

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.1193, 73.4850, 92.0577)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.1193, 73.4850, 92.0577)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(71.2165, 73.6902,  
92.1315)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDEEF
RGB	220, 222, 239
RGB Percent	86%, 87%, 94%
CMY	0.1372, 0.1294, 0.0627
CMYK	0.08, 0.07, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	234°, 37%, 90%
HSV	234°, 8%, 94%
XYZ	71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315
YIQ	223.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

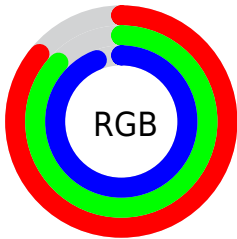
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 222, 239
Decimal	14474991
CIE Lab	88.78, 2.51, -8.52
CIE LCh	89, 8.882, 286.441
Yxy	73.6902, 0.3004, 0.3109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292665071 (0xFFDCDEEF)
YUV	223.3400, 7.7204, -2.9292
Hunter-Lab	85.8430, -2.1393, -3.5432

# Details

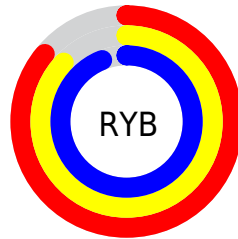
The XYZ color **71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **78.7994, 84.0859, 79.7886**, and the grayscale version is **70.3330, 73.9958, 80.5814**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.8830, 39.0557, 50.3416** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1709, 59.5800, 90.0440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.0206, 89.7799, 94.5107**.

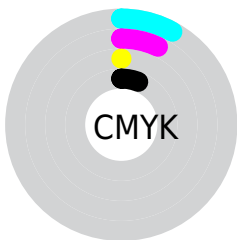
# Distribution



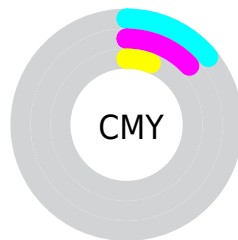
- Red (86%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315 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 71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.2165, 73.6902,  
92.1315

■ 71.2165, 73.6902,  
92.1315

454.0100,  
473.4035, 555.6884

■ 52.8021, 54.5405,  
69.1662

119.9588,  
124.4565, 152.2569

■ 37.8716, 39.0340,  
50.3745

151.0173,  
156.8420, 190.2541

■ 26.0598, 26.7861,  
35.3378

187.0213,  
194.4082, 234.0990

■ 17.0013, 17.4127,  
23.6376

228.3361,  
237.5394, 284.2102

■ 10.3307, 10.5292,  
14.8553

275.3270,  
286.6202, 341.0062

■ 5.6827, 5.7512,  
8.5724

328.3593,

■ 2.6920, 2.6944,

342.0349, 404.9056

4.3703

387.7986,  
404.1678, 476.3268

■ 0.9930, 0.9743,  
1.8306

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4481

■ 71.2165, 73.6902,  
92.1315

■ 71.2165, 73.6902,  
92.1315

■ 59.1709, 59.5800,  
90.0440

■ 85.0206, 89.7799,  
94.5107

■ 48.8069, 47.3638,  
88.2322

■ 92.5802, 99.0121,  
95.8943

■ 40.0512, 36.9634,  
86.6863

■ 32.8229, 28.2919,  
85.3935

■ 27.0339, 21.2551,  
84.3403

■ 22.5868, 15.7495,  
83.5120

■ 19.3723, 11.6600,  
82.8921

■ 17.2635, 8.8547,  
82.4618

■ 16.0953, 7.1712,  
82.1984

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.0759, 73.6902, 92.3005



71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315



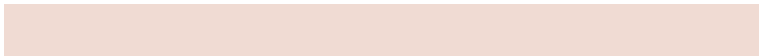
73.0780, 73.6902, 88.6715

# Triad

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



71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315



72.9269, 73.6902, 71.9612



66.0992, 73.6902, 77.4932

# Complementary

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



71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315



78.7994, 84.0859, 79.7886

# 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.



67.0880, 73.6902, 72.3534



71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315



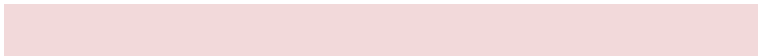
71.0137, 73.6902, 69.2716

# Square

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



71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315



74.0792, 73.6902, 76.9327



68.8772, 73.6902, 69.4114



66.1510, 73.6902, 83.6327



# Rectangle

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



71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315



73.8972, 73.6902, 85.0603



68.8772, 73.6902, 69.4114



66.3200, 73.6902, 75.5979

# Sweetspot

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



71.2187, 73.6933, 92.1331



91.7603, 96.1691, 108.3339



75.6374, 83.0517, 92.0002



19.6749, 20.6243, 23.1939



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.



71.2187, 73.6933, 92.1331



79.4326, 81.7797, 106.2063



72.9425, 73.7969, 92.0623



15.0314, 15.4968, 19.9206



8.8488, 3.9218, 45.4185



0.7805, 0.4149, 3.7932

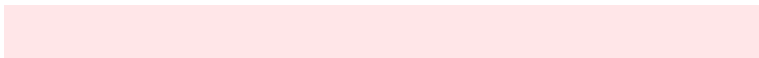


# Inverse Universe

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



74.3763, 74.8127, 79.6311



83.9901, 83.4126, 88.1578



76.9728, 84.0100, 79.8702



15.8405, 15.7859, 16.7164



19.7921, 10.1893, 1.5557

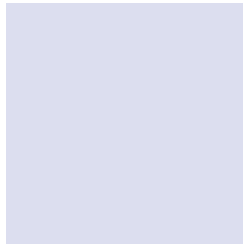


1.6689, 0.8566, 0.2472



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

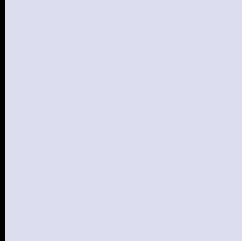
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

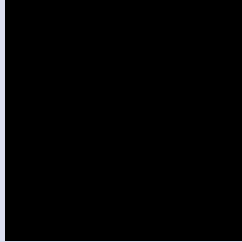
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

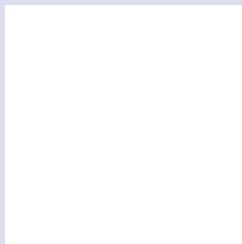
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315.



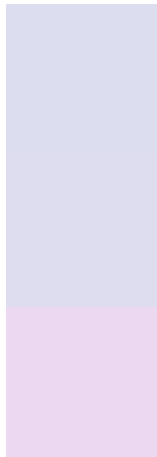
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.2165, 73.6902,



# 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

71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315

### Protanopia

71.5606, 73.4745, 92.0717

### Deuteranopia

74.8761, 73.2359, 92.6276



## Tritanopia

71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315

## Protanomaly

71.2552, 73.3170, 92.0574

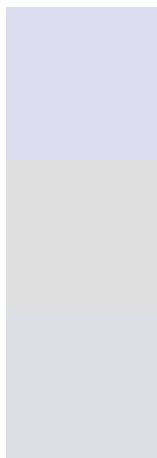
## Deuteranomaly

73.4327, 73.2571, 92.7078

## Tritanomaly

71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315

## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

## Achromatomaly

70.6547, 73.9621, 84.6809

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315 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(220, 222, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 222, 239)  
}
```

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(220, 222, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 222, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315 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(220, 222, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 222, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 222, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 222, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 222, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 222,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.2165, 73.6902, 92.1315 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 222, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
222, 239) }
```

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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