

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.0534, 68.7936, 68.7000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.0534, 68.7936, 68.7000)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.6951, 63.9540,  
68.2401)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC1D0
RGB	255, 193, 208
RGB Percent	100%, 76%, 82%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2431, 0.1843
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	345°, 100%, 88%
HSV	345°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401
YIQ	213.2480, 32.1370, 17.8090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

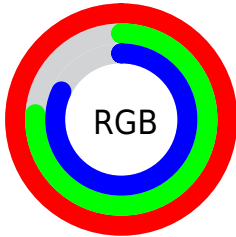
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 193, 208
Decimal	16761296
CIE Lab	83.94, 24.37, 1.16
CIE LCh	84, 24.393, 2.722
Yxy	63.9540, 0.3516, 0.3137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294951376 (0xFFFFC1D0)
YUV	213.2480, -2.5873, 36.6165
Hunter-Lab	79.9712, 20.0775, 5.3872

# Details

The XYZ color **71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.4828, 89.1498, 95.7766**, and the grayscale version is **63.4149, 66.7174, 72.6553**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.4756, 96.8512, 108.3752**, and **38.0913, 32.6686, 34.8699** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.3011, 52.7431, 54.7475**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3541, 77.2303, 83.5863**.

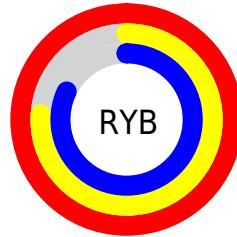
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (76%)

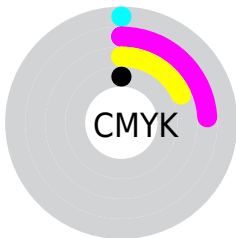
Blue (82%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (82%)

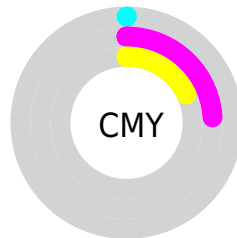


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)


Yellow (18%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401 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 71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 71.6951, 63.9540,  
68.2401

 71.6951, 63.9540,  
68.2401


455.6538,  
439.0235, 472.9674

 53.1942, 46.6134,  
49.6252


 120.6361,  
110.5447, 118.3530

 38.1859, 32.7302,  
34.7466


151.8069,  
140.5636, 150.6881

 26.3049, 21.9198,  
23.1857


187.9318,  
175.5774, 188.4337

 17.1858, 13.7980,  
14.5241

229.3760,  
215.9704, 232.0082

 10.4631, 7.9803,  
8.3432

276.5049,  
262.1272, 281.8303

 5.7717, 4.0823,  
4.2244

329.6840,

 2.7461, 1.7197,

314.4320, 338.3185

1.7493

389.2785,  
373.2693, 401.8914

■ 1.0210, 0.4364,  
0.3942

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 71.6951, 63.9540,  
68.2401

■ 71.6951, 63.9540,  
68.2401

■ 64.3011, 52.7431,  
54.7475

■ 80.3541, 77.2303,  
83.5863

■ 58.1071, 43.4851,  
43.0332

■ 90.3295, 92.6599,  
100.8495

■ 53.0493, 36.0700,  
33.0225

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.0562, 30.3731,  
24.6338

■ 46.0475, 26.2542,  
17.7781

■ 43.9312, 23.5509,  
12.3576

■ 42.5958, 22.0646,  
8.2611

■ 42.1007, 21.6043,  
6.4625

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.4337, 63.9540, 84.0870



71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401



69.8941, 63.9540, 54.8411

# Triad

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



71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401



55.3736, 63.9540, 47.6007



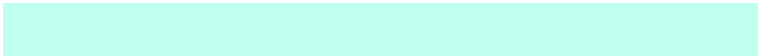
56.1756, 63.9540, 99.3649

# Complementary

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



71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401



73.4828, 89.1498, 95.7766

# 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.



52.5063, 63.9540, 86.8755



71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401



52.0628, 63.9540, 56.9418

# Square

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



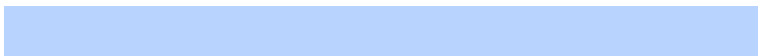
71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401



60.2973, 63.9540, 44.0756



51.0444, 63.9540, 71.0488



61.2780, 63.9540, 103.5484



# Rectangle

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



71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401



67.2576, 63.9540, 48.6548



51.0444, 63.9540, 71.0488



54.7441, 63.9540, 95.9165

# Sweetspot

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



71.6967, 63.9568, 68.2414



87.5148, 88.2941, 96.0157



72.8875, 63.8008, 103.0809



18.5994, 18.6935, 20.3232



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

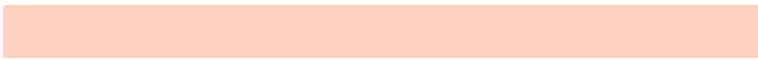
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



71.6967, 63.9568, 68.2414



68.0755, 58.4487, 61.6883



73.5455, 70.4688, 60.1813



18.1895, 18.0591, 19.6149



22.0471, 11.3081, 3.6323



2.1874, 1.1173, 0.5682



# Inverse Universe

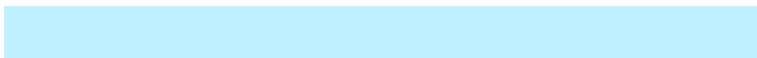
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



71.6967, 63.9568, 68.2414



68.0755, 58.4487, 61.6883



71.0575, 80.5854, 106.4171



18.1895, 18.0591, 19.6149



22.0471, 11.3081, 3.6323



2.1874, 1.1173, 0.5682



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

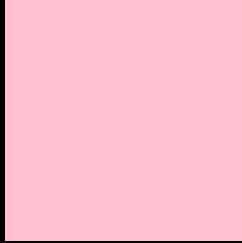
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

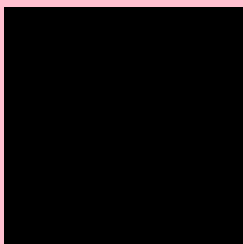
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.6951, 63.9540,



# 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

71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401

### Protanopia

61.9442, 63.9704, 74.7283

### Deuteranopia

65.4515, 64.1570, 67.3264



## Tritanopia

71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401

## Protanomaly

65.1721, 63.8978, 72.5169

## Deuteranomaly

67.6211, 63.8771, 67.7970

## Tritanomaly

71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401

## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607

## Achromatomaly

65.8241, 65.3397, 70.7705

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401 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, 193, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 193, 208)  
}
```

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, 193, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 193, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401 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, 193, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 193, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 193, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 193, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 193,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.6951, 63.9540, 68.2401 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 193, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
193, 208) }
```

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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