

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.4931, 70.4105,  
104.4829)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.4931, 70.4105, 104.4829)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.3748, 70.2680,  
104.4617)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7D7FF
RGB	215, 215, 255
RGB Percent	84%, 84%, 100%
CMY	0.1569, 0.1568, 0.0000
CMYK	0.16, 0.16, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	240°, 100%, 92%
HSV	240°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617
YIQ	219.5600, -12.8400, 12.4400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

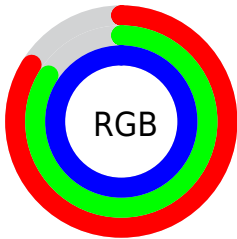
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 215, 255
Decimal	14145535
CIE Lab	87.13, 7.82, -19.45
CIE LCh	87, 20.962, 291.905
Yxy	70.2680, 0.2871, 0.2867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292335615 (0xFFD7D7FF)
YUV	219.5600, 17.4719, -3.9991
Hunter-Lab	83.8260, 3.1613, -15.2074

# Details

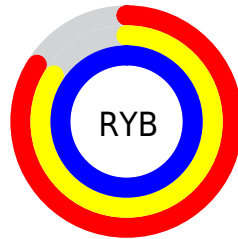
The XYZ color **70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **89.2653, 97.6849, 78.4419**, and the grayscale version is **67.6114, 71.1324, 77.4632**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.2611, 36.6924, 58.5446** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.4679, 54.7167, 102.1402**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4645, 88.4503, 107.1759**.

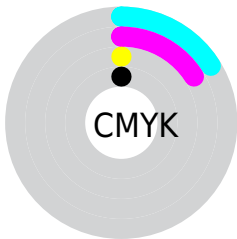
# Distribution



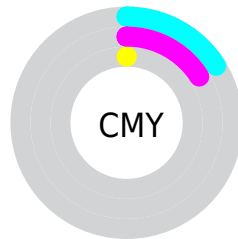
- Red (84%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617 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 70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.3748, 70.2680,  
104.4617

70.3748, 70.2680,  
104.4617

451.1108,  
461.4904, 595.7730

52.1128, 51.7451,  
79.3943

118.7664,  
119.5909, 169.3803

37.3197, 36.8019,  
58.6968

149.6269,  
151.1596, 210.0687

25.6299, 25.0541,  
41.9507

185.4175,  
187.8456, 256.8011

16.6782, 16.1174,  
28.7374

226.5036,  
230.0335, 309.9961

10.0992, 9.6073,  
18.6384

273.2507,  
278.1075, 370.0722

5.5275, 5.1394,  
11.2351

326.0240,

2.5979, 2.3293,

332.4521, 437.4481

6.1091

385.1889,  
393.4516, 512.5421

■ 0.9449, 0.7891,  
2.8416

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0144

■ 70.3748, 70.2680,  
104.4617

■ 70.3748, 70.2680,  
104.4617

■ 57.4679, 54.7167,  
102.1402

■ 85.4645, 88.4503,  
107.1759

■ 46.6372, 41.6666,  
100.1921

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 37.7763, 30.9897,  
98.5983

■ 30.7667, 22.5436,  
97.3375

■ 25.4774, 16.1702,  
96.3861

■ 21.7602, 11.6910,  
95.7174

■ 19.4418, 8.8974,  
95.3004

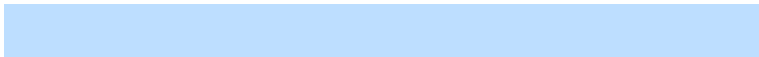
■ 18.3079, 7.5309,  
95.0964

■ 18.0502, 7.2203,  
95.0501

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.4659, 70.2680, 106.5478



70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617



74.5026, 70.2680, 94.4484

# Triad

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



70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617



72.7882, 70.2680, 57.1294



57.8634, 70.2680, 72.7623

# Complementary

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



70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617



89.2653, 97.6849, 78.4419

# 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.



59.6245, 70.2680, 61.0000



70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617



68.1270, 70.2680, 52.7255

# Square

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



70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617



75.9429, 70.2680, 66.8526



63.3245, 70.2680, 54.0502



58.3994, 70.2680, 87.0552



# Rectangle

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



70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617



76.1772, 70.2680, 85.2260



63.3245, 70.2680, 54.0502



58.2032, 70.2680, 68.4093

# Sweetspot

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



70.3767, 70.2708, 104.4621



86.5806, 89.7952, 107.3767



81.7279, 93.1446, 107.7173



18.2869, 18.9247, 22.9390



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.



70.3767, 70.2708, 104.4621



65.8612, 64.8300, 103.6499



76.3927, 73.3712, 104.7435



17.0032, 17.3780, 22.7081



9.4316, 3.7729, 49.6657



0.9184, 0.3674, 4.8358



# Inverse Universe

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



77.8074, 74.7687, 74.6242



74.6518, 70.1511, 68.3513



82.5079, 94.2025, 78.1259



18.0095, 17.9871, 18.6672



21.5489, 11.1088, 1.0088



2.0982, 1.0816, 0.0983



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

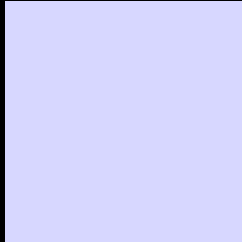
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

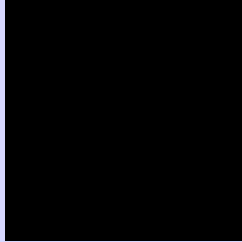
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.3748, 70.2680,



# 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

70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617

### Protanopia

69.4698, 70.1806, 104.4925

### Deuteranopia

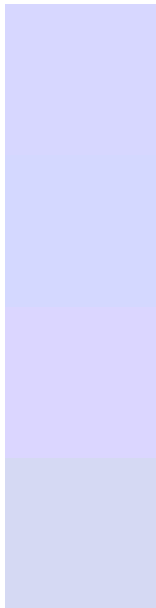
71.6630, 70.1807, 104.3769



## Tritanopia

67.3631, 70.1960, 89.3556

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617

## Protanomaly

69.7572, 70.3288, 104.5060

## Deuteranomaly

71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327

## Tritanomaly

68.4311, 70.2429, 94.7456

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

68.6928, 70.9314, 87.1614

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617 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, 215, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 215, 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(215, 215, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 215, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617 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, 215, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 215, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(215, 215, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 215, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 215, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 215,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.3748, 70.2680, 104.4617 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 215, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
215, 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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