

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.7353, 63.8008, 68.9736)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.7353, 63.8008, 68.9736)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(71.8186, 64.0034,  
68.8902)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC1D1
RGB	255, 193, 209
RGB Percent	100%, 76%, 82%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2431, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	345°, 100%, 88%
HSV	345°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902
YIQ	213.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

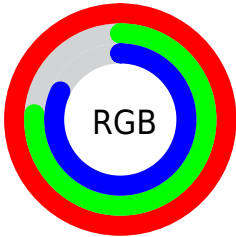
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 193, 209
Decimal	16761297
CIE Lab	83.97, 24.52, 0.66
CIE LCh	84, 24.525, 1.544
Yxy	64.0034, 0.3508, 0.3127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951377 (0xFFFFC1D1)
YUV	213.3620, -2.1505, 36.5165
Hunter-Lab	80.0021, 20.2373, 4.9466

# Details

The XYZ color **71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.3346, 89.0906, 94.9963**, and the grayscale version is **63.4886, 66.7949, 72.7397**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.4756, 96.8512, 108.3752**, and **38.1750, 32.7021, 35.3104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.4547, 52.8045, 55.5565**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.4356, 77.2629, 84.0158**.

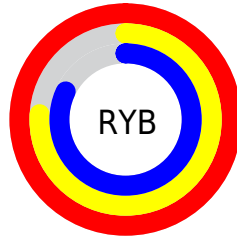
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (76%)

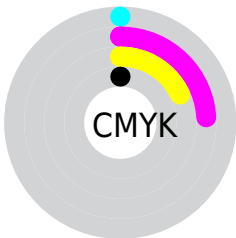
Blue (82%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (82%)

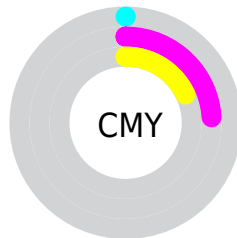


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)


Yellow (18%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902 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 71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 71.8186, 64.0034,  
68.8902

 71.8186, 64.0034,  
68.8902


456.0774,  
439.2019, 475.3271

 53.2954, 46.6534,  
50.1511


 120.8108,  
110.6158, 119.2910

 38.2671, 32.7618,  
35.1614

152.0105,  
140.6471, 151.7897

 26.3682, 21.9440,  
23.5027


188.1665,  
175.6742, 189.7120

 17.2334, 13.8158,  
14.7564

229.6441,  
216.0816, 233.4766

 10.4974, 7.9926,  
8.5039

276.8086,  
262.2537, 283.5018

 5.7948, 4.0902,  
4.3267


330.0254,

 2.7601, 1.7242,


314.5748, 340.2062


1.8062


389.6599,  
373.4295, 404.0085


 1.0282, 0.4392,  
0.4320


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 71.8186, 64.0034,  
68.8902


 71.8186, 64.0034,  
68.8902

 64.4547, 52.8045,  
55.5565


 80.4356, 77.2629,  
84.0158

 58.2799, 43.5542,  
43.9431

 90.3568, 92.6708,  
100.9934

 53.2310, 36.1426,  
33.9792

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

 49.2373, 30.4455,  
25.5873

■ 46.2194, 26.3230,  
18.6833

■ 44.0863, 23.6129,  
13.1746

■ 42.7279, 22.1174,  
8.9564

■ 42.2173, 21.6509,  
7.0762

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.4301, 64.0034, 84.8458



71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902



70.1219, 64.0034, 55.2557

# Triad

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



71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902



55.5594, 64.0034, 47.2867



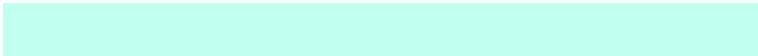
56.0171, 64.0034, 99.2510

# Complementary

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



71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902



73.3346, 89.0906, 94.9963

# 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.



52.4035, 64.0034, 86.4389



71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902



52.1505, 64.0034, 56.4538

# Square

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



71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902



60.5538, 64.0034, 43.9809



51.0295, 64.0034, 70.4936



61.1137, 64.0034, 103.8562



# Rectangle

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



71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902



67.5245, 64.0034, 48.8929



51.0295, 64.0034, 70.4936



54.5994, 64.0034, 95.6761

# Sweetspot

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



71.8201, 64.0062, 68.8915



87.5579, 88.3114, 96.2430



72.5387, 63.6210, 103.0646



18.6094, 18.6975, 20.3757



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

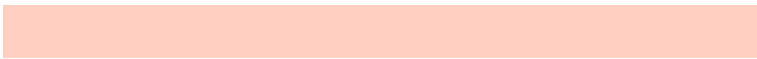
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



71.8201, 64.0062, 68.8915



68.2146, 58.5043, 62.4203



73.2935, 69.9650, 60.0973



18.2017, 18.0640, 19.6793



22.1105, 11.3335, 3.9662



2.1950, 1.1204, 0.6085



# Inverse Universe

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



71.8201, 64.0062, 68.8915



68.2146, 58.5043, 62.4203



71.3617, 81.1938, 106.5186



18.2017, 18.0640, 19.6793



22.1105, 11.3335, 3.9662



2.1950, 1.1204, 0.6085



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

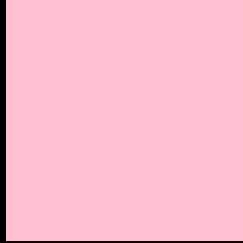
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

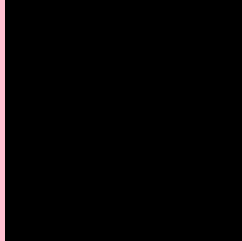
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902.



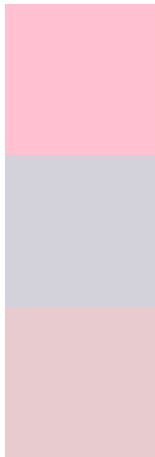
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.8186, 64.0034,



# 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

71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902

### Protanopia

62.3193, 64.5118, 75.4971

### Deuteranopia

65.5734, 64.2058, 67.9683



## Tritanopia

71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902

## Protanomaly

65.3002, 63.9491, 73.1917

## Deuteranomaly

67.7438, 63.9262, 68.4430

## Tritanomaly

71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902

## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607

## Achromatomaly

65.9499, 65.3901, 71.4330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902 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, 193, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 193, 209)  
}
```

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, 193, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 193, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902 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, 193, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 193, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 193, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 193, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.8186, 64.0034, 68.8902 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 193, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
193, 209) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor