

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.3392, 71.8054, 97.2376)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.3392, 71.8054, 97.2376)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(69.3791, 71.8373,  
97.3981)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D4DCF6
RGB	212, 220, 246
RGB Percent	83%, 86%, 96%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1372, 0.0353
CMYK	0.14, 0.11, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	226°, 65%, 90%
HSV	226°, 14%, 96%
XYZ	69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981
YIQ	220.5720, -13.1140, 6.3900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

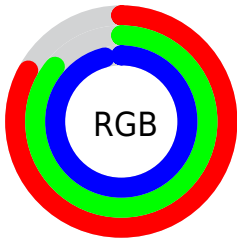
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 218, 246
Decimal	13950198
CIE Lab	87.89, 2.39, -13.58
CIE LCh	88, 13.793, 279.986
Yxy	71.8373, 0.2908, 0.3011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292140278 (0xFFD4DCF6)
YUV	220.5720, 12.5360, -7.5176
Hunter-Lab	84.7569, -2.2105, -8.8031

# Details

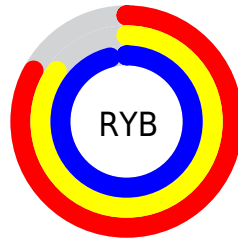
The XYZ color **69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **80.4646, 85.4948, 74.5499**, and the grayscale version is **68.3506, 71.9102, 78.3102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.6540, 37.7961, 54.0787** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1590, 59.1339, 95.5386**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.2394, 86.2146, 99.4965**.

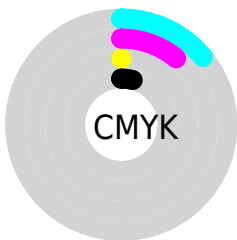
# Distribution



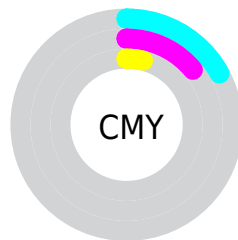
- Red (83%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981 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 69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.3791, 71.8373,  
97.3981

■ 69.3791, 71.8373,  
97.3981

447.6674,  
466.9751, 572.9934

■ 51.2983, 53.0258,  
73.5246

117.3540,  
121.8252, 159.5975

■ 36.6681, 37.8234,  
53.9106

147.9788,  
153.7703, 198.7605

■ 25.1231, 25.8456,  
38.1375

183.5156,  
190.8622, 243.8572

■ 16.2980, 16.7082,  
25.7868

224.3297,  
233.4850, 295.3060

■ 9.8275, 10.0266,  
16.4399

270.7867,  
282.0234, 353.5254

■ 5.3461, 5.4166,  
9.6782

323.2517,

■ 2.4886, 2.4937,

336.8616, 418.9341

5.0833

382.0901,  
398.3840, 491.9506

■ 0.8895, 0.8735,  
2.2366

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6954

■ 69.3791, 71.8373,  
97.3981

■ 69.3791, 71.8373,  
97.3981

■ 58.1590, 59.1339,  
95.5386

■ 82.2394, 86.2146,  
99.4965

■ 48.5055, 48.0336,  
93.9048

■ 93.6348, 99.4339,  
101.4475

■ 40.3491, 38.4738,  
92.4895

■ 33.6122, 30.3841,  
91.2831

■ 28.2101, 23.6885,  
90.2754

■ 24.0484, 18.3035,  
89.4554

■ 21.0196, 14.1360,  
88.8106

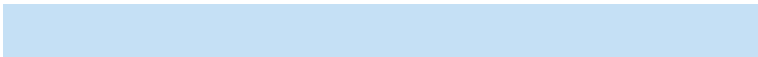
■ 18.9958, 11.0786,  
88.3271

■ 18.1430, 9.6705,  
88.1003

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.1425, 71.8373, 96.4549



69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981



72.4143, 71.8373, 92.8965

# Triad

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



69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981



73.2284, 71.8373, 67.1723



62.5208, 71.8373, 72.1958

# Complementary

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



69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981



80.4646, 85.4948, 74.5499

# 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.



64.3046, 71.8373, 65.1744



69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981



70.4615, 71.8373, 62.4392

# Square

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



69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981



74.6834, 71.8373, 75.1270



67.1910, 71.8373, 61.7383



62.2520, 71.8373, 81.3939



# Rectangle

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



69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981



73.8895, 71.8373, 87.6099



67.1910, 71.8373, 61.7383



62.9603, 71.8373, 69.5236

# Sweetspot

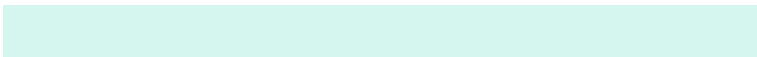
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



69.3813, 71.8403, 97.3997



88.9587, 93.2410, 107.9164



75.4676, 86.0535, 93.1380



18.8027, 19.6926, 23.0600



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.



69.3813, 71.8403, 97.3997



71.1831, 73.3301, 105.0101



69.8461, 69.0360, 96.8339



15.8977, 16.5598, 20.9010



9.7728, 5.3393, 47.0535



0.9348, 0.6210, 4.1608



# Inverse Universe

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



74.4695, 71.8487, 77.6568



77.8613, 73.4383, 79.0759



79.9329, 88.7570, 75.2076



16.6590, 16.5464, 17.9507



20.7374, 10.6384, 3.3253

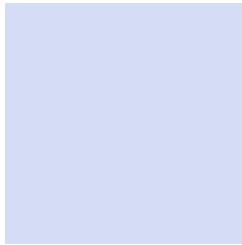


1.8609, 0.9503, 0.4939



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

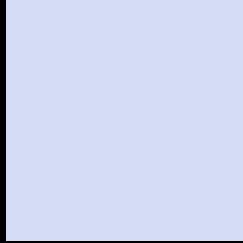
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

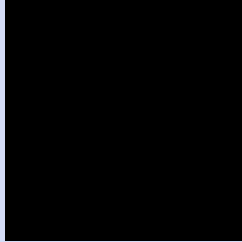
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981.



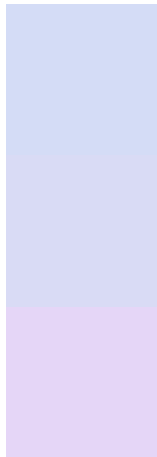
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.3791, 71.8373,



# 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

69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981

### Protanopia

70.4282, 72.0073, 96.5730

### Deuteranopia

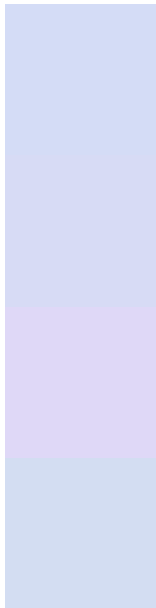
73.1482, 71.4665, 97.9348



## Tritanopia

68.3004, 71.7938, 91.9191

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981

## Protanomaly

69.8373, 71.7027, 96.5454

## Deuteranomaly

71.7758, 71.5151, 98.0165

## Tritanomaly

68.7474, 71.9726, 94.2731

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981

## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407

## Achromatomaly

69.0528, 72.3315, 85.1848

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981 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(212, 220, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 220, 246)  
}
```

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(212, 220, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 220, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981 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(212, 220, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 220, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(212, 220, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 220, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 220, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 220,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.3791, 71.8373, 97.3981 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 220, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
220, 246) }
```

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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