

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.6424, 76.3535,  
105.6222)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.6424, 76.3535, 105.6222)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(70.7039, 76.3702,  
105.6222)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAE6FF
RGB	202, 230, 255
RGB Percent	79%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.2078, 0.0980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.21, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	208°, 100%, 90%
HSV	208°, 21%, 100%
XYZ	70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222
YIQ	224.4780, -24.7130, 1.8390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

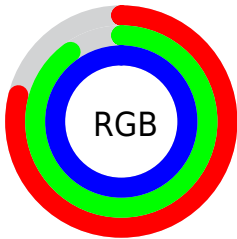
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	202, 220, 255
Decimal	13297407
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.03, -3.99, -15.17
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 15.687, 255.272
Yxy	76.3702, 0.2798, 0.3022
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291487487 (0xFFCAE6FF)
YUV	224.4780, 15.0473, -19.7132
Hunter-Lab	87.3900, -8.5151, -10.4866

# Details

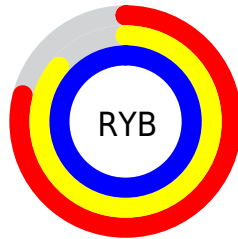
The XYZ color **70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **79.3694, 80.4613, 67.2261**, and the grayscale version is **71.1035, 74.8065, 81.4642**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.5556, 40.9402, 59.3489** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1341, 66.6403, 104.2485**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.6488, 87.1557, 107.1271**.

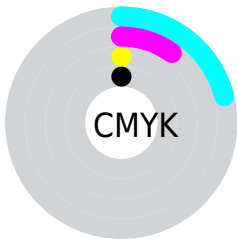
# Distribution



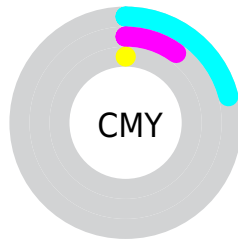
- Red (79%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222 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 70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 70.7039, 76.3702,  
105.6222

■ 70.7039, 76.3702,  
105.6222

452.2456,  
482.6140, 599.4714

■ 52.3823, 56.7361,  
80.3612

119.2328,  
128.2501, 170.9812

■ 37.5354, 40.7934,  
59.4877

150.1708,  
161.2646, 211.9162

■ 25.7978, 28.1577,  
42.5832

186.0450,  
199.5082, 258.9129

■ 16.8043, 18.4446,  
29.2293

227.2207,  
243.3651, 312.3899

■ 10.1895, 11.2696,  
19.0073

274.0632,  
293.2197, 372.7657

■ 5.5880, 6.2485,  
11.4987

326.9380,

■ 2.6345, 2.9968,

349.4565, 440.4589

6.2849

386.2103,  
412.4598, 515.8879

■ 0.9636, 1.1300,  
2.9475

■ 0.0000, 0.0034,  
1.0679

■ 70.7039, 76.3702,  
105.6222

■ 70.7039, 76.3702,  
105.6222

■ 61.1341, 66.6403,  
104.2485

■ 81.6488, 87.1557,  
107.1271

■ 52.8726, 57.9189,  
103.0005

■ 94.0191, 99.0235,  
108.7659

■ 45.8561, 50.1681,  
101.8743

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 40.0130, 43.3438,  
100.8650

■ 35.2636, 37.3973,  
99.9676

■ 31.5172, 32.2740,  
99.1761

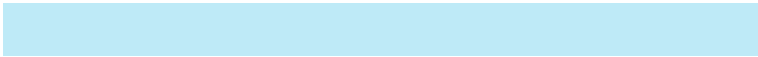
■ 28.6659, 27.9101,  
98.4841

■ 26.6769, 24.4739,  
97.9256

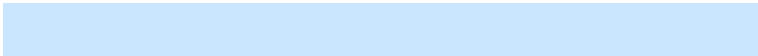
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.4536, 76.3702, 99.3079



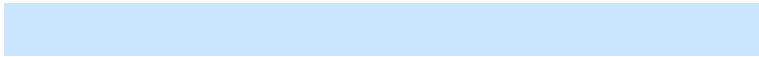
70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222



74.5741, 76.3702, 105.5606

# Triad

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



70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222



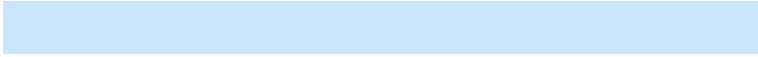
80.0393, 76.3702, 77.6424



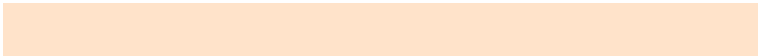
67.4059, 76.3702, 68.9813

# Complementary

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



70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222



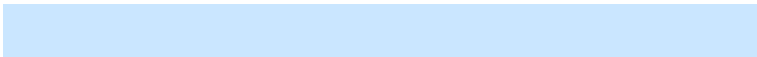
79.3694, 80.4613, 67.2261

# 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.



70.6366, 76.3702, 64.1665



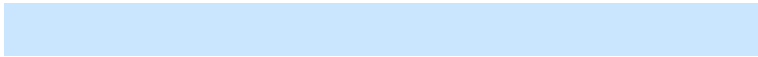
70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222



77.9756, 76.3702, 68.8546

# Square

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



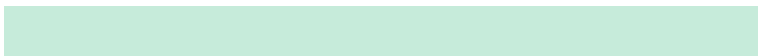
70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222



80.0589, 76.3702, 88.7158



74.5044, 76.3702, 64.1222

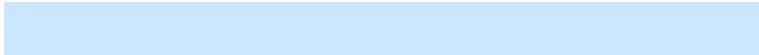


65.5962, 76.3702, 77.8299



# Rectangle

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



70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222



76.9898, 76.3702, 101.8832



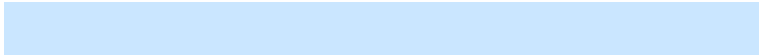
74.5044, 76.3702, 64.1222



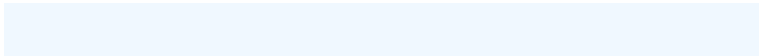
68.3565, 76.3702, 66.8737

# Sweetspot

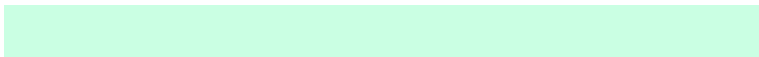
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



70.7060, 76.3732, 105.6226



87.3845, 92.6949, 107.8940



73.9463, 89.6083, 85.8800



18.5321, 19.6755, 23.0709



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

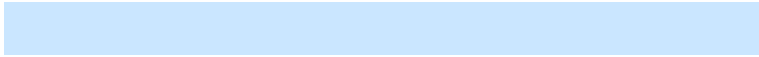


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

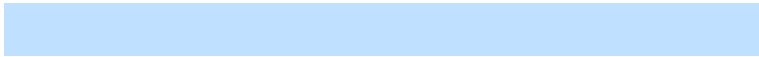


# Same Dimension

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



70.7060, 76.3732, 105.6226



66.5060, 72.1433, 105.0276



63.9458, 62.8530, 103.3693



17.7975, 18.9666, 22.9728



14.0901, 13.0898, 51.2185



1.4813, 1.4934, 5.0234



# Inverse Universe

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



76.6447, 69.2157, 84.1868



73.5069, 64.0634, 79.6779



87.1000, 95.9224, 69.8029



18.4104, 18.1475, 20.7785



23.9002, 12.0494, 13.3910

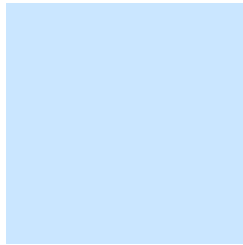


2.3823, 1.1953, 1.5947



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

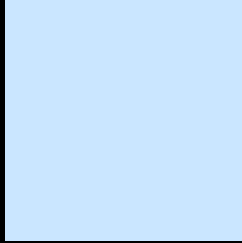
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

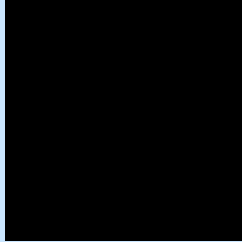
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

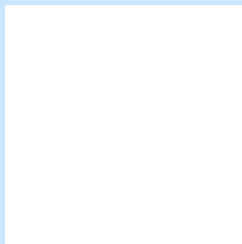
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.7039, 76.3702,



# 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

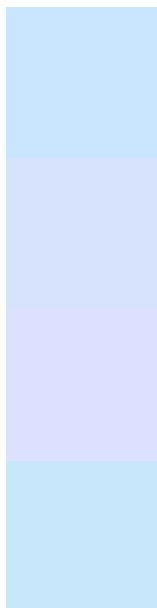




## Tritanopia

69.7622, 76.4089, 100.6941

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222

## Protanomaly

72.7914, 75.8681, 102.9029

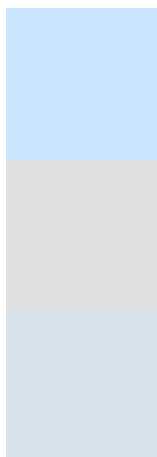
## Deuteranomaly

74.8299, 76.0609, 105.3450

## Tritanomaly

70.0759, 76.5344, 102.3460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222

## Achromatopsia

70.8507, 74.5404, 81.1745

## Achromatomaly

70.5107, 74.9898, 89.3554

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222 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(202, 230, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 230, 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(202, 230, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 230, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222 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(202, 230, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 230, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 230, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 230, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 230, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 230,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.7039, 76.3702, 105.6222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 230, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
230, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor