

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.4105, 64.0658, 64.7214)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.4105, 64.0658, 64.7214)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.7503, 63.2235,  
64.3515)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC0CA
RGB	255, 192, 202
RGB Percent	100%, 75%, 79%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2470, 0.2078
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.21, 0.00
HSL	350°, 100%, 88%
HSV	350°, 25%, 100%
XYZ	70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515
YIQ	211.9770, 34.3380, 16.4660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

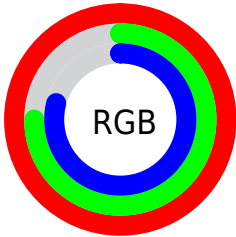
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 192, 202
Decimal	16761034
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	83.56, 24.00, 3.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 24.305, 9.030
Yxy	63.2235, 0.3567, 0.3188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951114 (0xFFFFC0CA)
YUV	211.9770, -4.9187, 37.7312
Hunter-Lab	79.5132, 19.6800, 7.6748

# Details

The XYZ color **70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.9819, 89.3201, 99.7313**, and the grayscale version is **62.5810, 65.8401, 71.6999**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.1657, 96.2314, 108.2719**, and **37.4597, 32.1854, 32.2550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.2625, 52.0345, 50.1823**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.5643, 76.4993, 80.7066**.

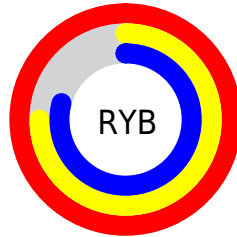
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (75%)

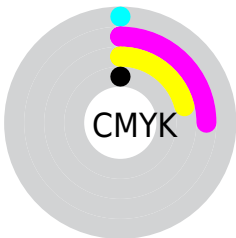
Blue (79%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (79%)

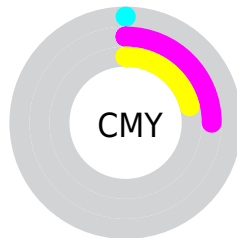


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)


Yellow (21%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515 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 70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 70.7503, 63.2235,  
64.3515

 70.7503, 63.2235,  
64.3515


452.4055,  
436.3802, 458.7001

 52.4202, 46.0220,  
46.4874


 119.2986,  
109.4919, 112.7213

 37.5658, 32.2632,  
32.2792


150.2475,  
139.3276, 144.0642

 25.8215, 21.5626,  
21.3083

186.1334,  
174.1435, 180.7370

 16.8222, 13.5359,  
13.1561

227.3217,  
214.3241, 223.1584

 10.2023, 7.7986,  
7.4041

274.1777,  
260.2536, 271.7468

 5.5966, 3.9663,  
3.6338

327.0667,

 2.6397, 1.6547,

312.3165, 326.9209

1.4267

386.3542,  
370.8973, 389.0992

■ 0.9662, 0.3941,  
0.1624

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.7503, 63.2235,  
64.3515

■ 70.7503, 63.2235,  
64.3515

■ 63.2625, 52.0345,  
50.1823

■ 79.5643, 76.4993,  
80.7066

■ 57.0319, 42.8180,  
38.1022

■ 89.7600, 91.9519,  
99.3311

■ 51.9900, 35.4618,  
28.0128

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 48.0599, 29.8386,  
19.8060

■ 45.1554, 25.8055,  
13.3636

■ 43.1775, 23.1962,  
8.5533

■ 42.0063, 21.8073,  
5.2233

■ 41.6309, 21.4164,  
3.9884

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.1391, 63.2235, 79.8439



70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515



68.3776, 63.2235, 52.0187

# Triad

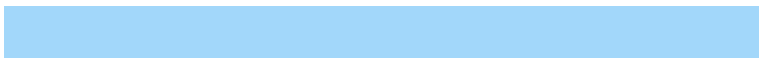
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515



53.8890, 63.2235, 48.5313



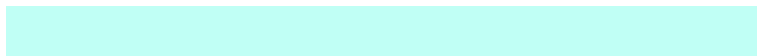
56.5115, 63.2235, 99.9134

# Complementary

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



70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515



73.9819, 89.3201, 99.7313

# 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.



52.5044, 63.2235, 88.9443



70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515



51.0534, 63.2235, 58.8960

# Square

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



70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515



58.5038, 63.2235, 43.8108



50.5618, 63.2235, 73.5318



61.7088, 63.2235, 101.9452



# Rectangle

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



70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515



65.5008, 63.2235, 46.6878



50.5618, 63.2235, 73.5318



54.9896, 63.2235, 97.0794

# Sweetspot

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



70.7518, 63.2263, 64.3528



87.2932, 88.2055, 94.8488



74.3833, 64.2448, 103.0878



18.5482, 18.6731, 20.0538



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.



70.7518, 63.2263, 64.3528



66.6243, 57.0458, 56.5812



74.5504, 72.6566, 59.9676



18.1269, 18.0341, 19.2853



21.7876, 11.2043, 2.2659



2.1535, 1.1038, 0.3900



# Inverse Universe

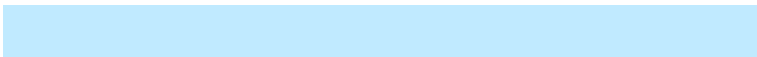
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.7518, 63.2263, 64.3528



66.6243, 57.0458, 56.5812



69.2132, 77.2741, 105.8752



18.1269, 18.0341, 19.2853



21.7876, 11.2043, 2.2659



2.1535, 1.1038, 0.3900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

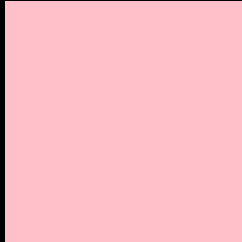
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515 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 70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.7503, 63.2235,

64.3515.

# 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

70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515

### Protanopia

61.4651, 63.8119, 70.7054

### Deuteranopia

64.8246, 63.5670, 63.4966



## Tritanopia

71.2302, 63.4155, 66.8787

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515

## Protanomaly

64.5006, 63.2891, 68.4910

## Deuteranomaly

66.6719, 63.1305, 63.9298

## Tritanomaly

71.1091, 63.3671, 66.2408

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515

## Achromatopsia

62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970

## Achromatomaly

65.2114, 64.7107, 68.7279

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515 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, 192, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 192, 202)  
}
```

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, 192, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 192, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515 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, 192, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 192, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 192, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 192, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 192, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 192,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.7503, 63.2235, 64.3515 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 192, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
192, 202) }
```

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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