

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.1017, 73.7230, 80.0458)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.1017, 73.7230, 80.0458)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(70.1384, 73.7910,  
80.3584)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DFDFDF
RGB	223, 223, 223
RGB Percent	87%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.1255, 0.1255, 0.1255
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	118°, 0%, 87%
HSV	118°, 0%, 87%
XYZ	70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584
YIQ	223.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

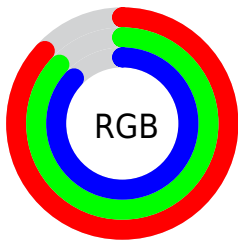
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 223, 223
Decimal	14671839
CIE Lab	88.82, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	89, 0.011, 297.376
Yxy	73.7910, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292861919 (0xFFDFDFDF)
YUV	223.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	85.9017, -4.5834, 4.6672

# Details

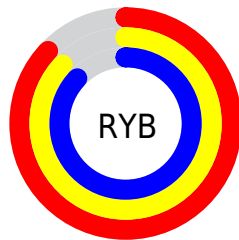
The XYZ color **70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.1411, 73.7929, 80.3624**, and the grayscale version is **70.1410, 73.7938, 80.3615**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.2190, 39.1572, 42.6422** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1251, 69.4714, 65.2618**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3914, 78.7081, 97.5833**.

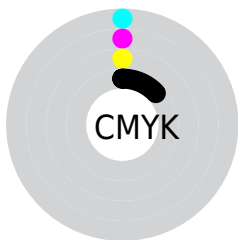
# Distribution



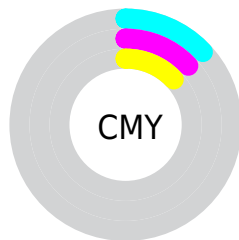
- Red (87%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584 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 70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 70.1384, 73.7910,  
80.3584

■ 70.1384, 73.7910,  
80.3584

450.2946,  
473.7517, 515.8784

■ 51.9194, 54.6230,  
59.4854

118.4313,  
124.5995, 135.6855

■ 37.1648, 39.1000,  
42.5814

149.2359,  
157.0088, 170.9766

■ 25.5094, 26.8375,  
29.2279

184.9664,  
194.6006, 211.9109

■ 16.5877, 17.4512,  
19.0062

225.9881,  
237.7594, 258.9069

■ 10.0345, 10.5567,  
11.4979

272.6664,  
286.8695, 312.3831

■ 5.4843, 5.7696,  
6.2844

325.3667,

■ 2.5717, 2.7055,

342.3153, 372.7581

2.9472

384.4543,  
404.4812, 440.4503

■ 0.9316, 0.9800,  
1.0677

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.1384, 73.7910,  
80.3584

■ 70.1384, 73.7910,  
80.3584

■ 61.1251, 69.4714,  
65.2618

■ 80.3914, 78.7081,  
97.5833

■ 53.2984, 65.7175,  
52.2062

■ 85.6791, 81.2581,  
105.7764

■ 46.6110, 62.5088,  
41.1056

■ 41.0097, 59.8199,  
31.8659

■ 36.4371, 57.6234,  
24.3854

■ 32.8306, 55.8896,  
18.5524

■ 30.1210, 54.5853,  
14.2426

■ 28.2294, 53.6730,  
11.3143

■ 27.0636, 53.1088,  
9.5988

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.1359, 73.7910, 80.3600



70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



70.1403, 73.7910, 80.3535

# Triad

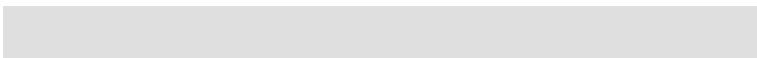
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



70.1388, 73.7910, 80.3340



70.1312, 73.7910, 80.3452

# Complementary

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



70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



70.1411, 73.7929, 80.3624

# 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.



70.1320, 73.7910, 80.3382



70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



70.1364, 73.7910, 80.3317

# Square

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



70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



70.1405, 73.7910, 80.3394



70.1339, 73.7910, 80.3333



70.1318, 73.7910, 80.3524



# Rectangle

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



70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



70.1409, 73.7910, 80.3489



70.1339, 73.7910, 80.3333



70.1313, 73.7910, 80.3428

# Sweetspot

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



70.1405, 73.7942, 80.3600

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



70.1415, 73.7946, 80.3600



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



70.1405, 73.7942, 80.3600

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



70.1407, 73.7942, 80.3612



15.4596, 16.2647, 17.7123



15.5968, 31.0730, 5.1756



1.0978, 2.1624, 0.3595



# Inverse Universe

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



70.1411, 73.7929, 80.3624

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



70.1409, 73.7929, 80.3612



15.4596, 16.2647, 17.7123



24.2920, 11.6183, 42.0106



1.6996, 0.8135, 2.9127



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

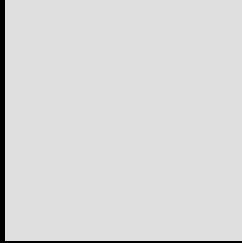
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584 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

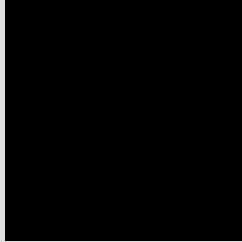
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

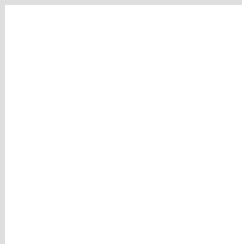


# XYZ 70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584.



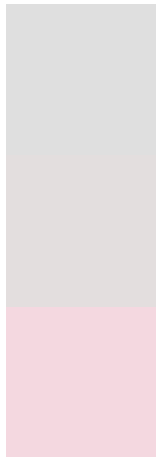
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584.



# 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

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

### Protanopia

70.9846, 73.8474, 79.6199

### Deuteranopia

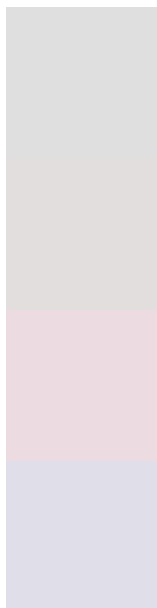
75.3186, 73.7266, 80.7820



## Tritanopia

72.3404, 73.8935, 91.3390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

## Protanomaly

70.6701, 73.6852, 79.6052

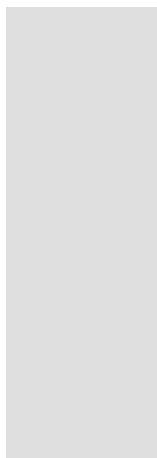
## Deuteranomaly

73.3781, 73.8777, 80.9134

## Tritanomaly

71.5697, 73.9730, 87.5969

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

## Achromatomaly

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584 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(223, 223, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 223, 223)  
}
```

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(223, 223, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 223, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584 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(223, 223, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 223, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 223, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 223, 223); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 223, 223); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 223, 223) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 223, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
223, 223) }
```

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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