

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.7345, 58.2827, 85.9801)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.7345, 58.2827, 85.9801)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.7607, 58.3088,  
86.0698)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB0EB
RGB	255, 176, 235
RGB Percent	100%, 69%, 92%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3098, 0.0784
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.08, 0.00
HSL	315°, 100%, 85%
HSV	315°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698
YIQ	206.3470, 28.1450, 35.0970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

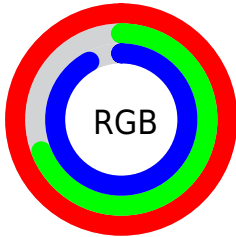
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 176, 235
Decimal	16756971
CIE Lab	80.91, 37.57, -17.84
CIE LCh	81, 41.591, 334.603
Yxy	58.3088, 0.3320, 0.2698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947051 (0xFFFFB0EB)
YUV	206.3470, 14.1259, 42.6687
Hunter-Lab	76.3602, 34.1178, -13.3769

# Details

The XYZ color **71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **63.6302, 84.7365, 65.2296**, and the grayscale version is **58.7894, 61.8511, 67.3558**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989**, and **38.1222, 29.0441, 46.2446** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.3067, 48.8663, 79.7337**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.1903, 69.6478, 92.8997**.

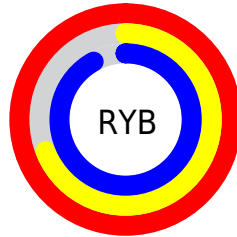
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (69%)

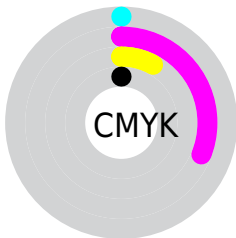
Blue (92%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (92%)

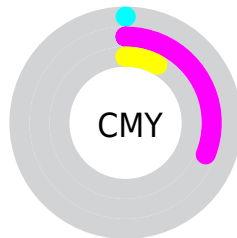


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698 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 71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 71.7607, 58.3088,  
86.0698

 71.7607, 58.3088,  
86.0698

455.8788,  
418.3356, 535.3980

 53.2480, 42.0570,  
64.1705


 120.7289,  
102.3724, 143.7543

 38.2290, 29.1459,  
46.3417

151.9151,  
130.9530, 180.3765

 26.3385, 19.1912,  
32.1649


188.0565,  
164.4119, 222.7435

 17.2111, 11.8085,  
21.2216

229.5184,  
203.1335, 271.2737

 10.4813, 6.6134,  
13.0933

276.6663,  
247.5023, 326.3857

 5.7839, 3.2215,  
7.3613

329.8654,

 2.7536, 1.2485,

297.9027, 388.4981

3.6072

389.4811,  
354.7190, 458.0293

■ 1.0248, 0.1008,  
1.4124

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.1514

■ 71.7607, 58.3088,  
86.0698

■ 71.7607, 58.3088,  
86.0698

■ 66.3067, 48.8663,  
79.7337

■ 78.1903, 69.6478,  
92.8997

■ 61.7712, 41.2074,  
73.8682

■ 85.6404, 82.9733,  
100.2377

■ 58.0973, 35.2188,  
68.4535

■ 94.1580, 98.3784,  
108.1020

■ 55.2198, 30.7706,  
63.4660

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.0641, 27.7141,  
58.8789

■ 51.5406, 25.8707,  
54.6605

■ 50.5826, 24.9971,  
51.1276

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.3634, 58.3088, 111.0534



71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698



73.6135, 58.3088, 59.7589

# Triad

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



71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698



54.1027, 58.3088, 26.9865



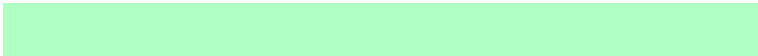
42.8810, 58.3088, 94.3976

# Complementary

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



71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698



63.6302, 84.7365, 65.2296

# 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.



40.5033, 58.3088, 67.3699



71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698



46.5413, 58.3088, 31.9141

# Square

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



71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698



62.8281, 58.3088, 29.5685



41.7710, 58.3088, 45.2484



48.6198, 58.3088, 116.6694



# Rectangle

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



71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698



71.8758, 58.3088, 45.7247



41.7710, 58.3088, 45.2484



41.6908, 58.3088, 85.3431

# Sweetspot

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



71.7620, 58.3112, 86.0710



87.2392, 85.8528, 101.7510



56.2776, 49.9758, 101.2879



18.4202, 17.9210, 21.5402



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.



71.7620, 58.3112, 86.0710



68.3636, 52.4035, 82.1971



66.7024, 56.2873, 59.4271



18.5846, 18.2172, 21.6959



26.4939, 13.0869, 27.0493



2.6236, 1.2918, 2.8654



# Inverse Universe

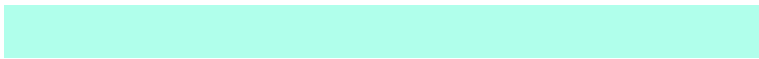
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



71.7620, 58.3112, 86.0710



68.3636, 52.4035, 82.1971



68.6976, 86.7635, 91.9142



18.5846, 18.2172, 21.6959



26.4939, 13.0869, 27.0493



2.6236, 1.2918, 2.8654



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

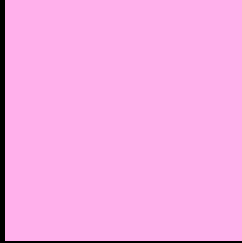
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698 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 71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.7607, 58.3088,



# 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

71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698

### Protanopia

58.8223, 58.6307, 99.4834

### Deuteranopia

59.8959, 58.5148, 83.7389



## Tritanopia

66.4359, 58.2222, 60.5598

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698



## Protanomaly

62.5528, 58.0003, 94.2845



## Deuteranomaly

63.5036, 58.0687, 84.2053



## Tritanomaly

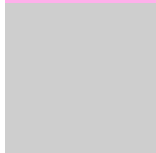
68.2240, 58.0411, 69.2353

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698



## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138



## Achromatomaly

62.7800, 59.8873, 73.8962

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698 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, 176, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 176, 235)  
}
```

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, 176, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 176, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698 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, 176, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 176, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 176, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 176, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 176, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 176,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.7607, 58.3088, 86.0698 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 176, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
176, 235) }
```

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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