

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.9471, 70.5203, 81.1134)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.9471, 70.5203, 81.1134)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(72.9507, 62.7174,  
80.2123)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBCE2
RGB	255, 188, 226
RGB Percent	100%, 74%, 89%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2627, 0.1137
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	326°, 100%, 87%
HSV	326°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123
YIQ	212.3650, 27.7340, 26.0220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

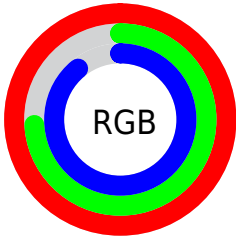
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 188, 226
Decimal	16760034
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	83.29, 29.80, -9.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 31.259, 342.433
Yxy	62.7174, 0.3379, 0.2905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294950114 (0xFFFFBCE2)
YUV	212.3650, 6.7221, 37.3909
Hunter-Lab	79.1943, 25.8371, -4.6161

# Details

The XYZ color **72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **69.0255, 87.2221, 78.8463**, and the grayscale version is **62.7672, 66.0359, 71.9131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.9424, 93.7848, 107.8641**, and **38.9017, 31.8608, 42.6275** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.5107, 52.1837, 70.8323**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.4535, 75.2201, 90.4293**.

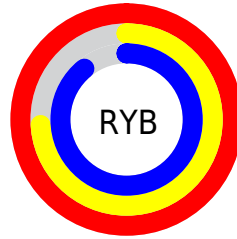
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (74%)

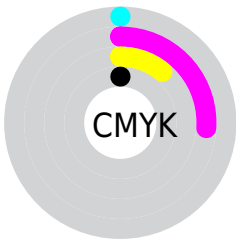
Blue (89%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (89%)

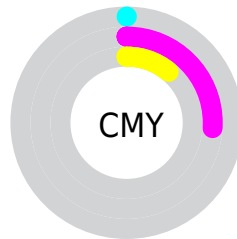


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123 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 72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 72.9507, 62.7174,  
80.2123

 72.9507, 62.7174,  
80.2123


459.9504,  
434.5431, 515.3736

 54.2239, 45.6126,  
59.3659


 122.4107,  
108.7617, 135.4783

 39.0121, 31.9402,  
42.4858


153.8747,  
138.4700, 170.7349

 26.9499, 21.3159,  
29.1534


190.3150,  
173.1483, 211.6320

 17.6720, 13.3551,  
18.9504

232.0971,  
213.1810, 258.5881

 10.8130, 7.6735,  
11.4580

279.5863,  
258.9524, 312.0218

 6.0076, 3.8868,  
6.2577

333.1481,

 2.8904, 1.6104,

310.8470, 372.3516

2.9311

393.1476,  
369.2491, 439.9960

■ 1.0961, 0.3646,  
1.0596

■ 0.0218, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.9507, 62.7174,  
80.2123

■ 72.9507, 62.7174,  
80.2123

■ 66.5107, 52.1837,  
70.8323

■ 80.4535, 75.2201,  
90.4293

■ 61.0767, 43.5091,  
62.2590

■ 89.0634, 89.7785,  
101.5043

■ 56.5929, 36.5849,  
54.4653

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.9963, 31.2877,  
47.4207

■ 50.2153, 27.4781,  
41.0915

■ 48.1666, 24.9926,  
35.4397

■ 46.7470, 23.6279,  
30.4204

■ 46.3217, 23.2927,  
28.6900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.8655, 62.7174, 99.7855



72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123



73.2977, 62.7174, 60.5471

# Triad

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



72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123



56.8428, 62.7174, 37.8851



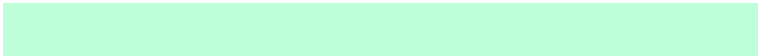
50.4811, 62.7174, 96.7659

# Complementary

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



72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123



69.0255, 87.2221, 78.8463

# 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.



47.7439, 62.7174, 76.6633



72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123



51.2251, 62.7174, 44.2332

# Square

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



72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123



63.6407, 62.7174, 38.4736



48.0055, 62.7174, 57.6093



55.7551, 62.7174, 110.5200



# Rectangle

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



72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123



71.3287, 62.7174, 50.1268



48.0055, 62.7174, 57.6093



49.2525, 62.7174, 90.3797

# Sweetspot

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



72.9521, 62.7200, 80.2136



87.4946, 87.1121, 99.5283



64.3298, 57.7757, 102.3690



18.4410, 18.1597, 20.9394



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.



72.9521, 62.7200, 80.2136



69.1362, 56.4511, 74.7397



68.9159, 61.1056, 58.9594



18.4410, 18.1597, 20.9394



24.2805, 12.2015, 15.3933



2.4189, 1.2100, 1.7876



# Inverse Universe

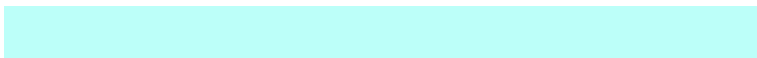
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



72.9521, 62.7200, 80.2136



69.1362, 56.4511, 74.7397



73.6645, 89.0777, 103.2752



18.4410, 18.1597, 20.9394



24.2805, 12.2015, 15.3933



2.4189, 1.2100, 1.7876



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

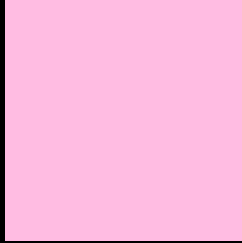
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123 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 72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.9507, 62.7174,



# 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

72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123

### Protanopia

62.1325, 63.0122, 89.7767

### Deuteranopia

64.2586, 62.9409, 78.5741



## Tritanopia

70.2794, 62.6005, 66.7715

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123



## Protanomaly

65.3989, 62.3170, 86.4234



## Deuteranomaly

67.0251, 62.6380, 79.0787



## Tritanomaly

71.2967, 62.7018, 71.2957

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123



## Achromatopsia

62.5785, 65.8375, 71.6970



## Achromatomaly

65.8752, 64.2156, 74.5685

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123 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, 188, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 188, 226)  
}
```

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, 188, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 188, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123 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, 188, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 188, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 188, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 188, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 188, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 188,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.9507, 62.7174, 80.2123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 188, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
188, 226) }
```

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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