

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.7696, 70.7437,  
104.5327)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.7696, 70.7437, 104.5327)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(70.9248, 70.9307,  
104.5606)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8D8FF
RGB	216, 216, 255
RGB Percent	85%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.1529, 0.1529, 0.0000
CMYK	0.15, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	240°, 100%, 92%
HSV	240°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606
YIQ	220.4460, -12.5190, 12.1290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

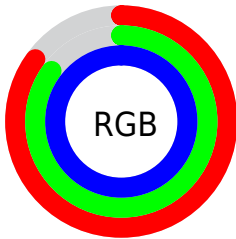
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	216, 216, 255
Decimal	14211327
CIE Lab	87.45, 7.60, -18.95
CIE LCh	87, 20.421, 291.856
Yxy	70.9307, 0.2878, 0.2878
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292401407 (0xFFD8D8FF)
YUV	220.4460, 17.0351, -3.8991
Hunter-Lab	84.2204, 2.9352, -14.6550

# Details

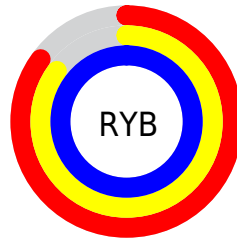
The XYZ color **70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **89.3942, 97.7365, 79.1209**, and the grayscale version is **68.2317, 71.7851, 78.1739**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.6359, 37.1440, 58.6120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.9343, 55.2787, 102.2241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.1019, 89.2183, 107.2905**.

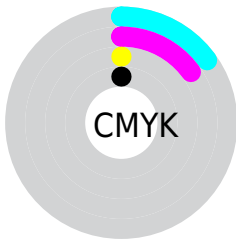
# Distribution



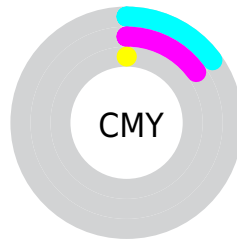
- Red (85%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606 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 70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.9248, 70.9307,  
104.5606

70.9248, 70.9307,  
104.5606

453.0064,  
463.8111, 596.0886

52.5631, 52.2856,  
79.4767

119.5457,  
120.5350, 169.5168

37.6802, 37.2328,  
58.7642

150.5357,  
152.2631, 210.2262

25.9107, 25.3878,  
42.0046

186.4659,  
189.1210, 256.9812

16.8892, 16.3662,  
28.7793

227.7015,  
231.4931, 310.2003

10.2503, 9.7837,  
18.6698

274.6081,  
279.7637, 370.3020

5.6288, 5.2558,  
11.2575

327.5508,

2.6592, 2.3981,

334.3174, 437.7050

6.1240

386.8952,  
395.5384, 512.8277

■ 0.9762, 0.8249,  
2.8506

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0189

■ 70.9248, 70.9307,  
104.5606

■ 70.9248, 70.9307,  
104.5606

■ 57.9343, 55.2787,  
102.2241

■ 86.1019, 89.2183,  
107.2905

■ 47.0241, 42.1328,  
100.2617

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 38.0881, 31.3655,  
98.6544

■ 31.0083, 22.8347,  
97.3810

■ 25.6542, 16.3832,  
96.4179

■ 21.8784, 11.8334,  
95.7387

■ 19.5088, 8.9781,  
95.3125

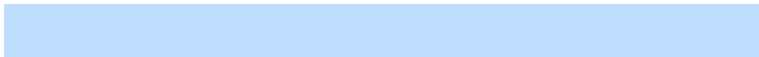
■ 18.3333, 7.5615,  
95.1010

■ 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.



66.1139, 70.9307, 106.5795



70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606



74.9676, 70.9307, 94.8015

# Triad

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



70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606



73.3017, 70.9307, 58.1912



58.6579, 70.9307, 73.5342

# Complementary

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



70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606



89.3942, 97.7365, 79.1209

# 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.



60.3922, 70.9307, 61.9786



70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606



68.7382, 70.9307, 53.8358

# Square

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



70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606



76.3848, 70.9307, 67.7711



64.0278, 70.9307, 55.1347



59.1810, 70.9307, 87.5337



# Rectangle

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



70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606



76.6080, 70.9307, 85.7902



64.0278, 70.9307, 55.1347



58.9931, 70.9307, 69.2618

# Sweetspot

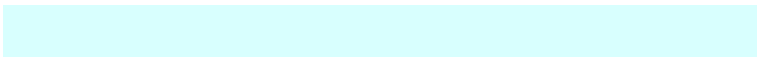
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



70.9268, 70.9335, 104.5610



86.5806, 89.7952, 107.3767



82.0252, 93.2975, 107.7451



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.



70.9268, 70.9335, 104.5610



67.1985, 66.4413, 103.8905



76.8184, 73.9699, 104.8366



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.



78.1918, 75.3311, 75.3883



75.5864, 71.5186, 70.2090



82.7973, 94.3368, 78.8124



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 70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

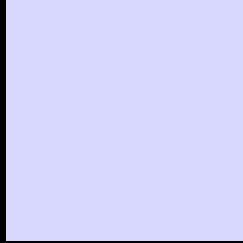
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606 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 70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.9248, 70.9307,



# 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

70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606

### Protanopia

70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916

### Deuteranopia

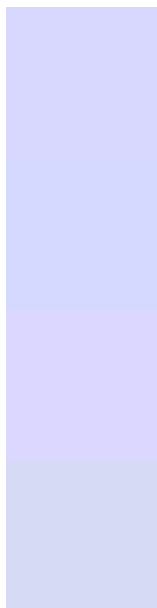
72.5280, 71.0011, 104.4897



## Tritanopia

68.0582, 70.9236, 90.2233

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606

## Protanomaly

70.3034, 70.9918, 104.6051

## Deuteranomaly

71.8656, 71.0365, 104.5314

## Tritanomaly

69.1321, 70.9706, 95.6430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

69.2529, 71.6063, 87.2622

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606 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(216, 216, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 216, 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(216, 216, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 216, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606 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(216, 216, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 216, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(216, 216, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 216, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 216, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 216,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.9248, 70.9307, 104.5606 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 216, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
216, 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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