

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.9931, 63.9925, 71.6155)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.9931, 63.9925, 71.6155)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.2980, 57.9558,  
71.1525)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB2D6
RGB	255, 178, 214
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 84%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3019, 0.1608
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	332°, 100%, 85%
HSV	332°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525
YIQ	205.1270, 34.3360, 27.5200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

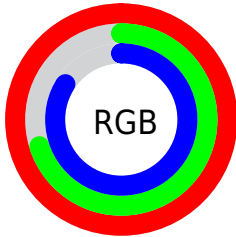
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 178, 214
Decimal	16757462
CIE Lab	80.71, 33.15, -6.81
CIE LCh	81, 33.839, 348.394
Yxy	57.9558, 0.3493, 0.2921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947542 (0xFFFFB2D6)
YUV	205.1270, 4.3744, 43.7386
Hunter-Lab	76.1287, 29.2587, -2.1244

# Details

The XYZ color **69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **66.9083, 86.1004, 80.1138**, and the grayscale version is **58.0681, 61.0922, 66.5294**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.7128, 87.3256, 106.7876**, and **36.4916, 28.7888, 36.4344** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.0253, 48.0710, 60.8597**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.6609, 69.7894, 82.5235**.

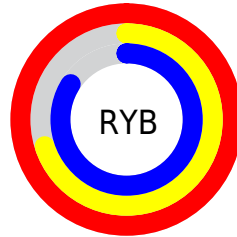
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

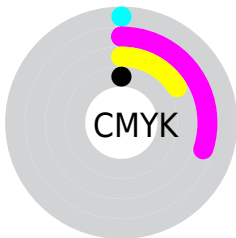
Blue (84%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (84%)

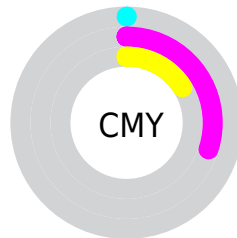


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)


Yellow (16%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525 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 69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 69.2980, 57.9558,  
71.1525

 69.2980, 57.9558,  
71.1525


447.3863,  
417.0212, 483.4844

 51.2320, 41.7731,  
51.9841


 117.2388,  
101.8585, 122.5473

 36.6150, 28.9237,  
36.6102


147.8444,  
130.3473, 155.6108

 25.0819, 19.0231,  
24.6124


183.3604,  
163.7069, 194.1430

 16.2671, 11.6870,  
15.5721

224.1524,  
202.3218, 238.5625

 9.8054, 6.5309,  
9.0708

270.5856,  
246.5762, 289.2879

 5.3314, 3.1705,  
4.6900

323.0254,

 2.4797, 1.2214,

296.8547, 346.7376

2.0110

381.8372,  
353.5415, 411.3303

■ 0.8851, 0.0791,  
0.5620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.2980, 57.9558,  
71.1525

■ 69.2980, 57.9558,  
71.1525

■ 63.0253, 48.0710,  
60.8597

■ 76.6609, 69.7894,  
82.5235

■ 57.7831, 40.0215,  
51.6055

■ 85.1618, 83.6623,  
95.0031

■ 53.5115, 33.6933,  
43.3530

94.8503, 99.6683,  
108.6247

■ 50.1426, 28.9568,  
36.0606

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 47.5991, 25.6634,  
29.6830

■ 45.7889, 23.6360,  
24.1691

■ 44.5826, 22.5971,  
19.5321

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.7368, 57.9558, 92.2053



69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525



68.8200, 57.9558, 51.7407

# Triad

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



69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525



50.9597, 57.9558, 33.2183



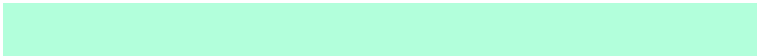
46.6495, 57.9558, 96.4099

# Complementary

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



69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525



66.9083, 86.1004, 80.1138

# 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.



43.3115, 57.9558, 76.0200



69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525



45.6513, 57.9558, 40.8775

# Square

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



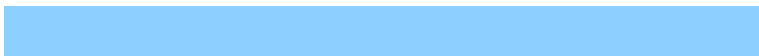
69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525



57.8282, 57.9558, 32.4566



42.9622, 57.9558, 55.6866



52.4304, 57.9558, 108.7132



# Rectangle

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



69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525



66.2820, 57.9558, 42.1246



42.9622, 57.9558, 55.6866



45.2263, 57.9558, 90.0980

# Sweetspot

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



69.2993, 57.9583, 71.1537



86.2550, 85.4591, 96.5685



62.8212, 53.9357, 101.7073



18.1774, 17.8239, 20.2617



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.



69.2993, 57.9583, 71.1537



65.5275, 51.9874, 65.0479



65.4546, 56.8309, 49.6423



18.3628, 18.1284, 20.5276



23.3692, 11.8370, 10.5949



2.3300, 1.1744, 1.3190



# Inverse Universe

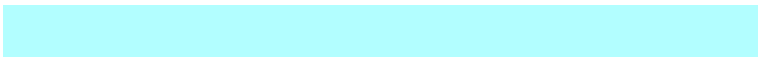
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69.2993, 57.9583, 71.1537



65.5275, 51.9874, 65.0479



71.7635, 87.3897, 107.6933



18.3628, 18.1284, 20.5276



23.3692, 11.8370, 10.5949



2.3300, 1.1744, 1.3190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

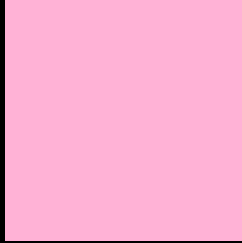
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525 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 69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.2980, 57.9558,

71.1525.

# 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

69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525

### Protanopia

57.0535, 58.1287, 80.8860

### Deuteranopia

59.5919, 58.3323, 69.7464



## Tritanopia

66.8822, 57.8705, 59.2748

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525



## Protanomaly

60.4309, 57.2872, 76.9797



## Deuteranomaly

62.7144, 57.9717, 70.1716



## Tritanomaly

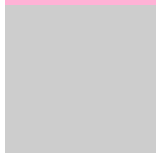
67.8550, 57.9776, 63.4916

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525



## Achromatopsia

58.0276, 61.0496, 66.4830



## Achromatomaly

61.3317, 59.2723, 67.8827

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525 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, 178, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 178, 214)  
}
```

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, 178, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 178, 214) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525 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, 178, 214) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 178, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 178, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 178, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 178, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 178,  
214) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.2980, 57.9558, 71.1525 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 178, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
178, 214) }
```

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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