

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.6478, 72.2195, 90.9293)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.6478, 72.2195, 90.9293)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(69.6411, 72.1112,  
91.1373)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9DCEE
RGB	217, 220, 238
RGB Percent	85%, 86%, 93%
CMY	0.1490, 0.1372, 0.0667
CMYK	0.09, 0.08, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	231°, 38%, 89%
HSV	231°, 9%, 93%
XYZ	69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373
YIQ	221.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

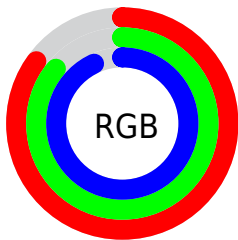
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	217, 220, 238
Decimal	14277870
CIE Lab	88.02, 2.39, -9.14
CIE LCh	88, 9.443, 284.656
Yxy	72.1112, 0.2990, 0.3096
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292467950 (0xFFD9DCEE)
YUV	221.1550, 8.3046, -3.6439
Hunter-Lab	84.9183, -2.2201, -4.1893

# Details

The XYZ color **69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **77.4928, 82.6029, 77.5066**, and the grayscale version is **68.7852, 72.3674, 78.8081**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.7989, 37.9690, 49.6452** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0404, 58.6647, 89.1544**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.9194, 87.3959, 93.3888**.

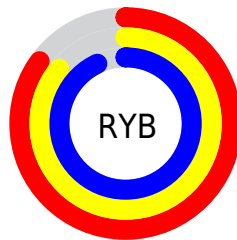
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (86%)

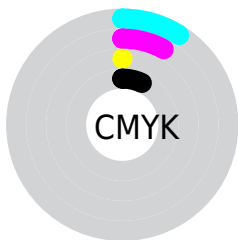
Blue (93%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (93%)

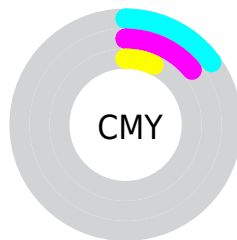


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373 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 69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.6411, 72.1112,  
91.1373

■ 69.6411, 72.1112,  
91.1373

448.5749,  
467.9286, 552.3888

■ 51.5125, 53.2495,  
68.3453

117.7259,  
122.2146, 150.8664

■ 36.8394, 38.0020,  
49.7102

148.4128,  
154.2251, 188.6406

■ 25.2562, 25.9842,  
34.8137

184.0165,  
191.3874, 232.2460

■ 16.3978, 16.8119,  
23.2370

224.9024,  
234.0858, 282.1010

■ 9.8987, 10.1004,  
14.5616

271.4358,  
282.7047, 338.6243

■ 5.3936, 5.4656,  
8.3691

323.9822,

■ 2.5171, 2.5230,

337.6285, 402.2343

4.2409

382.9068,  
399.2417, 473.3496

■ 0.9039, 0.8881,  
1.7584

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4003

■ 69.6411, 72.1112,  
91.1373

■ 69.6411, 72.1112,  
91.1373

■ 58.0404, 58.6647,  
89.1544

■ 82.9194, 87.3959,  
93.3888

■ 48.0440, 46.9780,  
87.4255

■ 92.4328, 98.9531,  
95.1182

■ 39.5827, 36.9807,  
85.9418

■ 32.5796, 28.5938,  
84.6921

■ 26.9511, 21.7322,  
83.6643

■ 22.6052, 16.3027,  
82.8453

■ 19.4381, 12.2015,  
82.2207

■ 17.3293, 9.3106,  
81.7738

■ 16.1121, 7.4796,  
81.4846

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.4000, 72.1112, 91.0948



69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373



71.6286, 72.1112, 87.6737

# Triad

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



69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373



71.6664, 72.1112, 70.1184



64.4476, 72.1112, 75.2806

# Complementary

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



69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373



77.4928, 82.6029, 77.5066

# Split Complementary

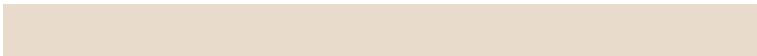
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



65.5406, 72.1112, 70.0208



69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373



69.6918, 72.1112, 67.1535

# Square

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



69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373



72.8151, 72.1112, 75.4204



67.4496, 72.1112, 67.1188



64.4347, 72.1112, 81.6969



# Rectangle

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



69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373



72.5283, 72.1112, 83.9462



67.4496, 72.1112, 67.1188



64.6998, 72.1112, 73.3268

# Sweetspot

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



69.6432, 72.1142, 91.1389



90.2354, 94.4660, 108.0856



74.1647, 81.8915, 90.3826



19.0453, 19.9103, 23.0892



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.



69.6432, 72.1142, 91.1389



78.2779, 80.6731, 106.0535



71.0958, 71.7034, 90.9830



15.0796, 15.5933, 19.9366



8.9850, 4.1942, 45.4639



0.8033, 0.4607, 3.8008



# Inverse Universe

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



72.9927, 72.9717, 77.9515



83.1138, 81.9382, 87.0079



75.9422, 83.0908, 77.6825



15.8649, 15.7957, 16.8447



19.8608, 10.2168, 1.9177

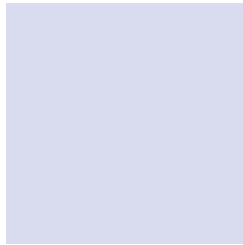


1.6804, 0.8612, 0.3081



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

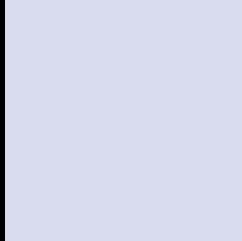
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

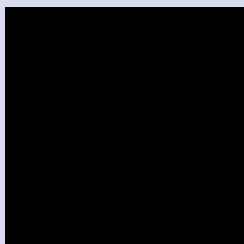
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373.



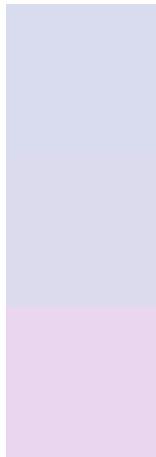
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6411, 72.1112,



# 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

69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373

### Protanopia

70.2793, 72.0517, 91.0922

### Deuteranopia

73.5582, 71.8176, 91.6466



## Tritanopia

69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373

## Protanomaly

69.9776, 71.8962, 91.0781

## Deuteranomaly

72.1308, 71.8377, 91.7257

## Tritanomaly

69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373

## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407

## Achromatomaly

69.2368, 72.4746, 83.0129

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373 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(217, 220, 238) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 220, 238)  
}
```

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(217, 220, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 220, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373 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".

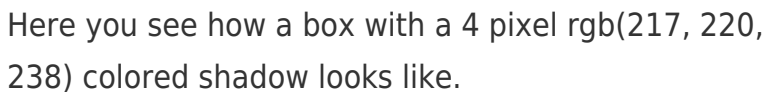
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(217, 220, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 220, 238) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 220, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 220, 238); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 220, 238); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 220, 238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.6411, 72.1112, 91.1373 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 220, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
220, 238) }
```

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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