

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.5503, 70.4050, 80.2029)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.5503, 70.4050, 80.2029)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(72.6840, 70.4956,  
80.2972)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0D3E0
RGB	240, 211, 224
RGB Percent	94%, 83%, 88%
CMY	0.0588, 0.1725, 0.1216
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.07, 0.06
HSL	333°, 49%, 88%
HSV	333°, 12%, 94%
XYZ	72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972
YIQ	221.1530, 13.1110, 10.1910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

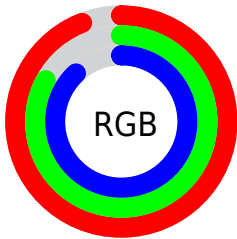
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 211, 224
Decimal	15782880
CIE Lab	87.24, 12.23, -2.69
CIE LCh	87, 12.528, 347.578
Yxy	70.4956, 0.3252, 0.3154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293972960 (0xFFFF0D3E0)
YUV	221.1530, 1.4036, 16.5288
Hunter-Lab	83.9617, 7.5911, 2.0708

# Details

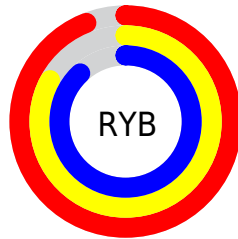
The XYZ color **72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **71.8919, 81.7170, 84.6608**, and the grayscale version is **68.8204, 72.4044, 78.8484**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.8171, 36.8319, 42.5995** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.4347, 58.7595, 69.3622**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.9674, 84.0742, 92.2689**.

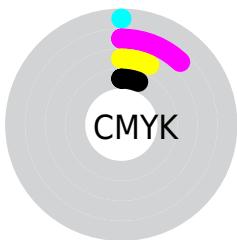
# Distribution



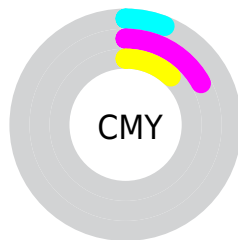
- Red (94%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (12%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972 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 72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 72.6840, 70.4956,  
80.2972

 72.6840, 70.4956,  
80.2972


459.0396,  
462.2882, 515.6670

 54.0051, 51.9307,  
59.4353


122.0341,  
119.9152, 135.5987

 38.8364, 36.9498,  
42.5414

153.4359,  
151.5387, 170.8754

 26.8126, 25.1686,  
29.1967


189.8094,  
188.2839, 211.7941

 17.5684, 16.2027,  
18.9828

231.5200,  
230.5351, 258.7734

 10.7384, 9.6677,  
11.4812

278.9329,  
278.6767, 312.2318

 5.9572, 5.1792,  
6.2732

332.4136,

 2.8595, 2.3528,

333.0932, 372.5878

2.9405

392.3274,  
394.1689, 440.2600

■ 1.0799, 0.8014,  
1.0643

■ 0.0082, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.6840, 70.4956,  
80.2972

■ 72.6840, 70.4956,  
80.2972

■ 65.4347, 58.7595,  
69.3622

■ 80.9674, 84.0742,  
92.2689

■ 59.1709, 48.7766,  
59.4294

■ 89.0276, 96.9783,  
104.8706

■ 53.8492, 40.4643,  
50.4691

■ 89.7456, 97.2655,  
108.6518

■ 49.4203, 33.7295,  
42.4480

■ 45.8302, 28.4697,  
35.3306

■ 43.0186, 24.5706,  
29.0785

■ 40.9167, 21.9004,  
23.6497

■ 39.4419, 20.3007,  
18.9965

■ 38.6195, 19.5990,  
15.8149

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.2690, 70.4956, 88.2184



72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972



72.5450, 70.4956, 71.9663

# Triad

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



72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972



65.3094, 70.4956, 62.3205



63.2584, 70.4956, 89.3544

# Complementary

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



72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972



71.8919, 81.7170, 84.6608

# Split Complementary

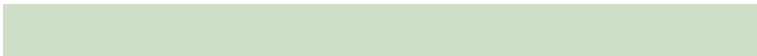
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



61.7525, 70.4956, 81.7572



72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972



62.9126, 70.4956, 66.3353

# Square

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



72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972



68.2287, 70.4956, 61.9927



61.6278, 70.4956, 73.3238



65.7940, 70.4956, 93.6987



# Rectangle

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



72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972



71.5898, 70.4956, 67.2919



61.6278, 70.4956, 73.3238



62.6182, 70.4956, 87.0720

# Sweetspot

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



72.6860, 70.4987, 80.2987



90.9889, 93.3066, 103.1411



70.6878, 69.2059, 92.0715



19.3166, 19.7104, 21.8493



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.



72.6860, 70.4987, 80.2987



81.6888, 78.0953, 89.5937



71.3517, 70.5439, 71.4874



16.0673, 15.8766, 17.9104



21.2055, 10.7546, 8.9988



1.8135, 0.9144, 1.0088



# Inverse Universe

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



72.6860, 70.4987, 80.2987



81.6888, 78.0953, 89.5937



73.3293, 81.6118, 94.3268



16.0673, 15.8766, 17.9104



21.2055, 10.7546, 8.9988

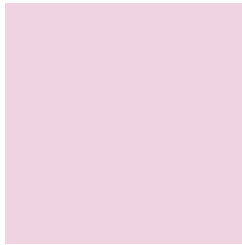


1.8135, 0.9144, 1.0088



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

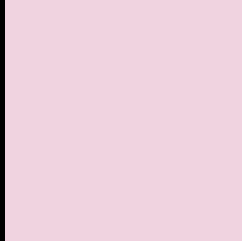
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972 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 72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.6840, 70.4956,



# 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

72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972

### Protanopia

68.3316, 70.4428, 83.3941

### Deuteranopia

71.9231, 70.4733, 80.3330



## Tritanopia

73.0946, 70.6598, 82.4593

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972

## Protanomaly

69.8441, 70.4778, 82.5954

## Deuteranomaly

72.2579, 70.6459, 80.3486

## Tritanomaly

72.9569, 70.6048, 81.7343

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972

## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407

## Achromatomaly

69.9926, 71.3936, 79.1986

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972 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(240, 211, 224) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 211, 224)  
}
```

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(240, 211, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 211, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972 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(240, 211, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 211, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 211, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 211, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 211, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 211,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.6840, 70.4956, 80.2972 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 211, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
211, 224) }
```

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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