

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.0822, 61.0649,  
108.5741)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.0822, 61.0649, 108.5741)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.8688, 60.5150,  
102.5531)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EEBAFF
RGB	238, 186, 255
RGB Percent	93%, 73%, 100%
CMY	0.0667, 0.2706, 0.0000
CMYK	0.07, 0.27, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	285°, 100%, 86%
HSV	285°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531
YIQ	209.4140, 8.8430, 32.4830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

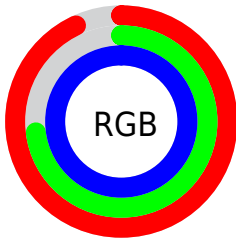
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	238, 186, 255
Decimal	15645439
CIE Lab	82.12, 30.47, -26.88
CIE LCh	82, 40.634, 318.587
Yxy	60.5150, 0.3029, 0.2587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293835519 (0xFFEEBAFF)
YUV	209.4140, 22.4739, 25.0699
Hunter-Lab	77.7914, 26.4805, -23.7086

# Details

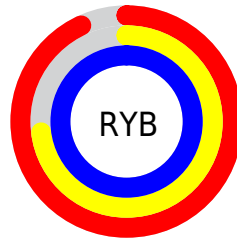
The XYZ color **70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **69.2530, 87.7624, 59.7471**, and the grayscale version is **60.7300, 63.8927, 69.5791**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.0421, 91.9843, 107.5640**, and **37.5004, 30.4035, 57.3181** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.8963, 49.6461, 100.8227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.8770, 73.3440, 104.6073**.

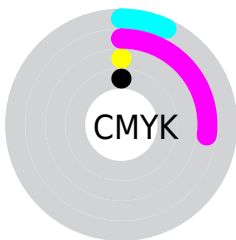
# Distribution



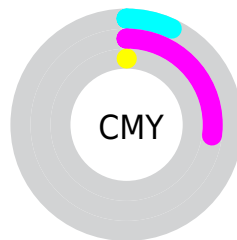
- Red (93%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531 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 70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.8688, 60.5150,  
102.5531

70.8688, 60.5150,  
102.5531

452.8136,  
426.4935, 589.6639

52.5173, 43.8339,  
77.8057

119.4664,  
105.5764, 166.7437

37.6435, 30.5399,  
57.3989

150.4432,  
134.7254, 207.0240

25.8821, 20.2488,  
40.9141

186.3592,  
168.7992, 253.3190

16.8676, 12.5760,  
27.9328

227.5797,  
208.1822, 306.0473

10.2349, 7.1372,  
18.0364

274.4700,  
253.2587, 365.6274

5.6184, 3.5481,  
10.8064

327.3955,

2.6529, 1.4241,

304.4131, 432.4779

5.8243

386.7216,  
362.0299, 507.0172

■ 0.9730, 0.2344,  
2.6715

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9290

■ 70.8688, 60.5150,  
102.5531

■ 70.8688, 60.5150,  
102.5531

■ 63.8963, 49.6461,  
100.8227

■ 78.8770, 73.3440,  
104.6073

■ 57.9025, 40.6273,  
99.3978

■ 87.9634, 88.2203,  
106.9998

■ 52.8327, 33.3495,  
98.2602

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 48.6243, 27.6885,  
97.3894

■ 45.2064, 23.5037,  
96.7618

■ 42.4956, 20.6298,  
96.3499

■ 40.3861, 18.8556,  
96.1187

■ 39.8328, 18.4495,  
96.0694

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.9657, 60.5150, 121.9190



70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531



75.3475, 60.5150, 75.7397

# Triad

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



70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531



60.8611, 60.5150, 29.4467



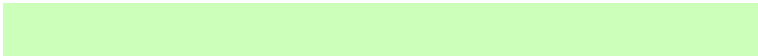
43.1910, 60.5150, 82.2133

# Complementary

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



70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531



69.2530, 87.7624, 59.7471

# 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.



42.7490, 60.5150, 56.9346



70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531



52.3934, 60.5150, 30.3547

# Square

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



70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531



69.1962, 60.5150, 36.3110



45.9584, 60.5150, 39.2087



47.2332, 60.5150, 108.2995



# Rectangle

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



70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531



75.5176, 60.5150, 59.0522



45.9584, 60.5150, 39.2087



42.6326, 60.5150, 73.2374

# Sweetspot

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



70.8706, 60.5175, 102.5535



87.0590, 86.7271, 106.7592



59.7170, 60.4917, 103.1364



18.3298, 18.0618, 22.7701



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.



70.8706, 60.5175, 102.5535



67.2971, 54.9053, 101.6586



74.1961, 62.5385, 88.8581



18.3298, 18.0618, 22.7701



20.9562, 9.7138, 50.2050



2.1393, 0.9968, 4.8929



# Inverse Universe

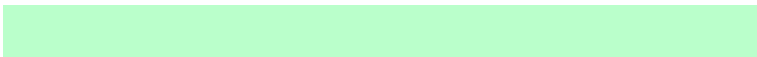
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69.5799, 60.6920, 64.5495



65.9423, 55.1736, 57.9212



66.8208, 86.2837, 69.7913



18.1929, 18.0605, 19.6328



22.0643, 11.3150, 3.7229



2.1895, 1.1182, 0.5792



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

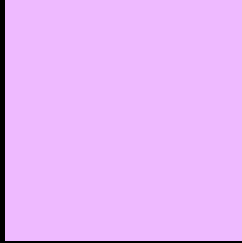
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

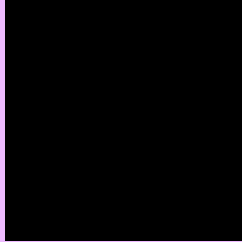
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531.



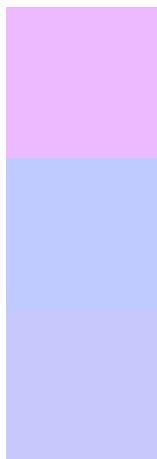
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.8688, 60.5150,



# 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

70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531

### Protanopia

60.8918, 61.0082, 103.1742

### Deuteranopia

62.0444, 60.6162, 100.5255



## Tritanopia

64.1030, 60.6723, 69.3051

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531



## Protanomaly

64.0287, 60.5624, 102.9228



## Deuteranomaly

64.9763, 60.4182, 101.1658



## Tritanomaly

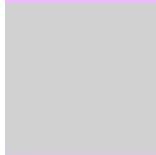
66.5088, 60.6827, 80.1590

# Monochromacy



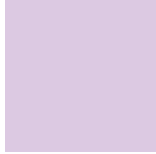
## Original Color

70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531



## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343



## Achromatomaly

64.1293, 62.4799, 80.6314

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531 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(238, 186, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 186, 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(238, 186, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 186, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531 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(238, 186, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 186, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 186, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 186, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 186, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 186,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.8688, 60.5150, 102.5531 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 186, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
186, 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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