

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.5938, 71.5239, 70.2407)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.5938, 71.5239, 70.2407)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(75.5491, 71.4644,  
70.1337)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD1D1
RGB	255, 209, 209
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 82%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1804, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	0°, 100%, 91%
HSV	0°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337
YIQ	222.7540, 27.4160, 9.7520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

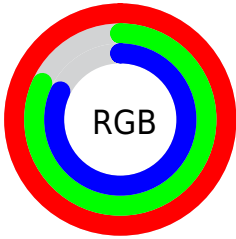
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 209, 209
Decimal	16765393
CIE Lab	87.71, 16.14, 6.09
CIE LCh	88, 17.246, 20.667
Yxy	71.4644, 0.3479, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955473 (0xFFFFD1D1)
YUV	222.7540, -6.7807, 28.2797
Hunter-Lab	84.5366, 11.5837, 9.9872

# Details

The XYZ color **75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **80.1034, 92.2925, 108.2001**, and the grayscale version is **69.9991, 73.6445, 80.1989**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **40.7607, 37.4835, 36.0971** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.8782, 58.7771, 52.8941**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.7298, 86.3622, 90.3712**.

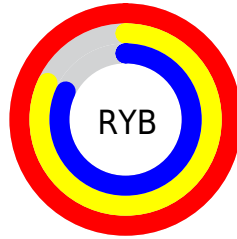
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (82%)

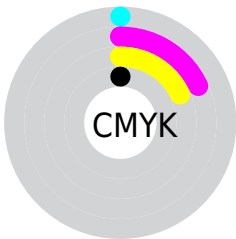
Blue (82%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (82%)

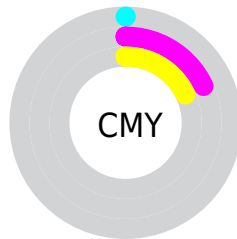


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)


Yellow (18%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337 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 75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 75.5491, 71.4644,  
70.1337

 75.5491, 71.4644,  
70.1337


468.7709,  
465.6752, 479.8211

 56.3586, 52.7213,  
51.1581


126.0731,  
121.2947, 121.0823

 40.7286, 37.5803,  
35.9568

158.1373,  
153.1507, 153.8924

 28.2938, 25.6571,  
24.1114


195.2235,  
190.1465, 192.1509

 18.6889, 16.5673,  
15.2033

237.6969,  
232.6664, 236.2766

 11.5483, 9.9265,  
8.8140

285.9230,  
281.0948, 286.6880

 6.5069, 5.3502,  
4.5249

340.2672,

 3.1993, 2.4542,

335.8161, 343.8035

1.9175

401.0947,  
397.2148, 408.0417

■ 1.2600, 0.8536,  
0.5038

■ 0.1530, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 75.5491, 71.4644,  
70.1337

■ 75.5491, 71.4644,  
70.1337

■ 66.8782, 58.7771,  
52.8941

■ 85.7298, 86.3622,  
90.3712

■ 59.6405, 48.1863,  
38.5059

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.7604, 39.5820,  
26.8167

■ 49.1534, 32.8405,  
17.6585

■ 45.7253, 27.8240,  
10.8441

■ 43.3691, 24.3760,  
6.1608

■ 41.9585, 22.3117,  
3.3573

■ 41.3220, 21.3801,  
2.0925

■ 41.2403, 21.2606,  
1.9301

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.9813, 71.4644, 81.5213



75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337



73.0305, 71.4644, 61.6647

# Triad

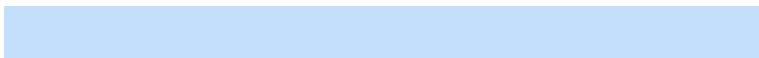
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337



62.0237, 71.4644, 64.3967



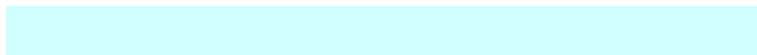
66.6578, 71.4644, 102.2109

# Complementary

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



75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337



80.1034, 92.2925, 108.2001

# 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.



63.0628, 71.4644, 96.5587



75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337



60.4589, 71.4644, 74.2181

# Square

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



75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337



65.1878, 71.4644, 58.5905



60.8315, 71.4644, 86.0325



70.7373, 71.4644, 100.8368



# Rectangle

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



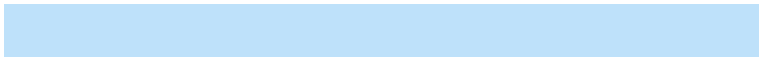
75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337



70.5608, 71.4644, 58.4422



60.8315, 71.4644, 86.0325



65.3552, 71.4644, 101.0500

# Sweetspot

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



75.5508, 71.4675, 70.1352



89.1316, 91.3398, 97.1340



82.0908, 74.0816, 104.5803



18.9067, 19.3000, 20.4504



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.



75.5508, 71.4675, 70.1352



71.9390, 66.1824, 62.9549



81.6056, 83.5771, 72.1535



18.0096, 17.9874, 18.6670



21.5490, 11.1092, 1.0085



2.0982, 1.0818, 0.0982



# Inverse Universe

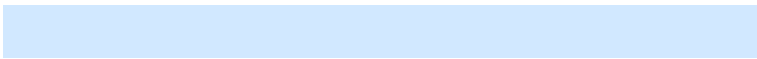
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80.1034, 92.2925, 108.2001



77.3348, 90.8647, 108.0704



73.2017, 78.4891, 105.8995



18.5548, 20.4812, 23.2253



28.1125, 41.1347, 55.8927



2.7373, 4.0052, 5.4421



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

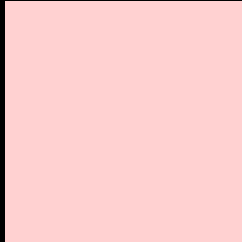
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

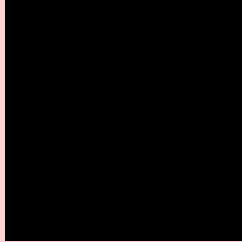
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337.



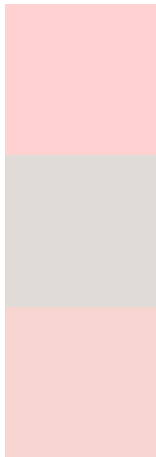
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.5491, 71.4644,



# 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

75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337

### Protanopia

68.6486, 71.5769, 74.4875

### Deuteranopia

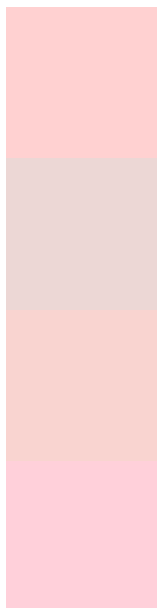
73.1855, 71.7354, 69.6635



## Tritanopia

77.1152, 71.6995, 79.5870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337

## Protanomaly

70.9028, 71.2378, 72.9641

## Deuteranomaly

73.9956, 71.7808, 69.6296

## Tritanomaly

76.4508, 71.4337, 76.0884

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337

## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

## Achromatomaly

71.9872, 72.8669, 76.6003

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337 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, 209, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 209, 209)  
}
```

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, 209, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 209, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337 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, 209, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 209, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 209, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 209, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 209, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 209,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 75.5491, 71.4644, 70.1337 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 209, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
209, 209) }
```

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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