

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.4097, 82.9815, 78.9932)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.4097, 82.9815, 78.9932)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.3137, 82.7950,  
79.2929)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDF4DB
RGB	205, 244, 219
RGB Percent	80%, 96%, 86%
CMY	0.1961, 0.0431, 0.1412
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.10, 0.04
HSL	142°, 64%, 88%
HSV	142°, 16%, 96%
XYZ	70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929
YIQ	229.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

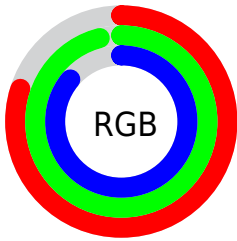
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 234, 244
Decimal	13497563
CIE Lab	92.92, -17.30, 7.86
CIE LCh	93, 18.999, 155.551
Yxy	82.7950, 0.3026, 0.3563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291687643 (0xFFCDF4DB)
YUV	229.4890, -5.1711, -21.4769
Hunter-Lab	90.9918, -21.3001, 12.0272

# Details

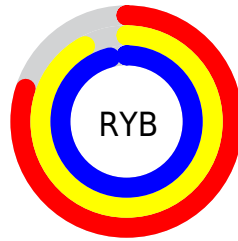
The XYZ color **70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **73.4254, 68.6109, 84.2400**, and the grayscale version is **74.8832, 78.7830, 85.7947**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.2617, 45.1308, 41.8692** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.1373, 78.8091, 68.6616**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.7378, 87.4064, 90.9963**.

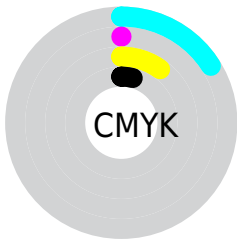
# Distribution



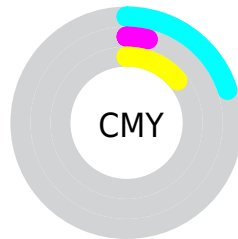
- Red (80%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929 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 70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.3137, 82.7950,  
79.2929

70.3137, 82.7950,  
79.2929

450.8999,  
504.3031, 512.1904

52.0628, 62.0210,  
58.6139

118.6798,  
137.2883, 134.1735

37.2796, 45.0497,  
41.8844

149.5258,  
171.7764, 169.2123

25.5987, 31.4966,  
28.6859

185.3009,  
211.6048, 209.8746

16.6548, 20.9773,  
18.5998

226.3704,  
257.1577, 256.5792

10.0825, 13.1074,  
11.2076

273.0997,  
308.8196, 309.7446

5.5163, 7.5025,  
6.0907

325.8542,

2.5911, 3.7783,

366.9748, 369.7892

2.8306

384.9991,  
432.0079, 437.1316

■ 0.9414, 1.5503,  
1.0088

■ 0.0000, 0.3238,  
0.0000

■ 70.3137, 82.7950,  
79.2929

■ 70.3137, 82.7950,  
79.2929

■ 62.1373, 78.8091,  
68.6616

■ 79.7378, 87.4064,  
90.9963

■ 55.1481, 75.4112,  
59.0667

■ 90.4534, 92.6583,  
103.7952

■ 49.2904, 72.5754,  
50.4783

■ 91.6423, 93.1846,  
107.7641

■ 44.5014, 70.2702,  
42.8633

■ 40.7117, 68.4604,  
36.1864

■ 37.8434, 67.1066,  
30.4104

■ 35.8062, 66.1631,  
25.4951

■ 34.4892, 65.5735,  
21.3971

■ 34.0966, 65.4023,  
19.9693

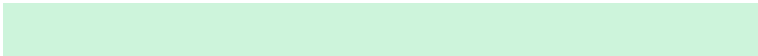
# Harmonies

## Analogous

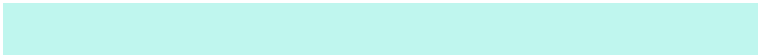
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



73.2692, 82.7950, 69.6709



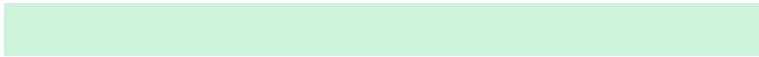
70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929



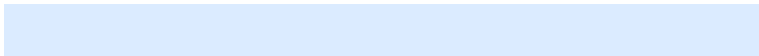
69.5632, 82.7950, 92.8221

# Triad

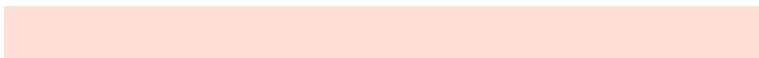
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929



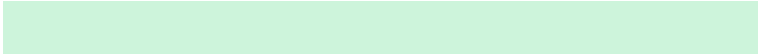
79.6219, 82.7950, 120.2164



86.7257, 82.7950, 75.1589

# Complementary

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



70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929



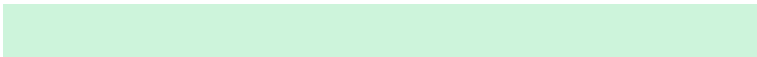
73.4254, 68.6109, 84.2400

# 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.



88.5911, 82.7950, 87.5290



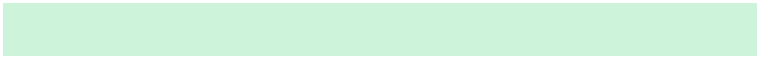
70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929



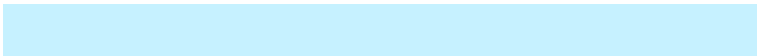
84.3806, 82.7950, 114.2931

# Square

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



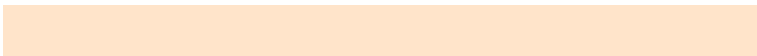
70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929



74.8059, 82.7950, 117.4213



87.7154, 82.7950, 101.9548

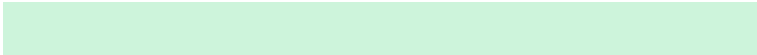


82.7149, 82.7950, 67.4658



# Rectangle

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



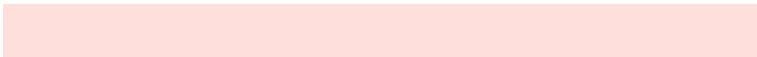
70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929



70.3857, 82.7950, 102.4731



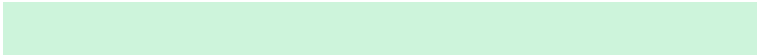
87.7154, 82.7950, 101.9548



87.6320, 82.7950, 78.8562

# Sweetspot

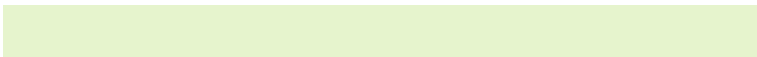
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



70.3160, 82.7985, 79.2947



89.2256, 97.1462, 101.9038



76.1188, 85.9940, 70.3453



18.9290, 20.7105, 21.6064



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

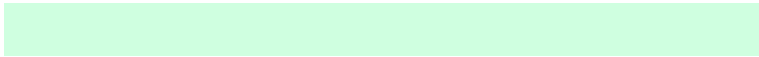


# Same Dimension

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



70.3160, 82.7985, 79.2947



74.8131, 90.0993, 83.9268



72.9849, 83.8661, 93.3492



16.5280, 18.5703, 18.7986



18.5982, 35.5841, 11.1697



1.6819, 3.1464, 1.2307



# Inverse Universe

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



73.4254, 68.6109, 84.2400



78.8192, 71.8180, 90.2962



70.8811, 67.5932, 70.8419



16.9464, 16.6614, 19.4644



23.6359, 11.7978, 18.5891



2.1264, 1.0565, 1.8917



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

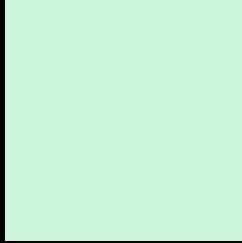
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

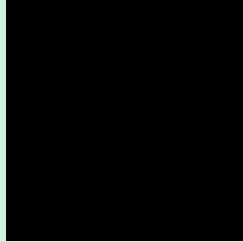
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

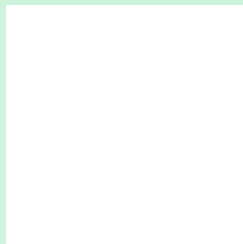
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929.



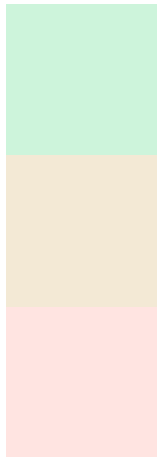
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.3137, 82.7950,

79.2929.

# 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

70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929

### Protanopia

78.1113, 82.1366, 74.6878

### Deuteranopia

82.5740, 82.1830, 82.7450



## **Tritanopia**

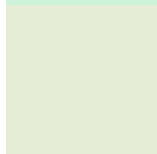
76.3561, 82.6652, 106.5393

# Trichromacy



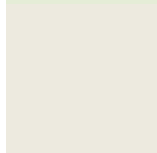
## Original Color

70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929



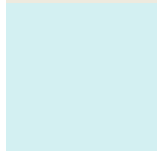
## Protanomaly

74.8630, 82.1327, 76.1975



## Deuteranomaly

77.6672, 82.1779, 81.5805



## Tritanomaly

74.0511, 82.5799, 96.0410

# Monochromacy



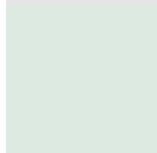
## Original Color

70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929



## Achromatopsia

74.4753, 78.3538, 85.3273



## Achromatomaly

72.5286, 79.4975, 82.7561

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929 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(205, 244, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 244, 219)  
}
```

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(205, 244, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 244, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929 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".

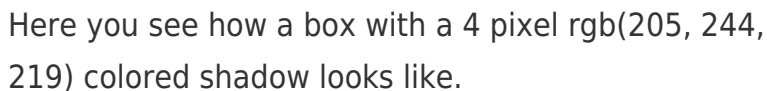
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(205, 244, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 244, 219) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 244, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 244, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 244, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 244,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.3137, 82.7950, 79.2929 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 244, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
244, 219) }
```

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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