

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.9696, 63.3801, 65.2945)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.9696, 63.3801, 65.2945)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.8691, 63.2711,  
64.9772)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC0CB
RGB	255, 192, 203
RGB Percent	100%, 75%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2470, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	350°, 100%, 88%
HSV	350°, 25%, 100%
XYZ	70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772
YIQ	212.0910, 34.0170, 16.7770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

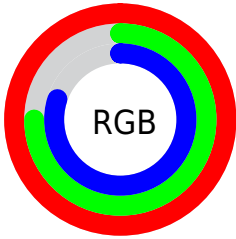
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 192, 203
Decimal	16761035
CIE Lab	83.58, 24.15, 3.32
CIE LCh	84, 24.376, 7.817
Yxy	63.2711, 0.3559, 0.3178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951115 (0xFFFFC0CB)
YUV	212.0910, -4.4819, 37.6312
Hunter-Lab	79.5431, 19.8344, 7.2474

# Details

The XYZ color **70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**, and the color name is **pink**. A complement of this color would be **73.8297, 89.2593, 98.9295**, and the grayscale version is **62.6542, 65.9171, 71.7837**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.1657, 96.2314, 108.2719**, and **37.5393, 32.2172, 32.6738** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.4070, 52.0923, 50.9429**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.6450, 76.5317, 81.1313**.

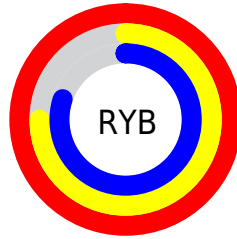
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (75%)

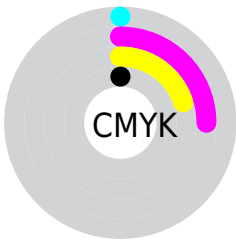
Blue (80%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (80%)

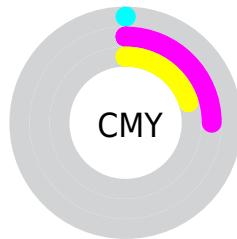


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)


Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772 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 70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.8691, 63.2711,  
64.9772

 70.8691, 63.2711,  
64.9772


452.8147,  
436.5527, 461.0140

 52.5175, 46.0606,  
46.9914


 119.4668,  
109.5605, 113.6300

 37.6437, 32.2936,  
32.6745


150.4437,  
139.4082, 145.1341

 25.8822, 21.5859,  
21.6082


186.3598,  
174.2371, 181.9814

 16.8678, 13.5529,  
13.3737

227.5803,  
214.4315, 224.5903

 10.2350, 7.8104,  
7.5526

274.4707,  
260.3759, 273.3795

 5.6185, 3.9739,  
3.7264

327.3964,

 2.6530, 1.6589,

312.4546, 328.7675

1.4765

386.7225,  
371.0521, 391.1728

■ 0.9730, 0.3969,  
0.2003

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.8691, 63.2711,  
64.9772

■ 70.8691, 63.2711,  
64.9772

■ 63.4070, 52.0923,  
50.9429

■ 79.6450, 76.5317,  
81.1313

■ 57.1903, 42.8814,  
38.9360

■ 89.7892, 91.9637,  
99.4844

■ 52.1515, 35.5264,  
28.8630

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 48.2147, 29.9006,  
20.6214

■ 45.2951, 25.8614,  
14.0992

■ 43.2949, 23.2431,  
9.1713

■ 42.0959, 21.8431,  
5.6949

■ 41.7042, 21.4457,  
4.3746

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.1319, 63.2711, 80.5743



70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772



68.5993, 63.2711, 52.4214

# Triad

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



70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772



54.0716, 63.2711, 48.2148



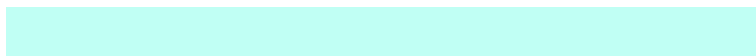
56.3514, 63.2711, 99.7897

# Complementary

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



70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772



73.8297, 89.2593, 98.9295

# 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.



52.4015, 63.2711, 88.4936



70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772



51.1405, 63.2711, 58.3964

# Square

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



70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772



58.7545, 63.2711, 43.7194



50.5476, 63.2711, 72.9599



61.5416, 63.2711, 102.2408



# Rectangle

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



70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772



65.7609, 63.2711, 46.9225



50.5476, 63.2711, 72.9599



54.8438, 63.2711, 96.8283

# Sweetspot

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



70.8707, 63.2739, 64.9785



87.3353, 88.2223, 95.0706



74.0191, 64.0571, 103.0708



18.5580, 18.6770, 20.1050



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

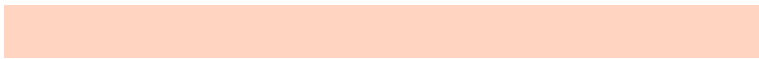
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



70.8707, 63.2739, 64.9785



66.7581, 57.0994, 57.2862



74.2872, 72.1302, 59.8800



18.1388, 18.0388, 19.3479



21.8287, 11.2208, 2.4823



2.1593, 1.1061, 0.4202



# Inverse Universe

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



70.8707, 63.2739, 64.9785



66.7581, 57.0994, 57.2862



69.5131, 77.8737, 105.9751



18.1388, 18.0388, 19.3479



21.8287, 11.2208, 2.4823



2.1593, 1.1061, 0.4202



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

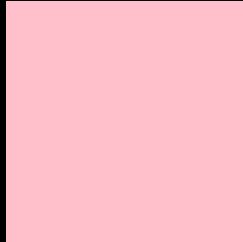
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

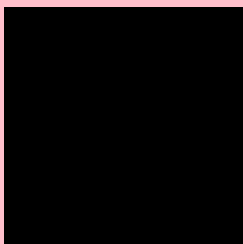
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.8691, 63.2711,

64.9772.

# 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

70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772

### Protanopia

61.3035, 63.7141, 71.3544

### Deuteranopia

64.9419, 63.6139, 64.1142



## Tritanopia

71.2302, 63.4155, 66.8787

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772

## Protanomaly

64.3077, 63.1754, 69.1263

## Deuteranomaly

66.7899, 63.1777, 64.5514

## Tritanomaly

71.1091, 63.3671, 66.2408

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772

## Achromatopsia

62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970

## Achromatomaly

65.3349, 64.7601, 69.3780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772 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, 192, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 192, 203)  
}
```

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, 192, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 192, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772 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, 192, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 192, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 192, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 192, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 192, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 192,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.8691, 63.2711, 64.9772 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 192, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
192, 203) }
```

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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