.7666, 55.4973, 42.5893



38.0451, 55.4973, 38.9425



37.4274, 55.4973, 82.6575

# Sweetspot

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



70.8239, 55.4996, 88.6417



86.7019, 84.4973, 102.4377



51.8101, 45.4123, 100.6425



18.3250, 17.6557, 21.7392



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.



70.8239, 55.4996, 88.6417



67.3255, 49.2595, 85.1430



65.1569, 53.2328, 58.7997



18.6409, 18.2397, 21.9922



27.5561, 13.5117, 32.6424



2.7185, 1.3298, 3.3652



# Inverse Universe

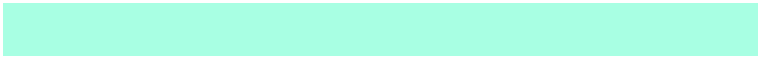
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.8239, 55.4996, 88.6417



67.3255, 49.2595, 85.1430



65.8374, 85.4165, 86.0176



18.6409, 18.2397, 21.9922



27.5561, 13.5117, 32.6424



2.7185, 1.3298, 3.3652



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

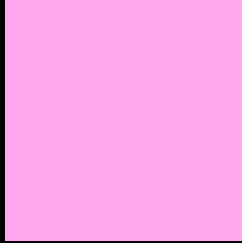
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

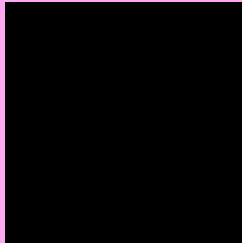
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.8226, 55.4973,



# 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

70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406

### Protanopia

56.6212, 56.0740, 102.4468

### Deuteranopia

57.1337, 55.7032, 86.3378



## Tritanopia

64.1930, 55.3456, 56.5896

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406



## Protanomaly

60.4603, 54.9474, 97.0418



## Deuteranomaly

61.2872, 54.9832, 86.7395



## Tritanomaly

66.3049, 55.3354, 66.8607

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406



## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184



## Achromatomaly

60.4980, 57.1054, 72.1238

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406 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, 168, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 168, 239)  
}
```

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, 168, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 168, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406 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, 168, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 168, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 168, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 168, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 168, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 168,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.8226, 55.4973, 88.6406 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 168, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
168, 239) }
```

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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