

# Converting Colors

XYZ(23.8052, 18.0082, 70.8299)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(23.8052, 18.0082, 70.8299)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(23.7271, 17.9242,  
70.6158)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6967DD
RGB	105, 103, 221
RGB Percent	41%, 40%, 87%
CMY	0.5882, 0.5961, 0.1333
CMYK	0.52, 0.53, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	241°, 63%, 64%
HSV	241°, 53%, 87%
XYZ	23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158
YIQ	117.0500, -36.6860, 37.1220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

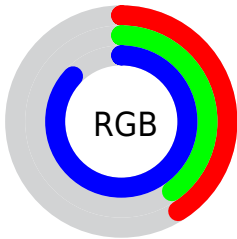
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	105, 103, 221
Decimal	6907869
CIE Lab	49.40, 32.91, -60.35
CIE LCh	49, 68.744, 298.606
Yxy	17.9242, 0.2113, 0.1597
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285097949 (0xFF6967DD)
YUV	117.0500, 51.2473, -10.5678
Hunter-Lab	42.3370, 25.9478, -69.2566

# Details

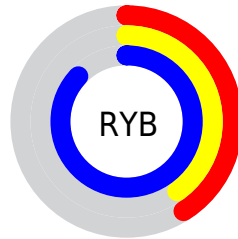
The XYZ color **23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **57.5170, 67.7520, 22.8782**, and the grayscale version is **16.7792, 17.6530, 19.2242**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **44.7099, 38.1177, 99.6087**, and **9.0808, 5.9961, 36.2761** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.5784, 12.9424, 69.8733**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.1099, 24.4046, 71.5833**.

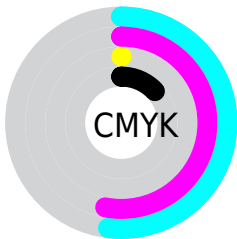
# Distribution



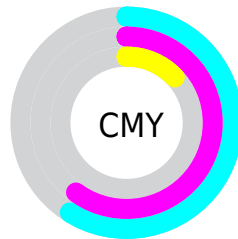
- Red (41%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158 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 23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 23.7271, 17.9242,  
70.6158

■ 23.7271, 17.9242,  
70.6158

263.9040,  
240.4435, 481.5567

■ 15.2549, 10.8956,  
51.5488

■ 49.0424, 39.9081,  
121.7758

■ 9.0860, 5.9967,  
36.2658

■ 66.6163, 55.6322,  
154.7060

■ 4.8549, 2.8431,  
24.3482

■ 87.9548, 75.0236,  
193.0943

■ 2.1962, 1.0504,  
15.3776

■ 113.4233, 98.4666,  
237.3592

■ 0.7408, 0.0000,  
8.9352

143.3871,  
126.3457, 287.9194

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
4.6027

178.2116,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

159.0453, 345.1934

1.9615

218.2621,  
196.9498, 409.5996

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.5314

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 23.7271, 17.9242,  
70.6158

■ 23.7271, 17.9242,  
70.6158

■ 19.5784, 12.9424,  
69.8733

■ 29.1099, 24.4046,  
71.5833

■ 16.5639, 9.3378,  
69.3364

■ 35.8114, 32.4889,  
72.7906

■ 14.5721, 6.9728,  
68.9849

■ 43.9117, 42.2746,  
74.2525

■ 13.4679, 5.6806,  
68.7937

■ 53.4836, 53.8512,  
75.9825

■ 13.0982, 5.2447,  
68.7290

■ 64.5950, 67.3018,  
77.9931

■ 77.3097, 82.7044,  
80.2959

■ 90.0512, 98.0005,  
82.5768

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



16.7349, 17.9242, 81.3625



23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158



30.0428, 17.9242, 44.6395

# Triad

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



23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158



24.3883, 17.9242, 2.1533



7.3677, 17.9242, 18.6606

# Complementary

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



23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158



57.5170, 67.7520, 22.8782

# 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.



8.4588, 17.9242, 6.2027



23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158



17.3415, 17.9242, 1.1627

# Square

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



23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158



30.4876, 17.9242, 6.9300



11.7390, 17.9242, 1.9596



8.2700, 17.9242, 42.0783



# Rectangle

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



23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158



32.4068, 17.9242, 27.4514



11.7390, 17.9242, 1.9596



7.5069, 17.9242, 13.2800

# Sweetspot

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



23.7279, 17.9248, 70.6163



70.1402, 69.8453, 104.3925



43.9852, 58.7849, 77.4354



14.4137, 14.2250, 22.2360



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.



23.7279, 17.9248, 70.6163



26.5349, 17.2498, 96.5387



33.2047, 22.8102, 71.0598



12.3590, 12.6277, 16.4381



7.6185, 3.0517, 39.9259



0.5009, 0.2015, 2.5869



# Inverse Universe

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



47.4550, 30.1872, 70.3406



62.6566, 35.9224, 95.9159



42.8089, 60.1696, 22.1898



13.6043, 13.2708, 16.4437



24.6209, 11.8494, 39.2453

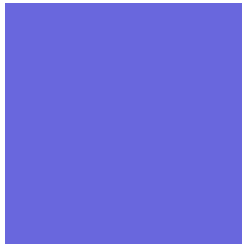


1.5982, 0.7689, 2.5590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

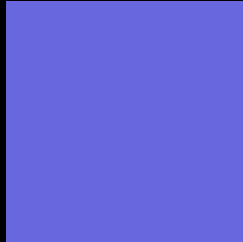
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

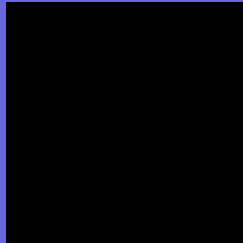
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**XYZ 23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 23.7271, 17.9242,



# 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

23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158

### Protanopia

21.3851, 18.1079, 78.7120

### Deuteranopia

18.2297, 17.8468, 63.4567



## Tritanopia

14.7674, 17.9943, 25.6166

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158

## Protanomaly

21.5866, 17.6287, 75.6637

## Deuteranomaly

18.8421, 17.0774, 65.9215

## Tritanomaly

17.1747, 17.5020, 38.5494

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158

## Achromatopsia

16.9083, 17.7888, 19.3720

## Achromatomaly

18.5206, 17.4656, 33.4054

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158 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(105, 103, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 103, 221)  
}
```

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(105, 103, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 103, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158 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(105, 103, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 103, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 103, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 103, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 103, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 103,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 23.7271, 17.9242, 70.6158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 103, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
103, 221) }
```

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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