

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.4458, 65.5132,  
103.5402)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.4458, 65.5132, 103.5402)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(70.5346, 65.6298,  
103.5580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2CAFF
RGB	226, 202, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 79%, 100%
CMY	0.1137, 0.2078, 0.0000
CMYK	0.11, 0.21, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	267°, 100%, 90%
HSV	267°, 21%, 100%
XYZ	70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580
YIQ	215.2180, -2.7090, 21.5710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

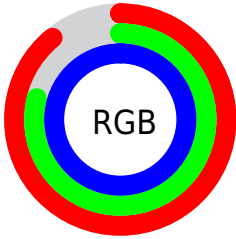
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 202, 255
Decimal	14863103
CIE Lab	84.81, 18.17, -22.88
CIE LCh	85, 29.214, 308.449
Yxy	65.6298, 0.2942, 0.2738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293053183 (0xFFE2CAFF)
YUV	215.2180, 19.6125, 9.4558
Hunter-Lab	81.0122, 13.6425, -19.0819

# Details

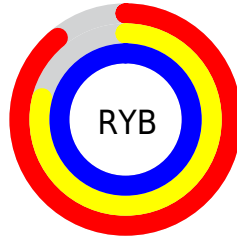
The XYZ color **70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **79.3770, 92.7738, 69.6036**, and the grayscale version is **64.6132, 67.9782, 74.0282**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.3605, 33.8031, 57.9816** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.8401, 52.4734, 101.5295**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.5774, 80.9522, 105.9335**.

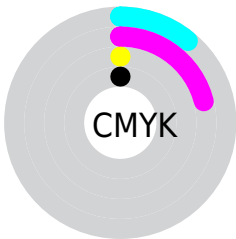
# Distribution



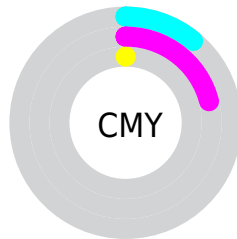
- Red (89%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580 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 70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.5346, 65.6298,  
103.5580

70.5346, 65.6298,  
103.5580

451.6620,  
445.0518, 592.8845

52.2437, 47.9719,  
78.6419

118.9929,  
112.9548, 168.1325

37.4244, 33.8047,  
58.0819

149.8910,  
143.3908, 208.6280

25.7114, 22.7436,  
41.4593

185.7222,  
178.8549, 255.1538

16.7394, 14.4043,  
28.3558

226.8519,  
219.7316, 308.1282

10.1430, 8.4024,  
18.3526

273.6453,  
266.4052, 367.9700

5.5569, 4.3535,  
11.0314

326.4679,

2.6156, 1.8732,

319.2602, 435.0976

5.9735

385.6850,  
378.6809, 509.9296

■ 0.9539, 0.5322,  
2.7605

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9737

■ 70.5346, 65.6298,  
103.5580

■ 70.5346, 65.6298,  
103.5580

■ 60.8401, 52.4734,  
101.5295

■ 81.5774, 80.9522,  
105.9335

■ 52.4315, 41.3737,  
99.8302

■ 94.0163, 98.5272,  
108.6702

■ 45.2493, 32.2235,  
98.4426

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 39.2264, 24.9026,  
97.3470

■ 34.2890, 19.2769,  
96.5213

■ 30.3528, 15.1930,  
95.9405

■ 27.3186, 12.4680,  
95.5745

■ 25.1823, 10.8968,  
95.3838

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.2462, 65.6298, 113.3571



70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580



74.8287, 65.6298, 85.5300

# Triad

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



70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580



67.1159, 65.6298, 42.9112



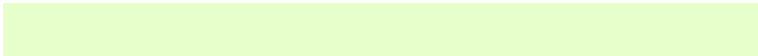
50.7430, 65.6298, 76.8861

# Complementary

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



70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580



79.3770, 92.7738, 69.6036

# 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.



51.3932, 65.6298, 59.0239



70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580



60.5486, 65.6298, 41.4143

# Square

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



70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580



72.7609, 65.6298, 51.3133



54.8779, 65.6298, 46.7911



53.0351, 65.6298, 96.2900



# Rectangle

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



70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580



75.8209, 65.6298, 72.4393



54.8779, 65.6298, 46.7911



50.6281, 65.6298, 70.4890

# Sweetspot

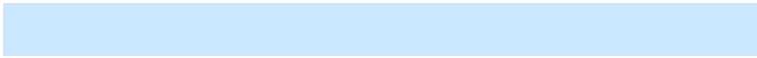
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



70.5365, 65.6325, 103.5584



87.3486, 89.0703, 107.1963



71.0270, 77.0143, 105.7295



18.5234, 18.8208, 22.9064



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.



70.5365, 65.6325, 103.5584



66.2862, 59.8247, 102.6614



79.4435, 70.2242, 103.9752



17.7842, 17.7805, 22.7446



13.3250, 5.7798, 49.8479



1.4213, 0.6266, 4.8593



# Inverse Universe

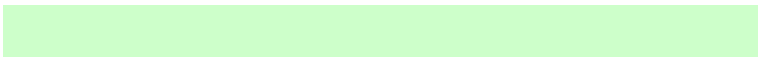
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



76.7858, 69.2730, 84.9271



73.6710, 64.1290, 80.5420



71.5029, 88.7146, 69.2351



18.4252, 18.1534, 20.8565



24.0805, 12.1215, 14.3402



2.3998, 1.2023, 1.6865



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

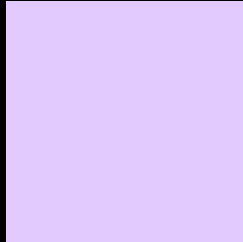
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580 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 70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580.



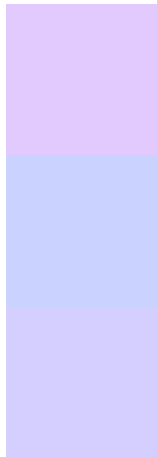
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.5346, 65.6298,



# 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

70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580

### Protanopia

65.4537, 65.8697, 103.8721

### Deuteranopia

67.3536, 65.7785, 102.9125



## Tritanopia

65.8292, 65.8657, 79.7648

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580

## Protanomaly

67.2268, 65.6945, 103.7448

## Deuteranomaly

68.3360, 65.5701, 102.8205

## Tritanomaly

67.4981, 65.8287, 87.7459

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

66.5429, 66.8664, 84.2622

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580 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(226, 202, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 202, 255)  
}
```

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(226, 202, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 202, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580 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(226, 202, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 202, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 202, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 202, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 202, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 202,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.5346, 65.6298, 103.5580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 202, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
202, 255) }
```

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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