

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.5244, 71.9152, 94.4496)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.5244, 71.9152, 94.4496)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(69.6445, 72.0443,  
94.2397)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D7DCF2
RGB	215, 220, 242
RGB Percent	84%, 86%, 95%
CMY	0.1569, 0.1372, 0.0510
CMYK	0.11, 0.09, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	229°, 51%, 90%
HSV	229°, 11%, 95%
XYZ	69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397
YIQ	221.0130, -10.0420, 5.7820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

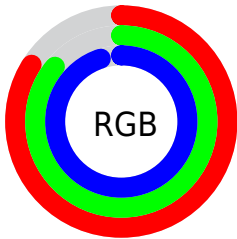
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 219, 242
Decimal	14146802
CIE Lab	87.99, 2.54, -11.31
CIE LCh	88, 11.587, 282.639
Yxy	72.0443, 0.2952, 0.3054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292336882 (0xFFD7DCF2)
YUV	221.0130, 10.3466, -5.2734
Hunter-Lab	84.8789, -2.0760, -6.4135

# Details

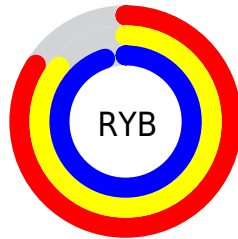
The XYZ color **69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **79.1681, 84.3512, 76.4000**, and the grayscale version is **68.6729, 72.2492, 78.6794**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.8153, 37.9290, 51.8350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1846, 58.9043, 92.3086**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.7700, 86.9527, 96.4266**.

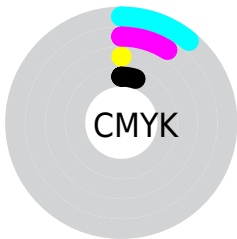
# Distribution



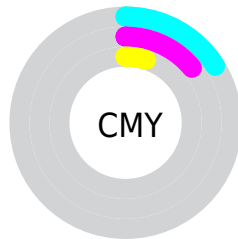
- Red (84%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397 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 69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.6445, 72.0443,  
94.2397

■ 69.6445, 72.0443,  
94.2397

448.5867,  
467.6958, 562.6501

■ 51.5153, 53.1949,  
70.9089

117.7307,  
122.1195, 155.2003

■ 36.8416, 37.9584,  
51.7865

148.4184,  
154.1141, 193.6673

■ 25.2580, 25.9504,  
36.4539

184.0230,  
191.2591, 238.0167

■ 16.3991, 16.7865,  
24.4925

224.9098,  
233.9391, 288.6672

■ 9.8997, 10.0824,  
15.4838

271.4443,  
282.5384, 346.0372

■ 5.3942, 5.4536,  
9.0092

323.9916,

■ 2.5175, 2.5158,

337.4413, 410.5454

4.6503

382.9173,  
399.0323, 482.6102

■ 0.9041, 0.8845,  
1.9885

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.5482

■ 69.6445, 72.0443,  
94.2397

■ 69.6445, 72.0443,  
94.2397

■ 58.1846, 58.9043,  
92.3086

■ 82.7700, 86.9527,  
96.4266

■ 48.3169, 47.4577,  
90.6192

■ 93.0272, 99.1909,  
98.2482

■ 39.9717, 37.6374,  
89.1636

■ 33.0717, 29.3683,  
87.9311

■ 27.5328, 22.5694,  
86.9107

■ 23.2617, 17.1517,  
86.0901

■ 20.1530, 13.0164,  
85.4558

■ 18.0829, 10.0505,  
84.9924

■ 16.9597, 8.2759,  
84.7091

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.9035, 72.0443, 93.8737



69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397



72.1365, 72.0443, 90.1724

# Triad

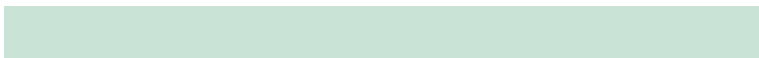
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397



72.4573, 72.0443, 68.5864



63.5314, 72.0443, 73.9928

# Complementary

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



69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397



79.1681, 84.3512, 76.4000

# 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.



64.9414, 72.0443, 67.7794



69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397



70.0728, 72.0443, 64.8051

# Square

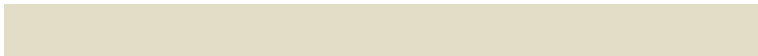
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397



73.7895, 72.0443, 75.1630



67.3205, 72.0443, 64.5200



63.4238, 72.0443, 81.8191



# Rectangle

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



69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397



73.3014, 72.0443, 85.6435



67.3205, 72.0443, 64.5200



63.8670, 72.0443, 71.6597

# Sweetspot

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



69.6466, 72.0473, 94.2413



90.3352, 94.6656, 108.1189



75.0053, 84.0436, 92.0847



19.0721, 19.9639, 23.0982



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.



69.6466, 72.0473, 94.2413



75.8697, 78.2089, 105.7048



70.7909, 70.7168, 93.9242



15.1342, 15.7025, 19.9548



9.1825, 4.5893, 45.5297



0.8291, 0.5122, 3.8094



# Inverse Universe

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



73.8383, 72.6469, 77.8442



81.3241, 79.0240, 84.3606



77.9179, 85.8873, 76.7624



15.8924, 15.8067, 16.9898



19.9605, 10.2566, 2.4428

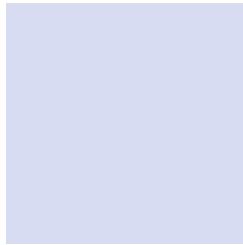


1.6934, 0.8664, 0.3766



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

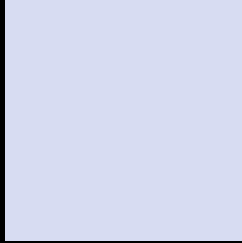
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

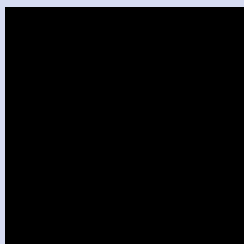
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397.



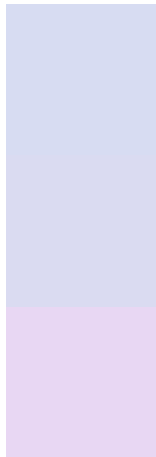
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6445, 72.0443,



# 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

69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397

### Protanopia

70.1221, 71.9193, 93.4051

### Deuteranopia

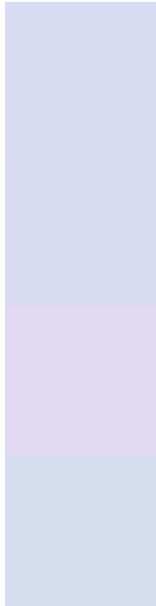
73.7568, 72.2277, 94.8480



## Tritanopia

69.0206, 72.1821, 91.1837

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397

## Protanomaly

69.8240, 71.7656, 93.3911

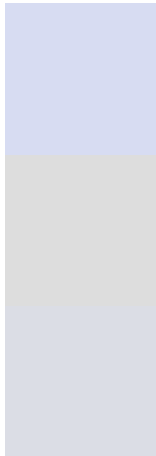
## Deuteranomaly

72.3545, 72.2655, 94.9292

## Tritanomaly

69.1680, 72.2410, 91.9597

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397

## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407

## Achromatomaly

69.2127, 72.4301, 84.4612

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397 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(215, 220, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 220, 242)  
}
```

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(215, 220, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 220, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397 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(215, 220, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 220, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 220, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 220, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 220, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 220,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.6445, 72.0443, 94.2397 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 220, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
220, 242) }
```

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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