

# Converting Colors

XYZ(91.1759, 75.8935, 61.7163)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(91.1759, 75.8935, 61.7163)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.2844, 65.5883,  
60.5325)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFC6C3
RGB	255, 198, 195
RGB Percent	100%, 78%, 76%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2235, 0.2353
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.24, 0.00
HSL	3°, 100%, 88%
HSV	3°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325
YIQ	214.7010, 34.9350, 11.1510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

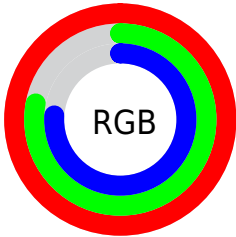
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 198, 195
Decimal	16762563
CIE Lab	84.79, 19.86, 9.32
CIE LCh	85, 21.933, 25.137
Yxy	65.5883, 0.3611, 0.3323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294952643 (0xFFFFC6C3)
YUV	214.7010, -9.7126, 35.3422
Hunter-Lab	80.9866, 15.3891, 12.3750

# Details

The XYZ color **71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.3650, 88.4401, 107.7062**, and the grayscale version is **64.4376, 67.7933, 73.8269**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.5707, 99.8083, 106.3760**, and **37.8069, 33.7399, 29.7191** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5428, 54.3319, 44.9215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.4070, 78.8183, 79.0345**.

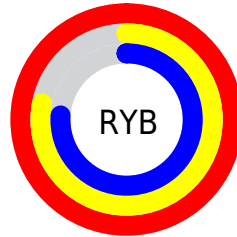
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (78%)

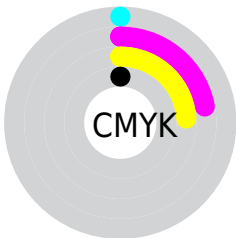
Blue (76%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (76%)

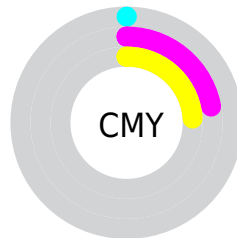


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325 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 71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.2844, 65.5883,  
60.5325

71.2844, 65.5883,  
60.5325

454.2434,  
444.9031, 444.4168

52.8577, 47.9383,  
43.4199

120.0549,  
112.8952, 107.1527

37.9162, 33.7780,  
29.8809

151.1294,  
143.3209, 137.4973

26.0946, 22.7231,  
19.4969

187.1506,  
178.7740, 173.0897

17.0275, 14.3892,  
11.8494

228.4837,  
219.6387, 214.3483

10.3495, 8.3918,  
6.5199

275.4942,  
266.2996, 261.6919

5.6953, 4.3467,  
3.0899

328.5474,

2.6996, 1.8693,

319.1410, 315.5387

1.1407

388.0087,  
378.5474, 376.3075

0.9970, 0.5298,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

71.2844, 65.5883,  
60.5325

71.2844, 65.5883,  
60.5325

63.5428, 54.3319,  
44.9215

80.4070, 78.8183,  
79.0345

57.1105, 44.9463,  
32.0516

90.9682, 94.1008,  
100.5587

51.9163, 37.3328,  
21.7659

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

47.8807, 31.3800,  
13.8896

■ 44.9145, 26.9639,  
8.2267

■ 42.9160, 23.9433,  
4.5502

■ 41.7632, 22.1507,  
2.5844

■ 41.3810, 21.5420,  
1.9770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.2292, 65.5883, 73.7317



71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325



67.8943, 65.5883, 51.4448

# Triad

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



71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325



54.9087, 65.5883, 57.0453



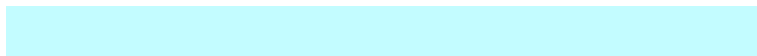
61.5426, 65.5883, 101.8898

# Complementary

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



71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325



75.3650, 88.4401, 107.7062

# 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.



57.0966, 65.5883, 95.9802



71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325



53.3968, 65.5883, 69.1464

# Square

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



71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325



58.4142, 65.5883, 49.6244



54.1764, 65.5883, 83.5283



66.4372, 65.5883, 98.7993



# Rectangle

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



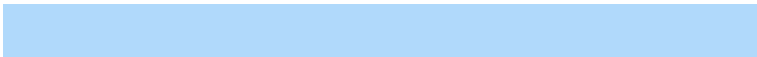
71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325



64.7933, 65.5883, 48.3364



54.1764, 65.5883, 83.5283



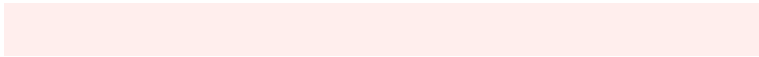
59.9489, 65.5883, 100.8699

# Sweetspot

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



71.2860, 65.5912, 60.5338



87.1353, 88.5579, 92.7366



78.3261, 67.3192, 100.9612



18.5118, 18.7543, 19.5665



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

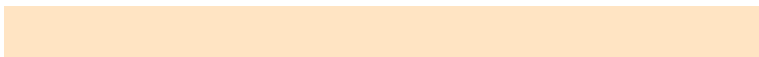
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



71.2860, 65.5912, 60.5338



67.6575, 60.3192, 53.2047



78.8341, 80.6874, 63.0499



18.0823, 18.1328, 18.6913



21.6528, 11.3167, 1.0431



2.1328, 1.1509, 0.1097

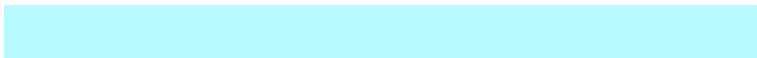


# Inverse Universe

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



75.3650, 88.4401, 107.7062



72.3513, 86.6207, 107.5139



66.6776, 71.0653, 104.8104



18.4723, 20.3163, 23.1978



26.0924, 37.0943, 55.2193



2.5635, 3.6577, 5.3842



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

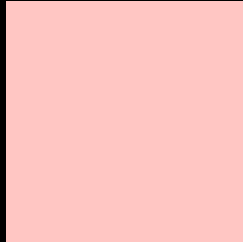
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

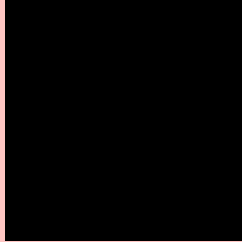
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325.



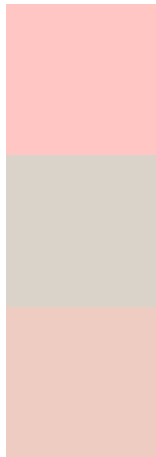
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.2844, 65.5883,



# 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

71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325

### Protanopia

62.8684, 65.7582, 65.2562

### Deuteranopia

66.9271, 65.4315, 60.1410



## Tritanopia

72.7378, 65.4430, 70.4261

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325

## Protanomaly

65.3351, 65.2551, 63.1848

## Deuteranomaly

68.5143, 65.5486, 60.0800

## Tritanomaly

72.2257, 65.6003, 66.6130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

66.8188, 66.9780, 69.0808

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325 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, 198, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 198, 195)  
}
```

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, 198, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 198, 195) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325 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, 198, 195) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 198, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 198, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 198, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 198, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 198,  
195) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.2844, 65.5883, 60.5325 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 198, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
198, 195) }
```

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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