

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.8583, 56.2993,  
101.6873)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.8583, 56.2993, 101.6873)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.8491, 56.2934,  
101.6866)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAAAFF
RGB	250, 170, 255
RGB Percent	98%, 67%, 100%
CMY	0.0196, 0.3333, 0.0000
CMYK	0.02, 0.33, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	296°, 100%, 83%
HSV	296°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866
YIQ	203.6100, 20.3950, 43.3950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

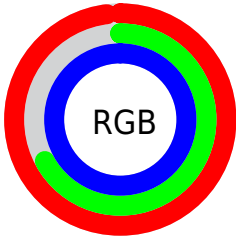
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 170, 255
Decimal	16427775
CIE Lab	79.78, 42.63, -30.35
CIE LCh	80, 52.331, 324.546
Yxy	56.2934, 0.3126, 0.2449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294617855 (0xFFFAAFF)
YUV	203.6100, 25.3353, 40.6840
Hunter-Lab	75.0289, 39.6343, -27.8354

# Details

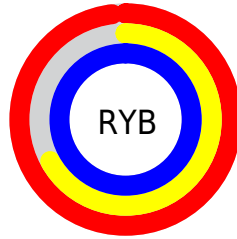
The XYZ color **71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **60.6961, 83.5368, 50.9580**, and the grayscale version is **56.9863, 59.9541, 65.2900**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455**, and **38.1767, 27.7745, 56.7750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.9898, 47.3684, 100.2200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.6431, 67.0795, 103.4632**.

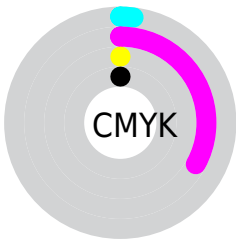
# Distribution



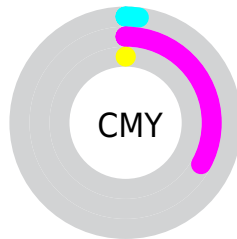
- Red (98%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866 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 71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 71.8491, 56.2934,  
101.6866

 71.8491, 56.2934,  
101.6866


456.1820,  
410.7963, 586.8794

 53.3204, 40.4382,  
77.0851


 120.8539, 99.4334,  
165.5451

 38.2871, 27.8804,  
56.8108


152.0608,  
127.4871, 205.6392

 26.3838, 18.2355,  
40.4450


188.2245,  
160.3756, 251.7345

 17.2452, 11.1192,  
27.5692

229.7103,  
198.4835, 304.2497

 10.5059, 6.1471,  
17.7650

276.8836,  
242.1951, 363.6032

 5.8004, 2.9347,  
10.6137

330.1097,

 2.7636, 1.0977,

291.8949, 430.2137

5.6968

389.7541,  
347.9671, 504.4996

■ 1.0300, 0.0000,  
2.5958

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8903

■ 71.8491, 56.2934,  
101.6866

■ 71.8491, 56.2934,  
101.6866

■ 66.9898, 47.3684,  
100.2200

■ 77.6431, 67.0795,  
103.4632

■ 63.0063, 40.1896,  
99.0443

■ 84.4162, 79.8185,  
105.5650

■ 59.8409, 34.6409,  
98.1401

■ 92.2161, 94.6047,  
108.0080

■ 57.4270, 30.5887,  
97.4852

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 55.6873, 27.8786,  
97.0538

■ 54.5278, 26.3227,  
96.8146

■ 53.9869, 25.7461,  
96.7318

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.4105, 56.2934, 131.0444



71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866



76.4225, 56.2934, 67.0006

# Triad

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



71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866



55.4623, 56.2934, 19.6619



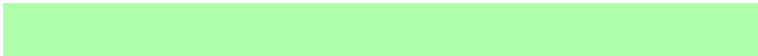
37.0496, 56.2934, 88.8275

# Complementary

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



71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866



60.6961, 83.5368, 50.9580

# 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.



35.6993, 56.2934, 55.9209



71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866



45.4901, 56.2934, 22.1003

# Square

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



71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866



66.1959, 56.2934, 25.0263



38.5839, 56.2934, 33.3266



42.5499, 56.2934, 122.0666



# Rectangle

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



71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866



75.7144, 56.2934, 47.7927



38.5839, 56.2934, 33.3266



36.1286, 56.2934, 77.1249

# Sweetspot

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



71.8508, 56.2958, 101.6870



86.8983, 84.5124, 106.3402



50.0897, 46.6887, 100.9795



18.3727, 17.6593, 22.6902



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.



71.8508, 56.2958, 101.6870



68.5089, 50.1426, 100.6754



68.2927, 55.0822, 73.4782



18.6809, 18.2428, 22.7866



28.2548, 13.4763, 50.5466



2.7819, 1.3280, 4.9230



# Inverse Universe

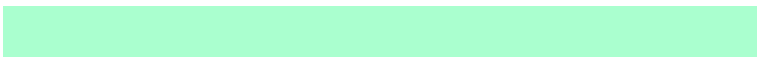
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



63.3539, 53.1067, 47.4707



58.8891, 46.5456, 38.6804



63.5812, 84.5636, 71.8980



18.0527, 18.0044, 18.8946



21.6106, 11.1335, 1.3341



2.1187, 1.0898, 0.2063



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

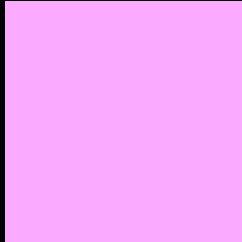
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

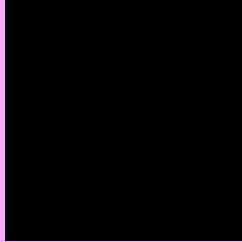
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.8491, 56.2934,

101.6866.

# 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

71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866

### Protanopia

57.0813, 56.6449, 102.5328

### Deuteranopia

57.7823, 56.4329, 98.2897



## Tritanopia

63.3097, 56.3187, 59.7584

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866



## Protanomaly

61.5525, 56.0260, 102.1777



## Deuteranomaly

62.0710, 55.7232, 99.5796



## Tritanomaly

66.1010, 56.2630, 73.0216

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866



## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568



## Achromatomaly

61.9877, 58.3991, 77.8171

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866 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(250, 170, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 170, 255)  
}
```

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(250, 170, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 170, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866 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(250, 170, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 170, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 170, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 170, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 170, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 170,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.8491, 56.2934, 101.6866 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 170, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
170, 255) }
```

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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