

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.2772, 61.5561, 69.6729)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.2772, 61.5561, 69.6729)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(70.5568, 61.0810,  
69.6991)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBAD3
RGB	255, 186, 211
RGB Percent	100%, 73%, 83%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2706, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	338°, 100%, 86%
HSV	338°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991
YIQ	209.4810, 33.0990, 22.4030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

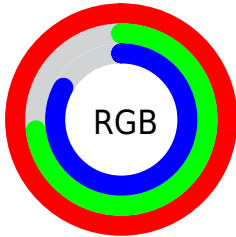
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 186, 211
Decimal	16759507
CIE Lab	82.42, 28.49, -2.67
CIE LCh	82, 28.619, 354.641
Yxy	61.0810, 0.3504, 0.3034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294949587 (0xFFFFBAD3)
YUV	209.4810, 0.7489, 39.9202
Hunter-Lab	78.1543, 24.3776, 1.8324

# Details

The XYZ color **70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.2948, 87.6733, 88.0843**, and the grayscale version is **60.9000, 64.0715, 69.7739**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.3406, 92.5812, 107.6635**, and **37.3630, 30.8072, 35.8754** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7196, 50.5059, 57.8656**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.5617, 73.6611, 82.9410**.

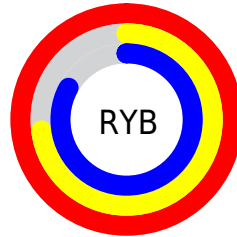
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (73%)

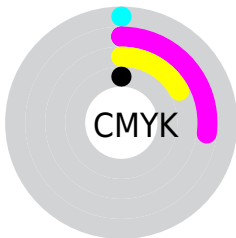
Blue (83%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (83%)

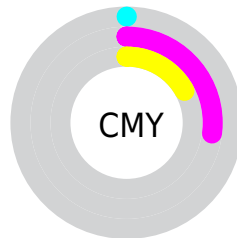


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)


Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991 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 70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.5568, 61.0810,  
69.6991

 70.5568, 61.0810,  
69.6991

451.7386,  
428.5709, 478.2533

 52.2618, 44.2905,  
50.8060


 119.0244,  
106.3962, 120.4566

 37.4389, 30.8990,  
35.6786

149.9277,  
135.6897, 153.1581

 25.7227, 20.5219,  
23.8983


185.7646,  
169.9198, 191.2995

 16.7479, 12.7750,  
15.0467

226.9002,  
209.4707, 235.2993

 10.1491, 7.2738,  
8.7052

273.7001,  
254.7268, 285.5760

 5.5610, 3.6339,  
4.4552

326.5296,

 2.6181, 1.4710,

306.0727, 342.5482

1.8782

385.7539,  
363.8926, 406.6345

■ 0.9552, 0.2682,  
0.4788

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.5568, 61.0810,  
69.6991

■ 70.5568, 61.0810,  
69.6991

■ 63.7196, 50.5059,  
57.8656

■ 78.5617, 73.6611,  
82.9410

■ 57.9888, 41.8233,  
47.3876

■ 87.7831, 88.3348,  
97.6340

■ 53.3036, 34.9219,  
38.2142

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.5955, 29.6755,  
30.2892

■ 46.7873, 25.9409,  
23.5519

■ 44.7889, 23.5500,  
17.9350

■ 43.4870, 22.2892,  
13.3606

■ 43.1885, 22.0394,  
12.1905

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.1745, 61.0810, 87.9415



70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991



69.4031, 61.0810, 53.4408

# Triad

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



70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991



53.2935, 61.0810, 40.3709



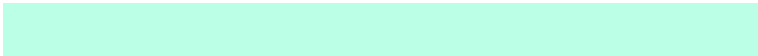
51.5184, 61.0810, 97.8965

# Complementary

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



70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991



70.2948, 87.6733, 88.0843

# 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.



48.0178, 61.0810, 81.5458



70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991



48.9911, 61.0810, 48.8730

# Square

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



70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991



59.1599, 61.0810, 38.3155



47.1259, 61.0810, 63.4135



56.9653, 61.0810, 105.9488



# Rectangle

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



70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991



66.8231, 61.0810, 45.5541



47.1259, 61.0810, 63.4135



50.0907, 61.0810, 93.0633

# Sweetspot

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



70.5583, 61.0837, 69.7003



86.8595, 86.8581, 96.1842



68.1479, 59.1142, 102.4261



18.2813, 18.0958, 20.0985



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.



70.5583, 61.0837, 69.7003



67.0354, 55.6108, 63.6770



69.6648, 63.9278, 55.1254



18.2813, 18.0958, 20.0985



22.6319, 11.5420, 6.7119



2.2537, 1.1439, 0.9176



# Inverse Universe

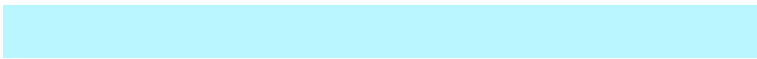
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.5583, 61.0837, 69.7003



67.0354, 55.6108, 63.6770



71.1964, 83.4503, 106.9628



18.2813, 18.0958, 20.0985



22.6319, 11.5420, 6.7119

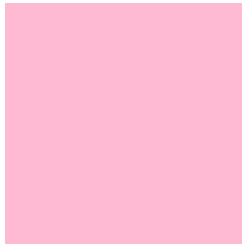


2.2537, 1.1439, 0.9176



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

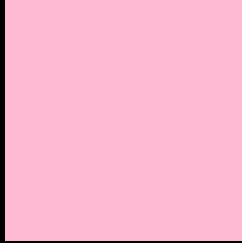
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

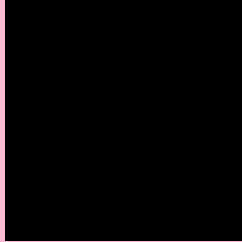
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.5568, 61.0810,

69.6991.

# 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

70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991

### Protanopia

59.6795, 61.2970, 77.7933

### Deuteranopia

62.6725, 61.2976, 68.8500



## Tritanopia

69.5169, 61.3015, 64.0456

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991

## Protanomaly

63.0526, 60.6824, 74.7193

## Deuteranomaly

65.1856, 60.8989, 69.2918

## Tritanomaly

69.6628, 61.0193, 65.8639

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

63.8835, 62.5952, 69.6878

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991 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, 186, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 186, 211)  
}
```

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, 186, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 186, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991 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, 186, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 186, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 186, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 186, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.5568, 61.0810, 69.6991 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 186, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
186, 211) }
```

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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