

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.2141, 73.5324, 91.5490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.2141, 73.5324, 91.5490)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.3727, 73.7878,  
91.3696)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DDDEEE
RGB	221, 222, 238
RGB Percent	87%, 87%, 93%
CMY	0.1333, 0.1294, 0.0667
CMYK	0.07, 0.07, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	236°, 33%, 90%
HSV	236°, 7%, 93%
XYZ	71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696
YIQ	223.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

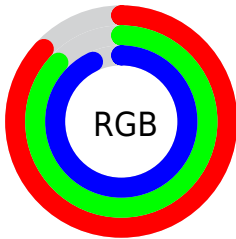
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 222, 238
Decimal	14540526
CIE Lab	88.82, 2.65, -7.92
CIE LCh	89, 8.347, 288.484
Yxy	73.7878, 0.3017, 0.3120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292730606 (0xFFDDDEEE)
YUV	223.5250, 7.1362, -2.2144
Hunter-Lab	85.8998, -2.0121, -2.9355

# Details

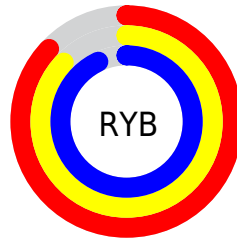
The XYZ color **71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **78.5954, 83.9652, 80.4724**, and the grayscale version is **70.4682, 74.1381, 80.7364**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.9881, 39.1218, 49.8050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.0757, 59.1988, 89.2029**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4913, 90.4927, 93.8510**.

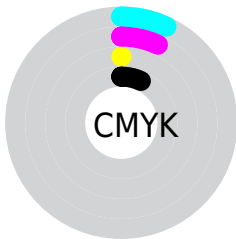
# Distribution



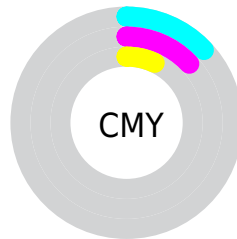
- Red (87%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (93%)



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



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696 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 71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.3727, 73.7878,  
91.3696

■ 71.3727, 73.7878,  
91.3696

454.5468,  
473.7407, 553.1608

■ 52.9300, 54.6204,  
68.5370

120.1799,  
124.5950, 151.1915

■ 37.9742, 39.0979,  
49.8654

151.2751,  
157.0035, 189.0179

■ 26.1398, 26.8359,  
34.9360

187.3186,  
194.5945, 232.6793

■ 17.0615, 17.4500,  
23.3304

228.6756,  
237.7524, 282.5943

■ 10.3739, 10.5558,  
14.6301

275.7116,  
286.8615, 339.1814

■ 5.7117, 5.7690,  
8.4165

328.7919,

■ 2.7096, 2.7051,

342.3064, 402.8591

4.2710

388.2819,  
404.4713, 474.0461

■ 1.0021, 0.9798,  
1.7752

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4115

■ 71.3727, 73.7878,  
91.3696

■ 71.3727, 73.7878,  
91.3696

■ 59.0757, 59.1988,  
89.2029

■ 85.4913, 90.4927,  
93.8510

■ 48.5199, 46.6324,  
87.3337

■ 92.4328, 98.9531,  
95.1181

■ 39.6286, 36.0020,  
85.7504

■ 32.3166, 27.2114,  
84.4391

■ 26.4915, 20.1560,  
83.3843

■ 22.0509, 14.7207,  
82.5692

■ 18.8797, 10.7765,  
81.9750

■ 16.8441, 8.1746,  
81.5801

■ 15.7761, 6.7333,  
81.3582

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.3599, 73.7878, 91.7517



71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696



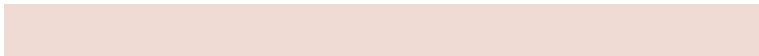
73.0841, 73.7878, 87.9493

# Triad

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



71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696



72.7412, 73.7878, 72.2917



66.3928, 73.7878, 78.1404

# Complementary

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



71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696



78.5954, 83.9652, 80.4724

# 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.



67.2626, 73.7878, 73.1872



71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696



70.9120, 73.7878, 69.9204

# Square

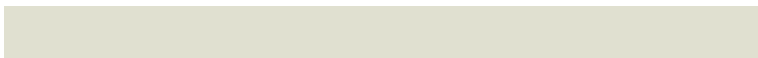
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696



73.8846, 73.7878, 76.8644



68.9079, 73.7878, 70.2401



66.5108, 73.7878, 83.9237



# Rectangle

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



71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696



73.8118, 73.7878, 84.4948



68.9079, 73.7878, 70.2401



66.5787, 73.7878, 76.3283

# Sweetspot

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



71.3749, 73.7909, 91.3712



91.6866, 96.0217, 108.3094



75.6611, 82.6291, 91.9810



19.6599, 20.5943, 23.1889



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.



71.3749, 73.7909, 91.3712



80.5985, 82.8914, 106.3594



73.4017, 74.4413, 91.3899



14.9721, 15.3784, 19.9008



8.7277, 3.6796, 45.3781



0.7522, 0.3584, 3.7837



# Inverse Universe

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



74.3028, 75.1655, 79.7031



84.8766, 84.9077, 89.3096



76.4636, 83.2987, 80.4561



15.8106, 15.7740, 16.5590



19.7309, 10.1648, 1.2338

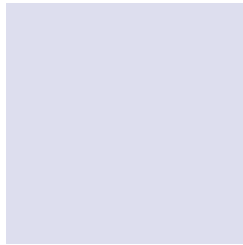


1.6546, 0.8509, 0.1721



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

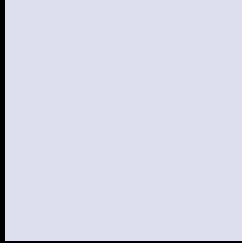
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

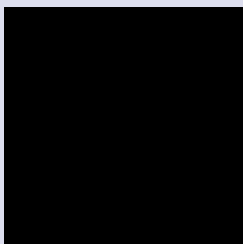
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

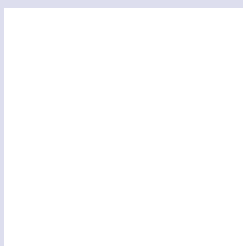
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696.



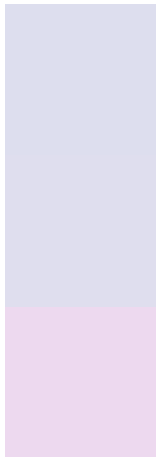
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.3727, 73.7878,

91.3696.

# 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

71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696

### Protanopia

71.9853, 74.1036, 91.3983

### Deuteranopia

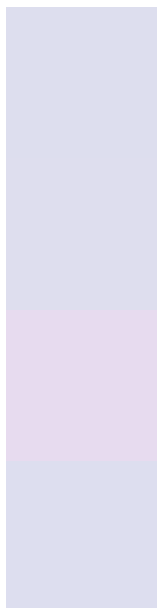
75.3179, 73.8622, 91.9485



## **Tritanopia**

71.5201, 73.8467, 92.1457

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696

## Protanomaly

71.6781, 73.9452, 91.3839

## Deuteranomaly

73.8665, 73.8840, 92.0292

## Tritanomaly

71.5201, 73.8467, 92.1457

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696

## Achromatopsia

70.8507, 74.5404, 81.1745

## Achromatomaly

70.9620, 74.1205, 84.6953

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696 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(221, 222, 238) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 222, 238)  
}
```

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(221, 222, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 222, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696 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(221, 222, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 222, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 222, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 222, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 222, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 222,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.3727, 73.7878, 91.3696 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 222, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
222, 238) }
```

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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