

# Converting Colors

XYZ(74.1472, 66.0108, 61.1269)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(74.1472, 66.0108, 61.1269)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.7189, 64.2757,  
60.9037)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC3C4
RGB	255, 195, 196
RGB Percent	100%, 76%, 77%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2353, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.23, 0.00
HSL	359°, 100%, 88%
HSV	359°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037
YIQ	213.0540, 35.4390, 13.0310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

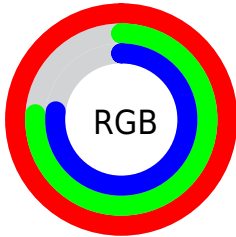
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 195, 196
Decimal	16761796
CIE Lab	84.11, 21.57, 7.81
CIE LCh	84, 22.941, 19.915
Yxy	64.2757, 0.3610, 0.3281
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951876 (0xFFFFC3C4)
YUV	213.0540, -8.4076, 36.7866
Hunter-Lab	80.1721, 17.1515, 11.0801

# Details

The XYZ color **70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **76.1574, 90.2790, 107.1816**, and the grayscale version is **63.3212, 66.6188, 72.5479**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.7800, 97.9727, 106.8964**, and **37.4333, 32.8731, 29.9634** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.8658, 52.7620, 45.3610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.0278, 77.9371, 79.2868**.

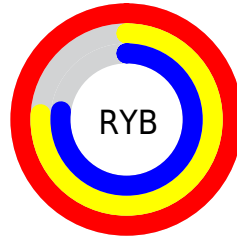
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (76%)

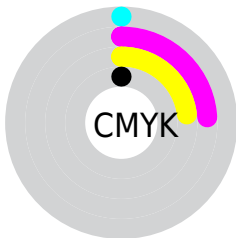
Blue (77%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (77%)

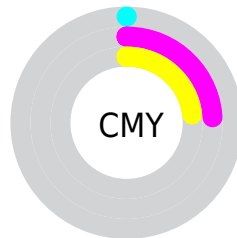


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)


Yellow (23%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037 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 70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.7189, 64.2757,  
60.9037

 70.7189, 64.2757,  
60.9037


452.2973,  
440.1846, 445.8176

 52.3945, 46.8740,  
43.7174


 119.2541,  
111.0079, 107.6957

 37.5452, 32.9361,  
30.1128


150.1956,  
141.1072, 138.1384

 25.8055, 22.0775,  
19.6715


186.0736,  
176.2078, 173.8370

 16.8101, 13.9138,  
11.9748

227.2533,  
216.6941, 215.2101

 10.1937, 8.0608,  
6.6042

274.1002,  
262.9506, 262.6762

 5.5908, 4.1339,  
3.1411

326.9796,

 2.6362, 1.7487,

315.3615, 316.6537

1.1671

386.2569,  
374.3114, 377.5614

■ 0.9644, 0.4549,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.7189, 64.2757,  
60.9037

■ 70.7189, 64.2757,  
60.9037

■ 62.8658, 52.7620,  
45.3610

■ 80.0278, 77.9371,  
79.2868

■ 56.3906, 43.2790,  
32.5135

■ 90.8561, 93.8387,  
100.6379

■ 51.2153, 35.7113,  
22.2090

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 47.2521, 29.9287,  
14.2788

■ 44.4024, 25.7848,  
8.5336

■ 42.5523, 23.1100,  
4.7553

■ 41.5633, 21.6979,  
2.6811

■ 41.2632, 21.2693,  
2.0520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.1964, 64.2757, 74.9865



70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037



67.5837, 64.2757, 50.7324

# Triad

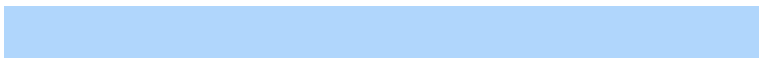
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037



53.9363, 64.2757, 53.5101



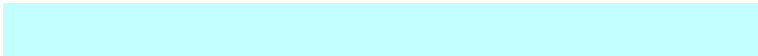
59.4017, 64.2757, 101.2121

# Complementary

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



70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037



76.1574, 90.2790, 107.1816

# 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.



55.0301, 64.2757, 93.5805



70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037



51.9922, 64.2757, 65.2116

# Square

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



70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037



57.8328, 64.2757, 46.8904



52.3812, 64.2757, 79.9276



64.4716, 64.2757, 99.6376



# Rectangle

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



70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037



64.4998, 64.2757, 46.9121



52.3812, 64.2757, 79.9276



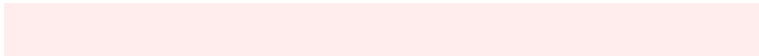
57.8067, 64.2757, 99.6018

# Sweetspot

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



70.7205, 64.2786, 60.9050



86.9190, 88.0558, 92.8783



78.4396, 67.3238, 103.4683



18.4619, 18.6385, 19.5992



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.



70.7205, 64.2786, 60.9050



67.0317, 58.8687, 53.6095



77.7475, 78.5134, 62.6903



18.0216, 17.9920, 18.7310



21.5662, 11.1158, 1.1000



2.1039, 1.0839, 0.1287



# Inverse Universe

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



70.7205, 64.2786, 60.9050



67.0317, 58.8687, 53.6095



67.7544, 73.2173, 105.1690



18.0216, 17.9920, 18.7310



21.5662, 11.1158, 1.1000



2.1039, 1.0839, 0.1287



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

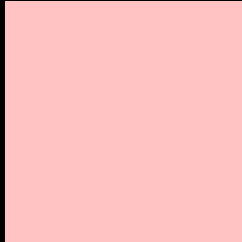
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

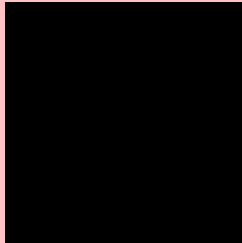
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.7189, 64.2757,



# 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

70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037

### Protanopia

61.7239, 64.4076, 66.3055

### Deuteranopia

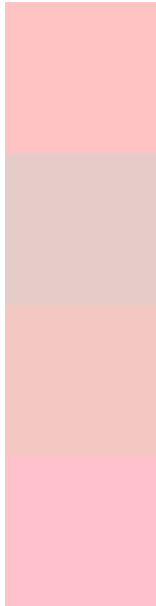
65.7983, 64.4849, 60.6086



## Tritanopia

71.9170, 64.3976, 68.3141

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037

## Protanomaly

64.7686, 64.2258, 64.2415

## Deuteranomaly

67.4668, 64.3034, 60.4857

## Tritanomaly

71.4309, 64.2032, 65.7544

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037

## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607

## Achromatomaly

65.3287, 65.1416, 68.1619

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037 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, 195, 196) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 195, 196)  
}
```

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, 195, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 195, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037 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, 195, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 195, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 195, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 195, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 195, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 195,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.7189, 64.2757, 60.9037 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 195, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
195, 196) }
```

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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