

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.5155, 71.2618, 71.3629)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.5155, 71.2618, 71.3629)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(71.4010, 71.1470,  
71.5975)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EFD6D3
RGB	239, 214, 211
RGB Percent	94%, 84%, 83%
CMY	0.0627, 0.1608, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.12, 0.06
HSL	6°, 47%, 88%
HSV	6°, 12%, 94%
XYZ	71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975
YIQ	221.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

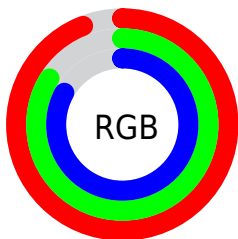
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	239, 214, 211
Decimal	15718099
CIE Lab	87.56, 8.16, 4.63
CIE LCh	88, 9.383, 29.555
Yxy	71.1470, 0.3334, 0.3322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293908179 (0xFFEFD6D3)
YUV	221.1330, -4.9956, 15.6694
Hunter-Lab	84.3487, 3.4897, 8.7171

# Details

The XYZ color **71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **72.4390, 80.0701, 93.2991**, and the grayscale version is **68.8484, 72.4339, 78.8805**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.0124, 37.2979, 37.0940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5745, 59.9373, 55.2890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3842, 83.9557, 90.4911**.

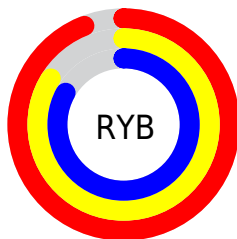
# Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (84%)

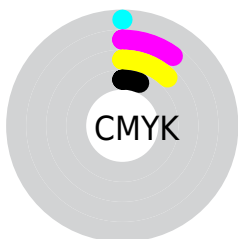
Blue (83%)



Red (94%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (83%)

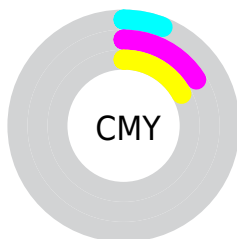


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975 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 71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.4010, 71.1470,  
71.5975

71.4010, 71.1470,  
71.5975

454.6441,  
464.5671, 485.0793

52.9532, 52.4622,  
52.3451

120.2199,  
120.8430, 123.1865

37.9928, 37.3736,  
36.8961

151.3218,  
152.6230, 156.3602

26.1543, 25.4969,  
24.8319

187.3724,  
189.5368, 195.0114

17.0724, 16.4476,  
15.7340

228.7371,  
231.9688, 239.5587

10.3817, 9.8415,  
9.1838

275.7813,  
280.3035, 290.4206

5.7170, 5.2940,  
4.7628

328.8703,

2.7128, 2.4208,

334.9252, 348.0156

2.0525

388.3694,  
396.2182, 412.7623

■ 1.0038, 0.8365,  
0.5873

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 71.4010, 71.1470,  
71.5975

■ 71.4010, 71.1470,  
71.5975

■ 63.5745, 59.9373,  
55.2890

■ 80.3842, 83.9557,  
90.4911

■ 56.8520, 50.2548,  
41.4487

■ 89.4069, 97.0909,  
108.6359

■ 51.1853, 42.0361,  
29.9577

■ 46.5205, 35.2099,  
20.6852

■ 42.7988, 29.6987,  
13.4879

■ 39.9553, 25.4177,  
8.2054

■ 37.9165, 22.2717,  
4.6540

■ 36.5970, 20.1518,  
2.6134

■ 35.9585, 19.0740,  
1.7864

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.9778, 71.1470, 77.5619



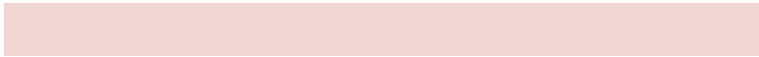
71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975



69.8071, 71.1470, 67.4075

# Triad

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



71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975



64.0128, 71.1470, 71.4417



67.5900, 71.1470, 90.3330

# Complementary

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



71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975



72.4390, 80.0701, 93.2991

# 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.



65.4851, 71.1470, 88.4805



71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975



63.4477, 71.1470, 77.3721

# Square

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



71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975



65.5413, 71.1470, 67.3211



63.9808, 71.1470, 83.6488



69.7485, 71.1470, 88.5843



# Rectangle

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



71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975



68.3992, 71.1470, 66.0661



63.9808, 71.1470, 83.6488



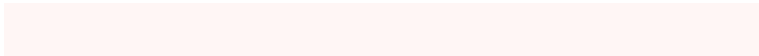
66.8529, 71.1470, 90.1094

# Sweetspot

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



71.4030, 71.1502, 71.5990



90.6146, 93.6877, 99.5338



74.0611, 71.0080, 89.3125



19.2220, 19.8063, 20.9393



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

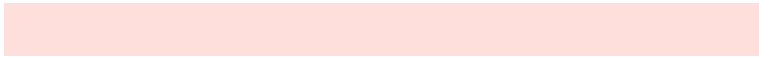


# Same Dimension

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



71.4030, 71.1502, 71.5990



80.4883, 79.2354, 78.2769



75.0437, 78.4315, 72.8126



15.9093, 16.0317, 16.4056



19.9164, 10.6308, 1.0022



1.7018, 0.9743, 0.0984



# Inverse Universe

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



72.4390, 80.0701, 93.2991



81.9039, 91.4269, 107.9381



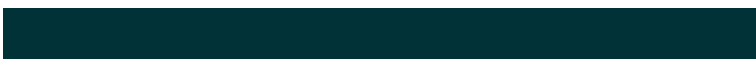
68.6193, 72.4307, 92.0259



16.0941, 17.6222, 20.2748



21.8674, 29.9591, 49.7580

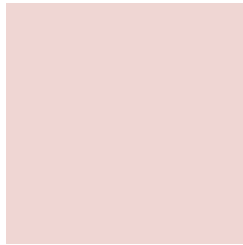


1.8603, 2.5746, 4.1531



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

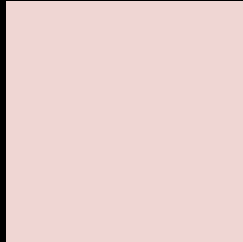
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

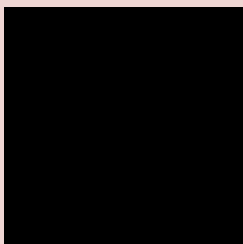
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

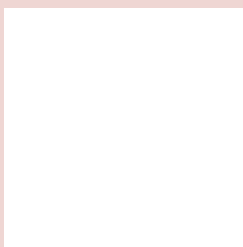
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975.



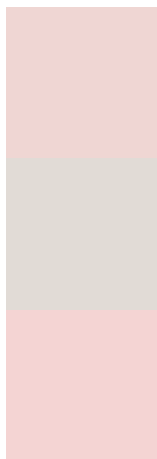
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.4010, 71.1470,



# 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

71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975

### Protanopia

68.5205, 71.5256, 73.8127

### Deuteranopia

72.6096, 71.0232, 71.5099



## Tritanopia

73.5735, 70.8907, 83.2043

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975

## Protanomaly

69.4562, 71.2528, 73.0432

## Deuteranomaly

72.1701, 71.1689, 71.5612

## Tritanomaly

72.6635, 70.8862, 78.9599

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975

## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407

## Achromatomaly

69.5907, 71.6465, 75.8070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975 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(239, 214, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 214, 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(239, 214, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 214, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975 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(239, 214, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 214, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 214, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 214, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 214, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 214,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.4010, 71.1470, 71.5975 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 214, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
214, 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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