

# Converting Colors

XYZ(76.8482, 54.5646,  
135.0496)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(76.8482, 54.5646, 135.0496)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.6150, 52.2166,  
100.9647)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FD9DFF
RGB	253, 157, 255
RGB Percent	99%, 62%, 100%
CMY	0.0078, 0.3843, 0.0000
CMYK	0.01, 0.38, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	299°, 100%, 81%
HSV	299°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647
YIQ	196.8760, 25.7580, 50.8300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

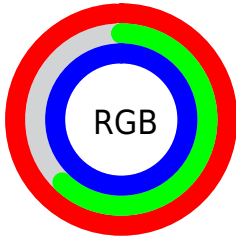
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	253, 157, 255
Decimal	16621055
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.41, 50.22, -33.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	77, 60.636, 325.920
Yxy	52.2166, 0.3155, 0.2333
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294811135 (0xFFFD9DFF)
YUV	196.8760, 28.6551, 49.2207
Hunter-Lab	72.2611, 47.9771, -32.2585

# Details

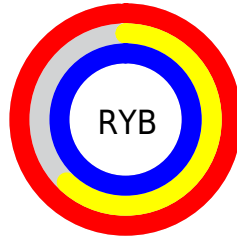
The XYZ color **70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **56.1451, 81.3258, 44.6391**, and the grayscale version is **52.8195, 55.5702, 60.5159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.0842, 76.0685, 104.9114**, and **37.5490, 25.3798, 56.3458** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.5540, 44.3743, 99.6651**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.5799, 61.8641, 102.5652**.

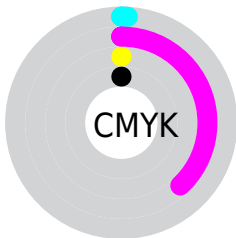
# Distribution



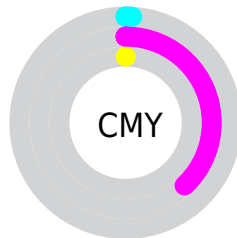
- Red (99%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647 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 70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 70.6150, 52.2166,  
100.9647

 70.6150, 52.2166,  
100.9647

451.9392,  
395.2722, 584.5543

 52.3095, 37.1778,  
76.4851

 119.1069, 93.4506,  
164.5457

 37.4771, 25.3451,  
56.3213


 150.0239,  
120.4145, 204.4841

 25.7525, 16.3344,  
40.0549


185.8755,  
152.1223, 250.4126

 16.7702, 9.7611,  
27.2672

227.0270,  
188.9583, 302.7497

 10.1651, 5.2408,  
17.5398

273.8438,  
231.3069, 361.9138

 5.5717, 2.3893,  
10.4541

326.6912,

 2.6246, 0.8204,

279.5525, 428.3236

5.5915

385.9346,  
334.0795, 502.3976

■ 0.9585, 0.0000,  
2.5336

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8579

■ 70.6150, 52.2166,  
100.9647

■ 70.6150, 52.2166,  
100.9647

■ 66.5540, 44.3743,  
99.6651

■ 75.5799, 61.8641,  
102.5652

■ 63.3357, 38.2176,  
98.6463

■ 81.4956, 73.4132,  
104.4826

■ 60.8989, 33.6230,  
97.8879

■ 88.4112, 86.9615,  
106.7332

■ 59.1720, 30.4476,  
97.3660

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 58.0704, 28.5220,  
97.0524

■ 57.4755, 27.6091,  
96.9075

■ 57.4028, 27.5071,  
96.8917

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.0910, 52.2166, 136.3781



70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647



75.5243, 52.2166, 61.5476

# Triad

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



70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647



51.2429, 52.2166, 13.8444



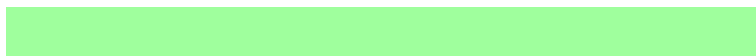
32.0714, 52.2166, 89.7984

# Complementary

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



70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647



56.1451, 81.3258, 44.6391

# 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.



30.4558, 52.2166, 52.4072



70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647



40.4600, 52.2166, 16.4480

# Square

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



70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647



63.2851, 52.2166, 18.5287



33.2787, 52.2166, 27.9285



38.0961, 52.2166, 128.3534



# Rectangle

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



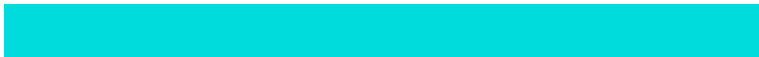
70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647



74.4667, 52.2166, 40.9970



33.2787, 52.2166, 27.9285



31.0395, 52.2166, 76.3511

# Sweetspot

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



70.6166, 52.2188, 100.9651



85.8241, 81.8884, 105.8904



44.5738, 39.6248, 99.9068



18.1744, 17.1443, 22.6012



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.



70.6166, 52.2188, 100.9651



67.4610, 46.1202, 99.9542



64.8399, 49.9927, 66.7287



18.7539, 18.2804, 22.7900



30.0108, 14.3816, 50.6288



2.9333, 1.4061, 4.9301



# Inverse Universe

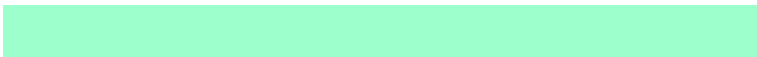
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



59.5563, 47.8792, 38.9053



55.0259, 41.2472, 29.9078



60.4138, 82.9879, 69.1695



18.0244, 17.9931, 18.7457



21.5702, 11.1174, 1.1210



2.1053, 1.0845, 0.1357



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

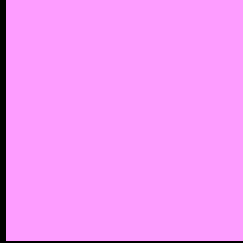
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

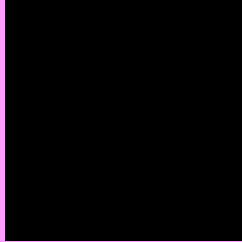
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.6150, 52.2166,

100.9647.

# 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

70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647

### Protanopia

53.4767, 52.8176, 101.9840

### Deuteranopia

53.6725, 52.3897, 96.9059



## Tritanopia

60.8177, 52.2409, 52.7770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647



## Protanomaly

58.0578, 51.4783, 101.4841



## Deuteranomaly

58.5883, 51.5311, 98.1254



## Tritanomaly

63.8093, 52.0647, 67.6591

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647



## Achromatopsia

53.0703, 55.8340, 60.8033



## Achromatomaly

57.9981, 53.2696, 73.5549

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647 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(253, 157, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 157, 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(253, 157, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 157, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647 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(253, 157, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 157, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 157, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 157, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 157, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 157,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.6150, 52.2166, 100.9647 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 157, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
157, 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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