

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.4882, 73.8061, 88.5245)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.4882, 73.8061, 88.5245)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(78.0667, 70.9208,  
88.1718)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCDEB
RGB	255, 205, 235
RGB Percent	100%, 80%, 92%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1961, 0.0784
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.08, 0.00
HSL	324°, 100%, 90%
HSV	324°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718
YIQ	223.3700, 20.1700, 19.9300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

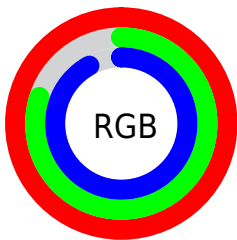
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 205, 235
Decimal	16764395
CIE Lab	87.45, 22.36, -8.06
CIE LCh	87, 23.770, 340.175
Yxy	70.9208, 0.3292, 0.2990
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954475 (0xFFFFCDEB)
YUV	223.3700, 5.7336, 27.7395
Hunter-Lab	84.2145, 18.0939, -3.1259

# Details

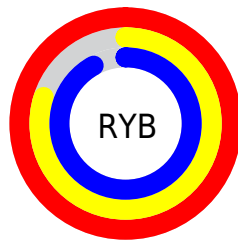
The XYZ color **78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **74.5297, 89.9365, 84.6688**, and the grayscale version is **70.3542, 74.0181, 80.6057**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **42.4920, 37.3937, 47.6260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.0251, 59.1288, 78.7613**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.1901, 84.7406, 98.3617**.

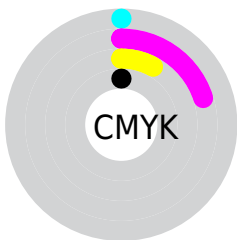
# Distribution



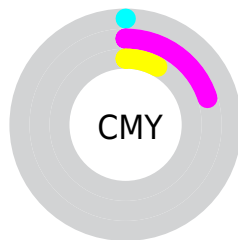
- Red (100%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (8%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718 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 78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 78.0667, 70.9208,  
88.1718

 78.0667, 70.9208,  
88.1718

477.2297,  
463.7765, 542.4816

 58.4317, 52.2776,  
65.9002


129.6090,  
120.5209, 146.7096

 42.4005, 37.2264,  
47.7354

162.2471,  
152.2466, 183.8128

 29.6075, 25.3828,  
33.2589


199.9502,  
189.1020, 226.6970

 19.6874, 16.3625,  
22.0521

243.0838,  
231.4713, 275.7808

 12.2750, 9.7810,  
13.6965

292.0132,  
279.7390, 331.4825

 7.0048, 5.2540,  
7.7736

347.1037,

 3.5114, 2.3971,

334.2895, 394.2209

3.8647

408.7208,  
395.5072, 464.4144

■ 1.4296, 0.8244,  
1.5514

■ 0.2772, 0.0000,  
0.2558

■ 78.0667, 70.9208,  
88.1718

■ 78.0667, 70.9208,  
88.1718

■ 71.0251, 59.1288,  
78.7613

■ 86.1901, 84.7406,  
98.3617

■ 65.0110, 49.2589,  
70.1025

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 59.9724, 41.2095,  
62.1718

■ 55.8508, 34.8657,  
54.9424

■ 52.5810, 30.0995,  
48.3851

■ 50.0886, 26.7646,  
42.4674

■ 48.2853, 24.6872,  
37.1519

■ 47.0336, 23.5949,  
32.3846

■ 46.9893, 23.5597,  
32.2056

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.6048, 70.9208, 103.2946



78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718



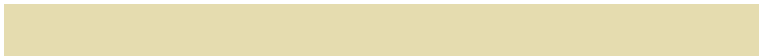
78.5854, 70.9208, 71.8938

# Triad

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



78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718



65.5215, 70.9208, 50.6440



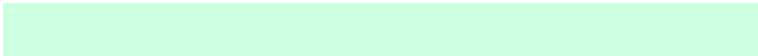
59.5020, 70.9208, 98.9002

# Complementary

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



78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718



74.5297, 89.9365, 84.6688

# 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.



57.3443, 70.9208, 82.8045



78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718



60.6898, 70.9208, 55.9512

# Square

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



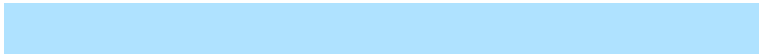
78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718



71.1307, 70.9208, 51.6654



57.7667, 70.9208, 67.2161



63.8177, 70.9208, 110.0588



# Rectangle

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



78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718



77.1637, 70.9208, 62.7181



57.7667, 70.9208, 67.2161



58.5114, 70.9208, 93.8025

# Sweetspot

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



78.0683, 70.9237, 88.1733



89.3920, 90.2357, 102.2299



70.9352, 66.8936, 103.7808



19.0071, 19.0967, 21.7298



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.



78.0683, 70.9237, 88.1733



74.8432, 65.4970, 83.9429



74.7063, 69.5789, 70.4689



18.4670, 18.1701, 21.0763



24.6287, 12.3408, 17.2271



2.4520, 1.2232, 1.9617



# Inverse Universe

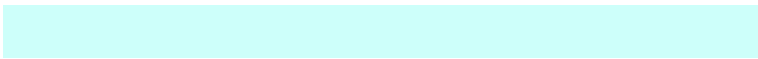
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



78.0683, 70.9237, 88.1733



74.8432, 65.4970, 83.9429



78.1939, 91.4021, 103.9641



18.4670, 18.1701, 21.0763



24.6287, 12.3408, 17.2271



2.4520, 1.2232, 1.9617



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

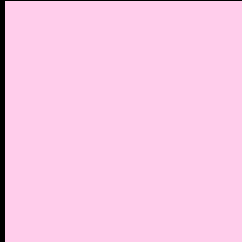
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

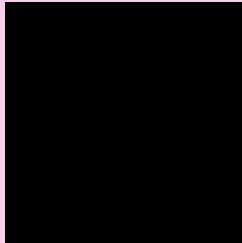
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.0667, 70.9208,



# 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

78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718

### Protanopia

69.5680, 71.2128, 94.8728

### Deuteranopia

72.4339, 70.9641, 86.9706



## Tritanopia

76.1401, 70.8360, 79.4717

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718



## Protanomaly

72.1556, 70.7028, 92.2821



## Deuteranomaly

74.5158, 70.9109, 87.6017



## Tritanomaly

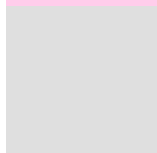
76.8095, 70.7595, 82.2827

# Monochromacy



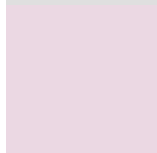
## Original Color

78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718



## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



## Achromatomaly

72.6819, 72.3200, 82.8014

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718 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, 205, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 205, 235)  
}
```

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, 205, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 205, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718 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, 205, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 205, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 205, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 205, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 205, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 205,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 78.0667, 70.9208, 88.1718 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 205, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
205, 235) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor