

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.6600, 74.0742, 90.4214)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.6600, 74.0742, 90.4214)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(71.5315, 73.8866,  
90.6122)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEDEED
RGB	222, 222, 237
RGB Percent	87%, 87%, 93%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1294, 0.0706
CMYK	0.06, 0.06, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	240°, 29%, 90%
HSV	240°, 6%, 93%
XYZ	71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122
YIQ	223.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

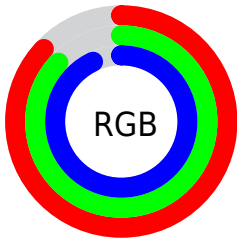
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 222, 237
Decimal	14606061
CIE Lab	88.87, 2.78, -7.31
CIE LCh	89, 7.824, 290.825
Yxy	73.8866, 0.3031, 0.3130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292796141 (0xFFDEDEED)
YUV	223.7100, 6.5520, -1.4997
Hunter-Lab	85.9573, -1.8821, -2.3306

# Details

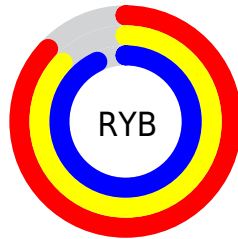
The XYZ color **71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **78.3941, 83.8459, 81.1604**, and the grayscale version is **70.6036, 74.2805, 80.8914**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.0956, 39.1891, 49.2725** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.9198, 58.6918, 88.3452**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.0522, 91.3824, 93.2250**.

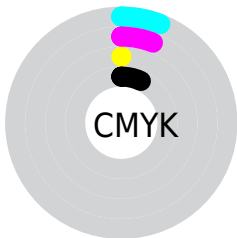
# Distribution



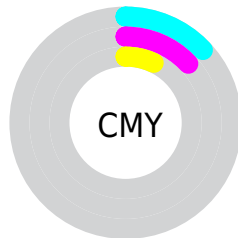
- Red (87%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (93%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122 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 71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.5315, 73.8866,  
90.6122

■ 71.5315, 73.8866,  
90.6122

455.0923,  
474.0819, 550.6417

■ 53.0601, 54.7012,  
67.9119

120.4046,  
124.7350, 150.1314

■ 38.0785, 39.1626,  
49.3599

151.5371,  
157.1669, 187.7875

■ 26.2211, 26.8862,  
34.5374

187.6207,  
194.7831, 231.2658

■ 17.1227, 17.4878,  
23.0261

229.0207,  
237.9679, 280.9851

■ 10.4178, 10.5829,  
14.4073

276.1025,  
287.1058, 337.3638

■ 5.7412, 5.7871,  
8.2625

329.2315,

■ 2.7275, 2.7161,

342.5812, 400.8204

4.1732

388.7729,  
404.7784, 471.7735

■ 1.0114, 0.9854,  
1.7208

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3749

■ 71.5315, 73.8866,  
90.6122

■ 71.5315, 73.8866,  
90.6122

■ 58.9198, 58.6918,  
88.3452

■ 86.0522, 91.3824,  
93.2250

■ 48.1316, 45.6934,  
86.4048

■ 92.2863, 98.8945,  
94.3465

■ 39.0846, 34.7926,  
84.7776

■ 31.6875, 25.8798,  
83.4471

■ 25.8410, 18.8349,  
82.3954

■ 21.4347, 13.5252,  
81.6028

■ 18.3440, 9.8006,  
81.0468

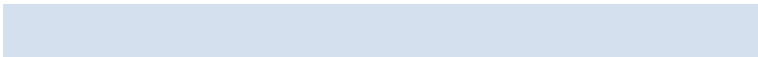
■ 16.4232, 7.4855,  
80.7012

■ 15.4902, 6.3608,  
80.5332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.6471, 73.8866, 91.2075



71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122



73.0922, 73.8866, 87.2296

# Triad

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



71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122



72.5560, 73.8866, 72.6219



66.6880, 73.8866, 78.7960

# Complementary

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



71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122



78.3941, 83.8459, 81.1604

# Split Complementary

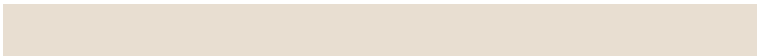
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



67.4376, 73.8866, 74.0310



71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122



70.8101, 73.8866, 70.5734

# Square

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



71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122



73.6911, 73.8866, 76.7937



68.9385, 73.8866, 71.0774



66.8732, 73.8866, 84.2205



# Rectangle

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



71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122



73.7282, 73.8866, 83.9295



68.9385, 73.8866, 71.0774



66.8385, 73.8866, 77.0679

# Sweetspot

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



71.5337, 73.8897, 90.6138



91.5934, 95.8354, 108.2783



75.6591, 82.1990, 91.8089



19.6410, 20.5563, 23.1825



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.



71.5337, 73.8897, 90.6138



81.7744, 84.0049, 106.5123



73.8014, 75.0573, 90.7197



14.2316, 14.5496, 18.9805



8.3461, 3.3392, 43.9476



0.6555, 0.2624, 3.4510

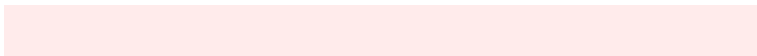


# Inverse Universe

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



74.2328, 75.5224, 79.7758



85.7723, 86.4232, 90.4591



76.0231, 82.6252, 81.0498



15.0657, 15.0541, 15.6312



19.0680, 9.8299, 0.8937

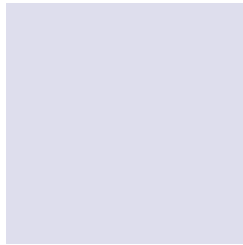


1.4974, 0.7719, 0.0705



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

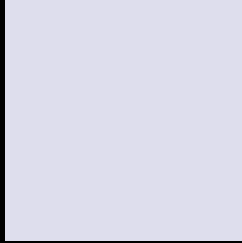
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

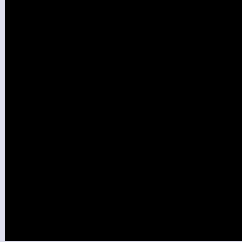
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

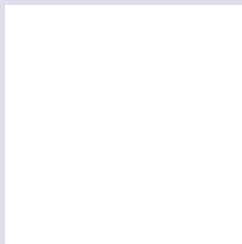
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122.



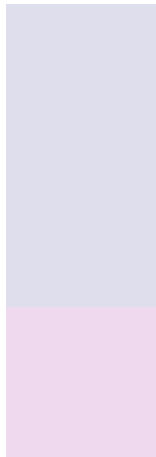
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.5315, 73.8866,



# 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

71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122

### Protanopia

71.8388, 74.0450, 90.6266

### Deuteranopia

75.5054, 73.9759, 91.1881



## Tritanopia

71.8255, 74.0041, 92.1600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122

## Protanomaly

71.8388, 74.0450, 90.6266

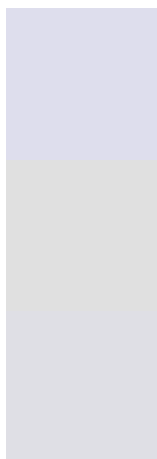
## Deuteranomaly

74.0428, 73.9919, 91.2683

## Tritanomaly

71.6781, 73.9452, 91.3839

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122

## 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 71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122 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(222, 222, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 222, 237)  
}
```

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(222, 222, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 222, 237) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122 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(222, 222, 237) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 222, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 222, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 222, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 222, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 222,  
237) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.5315, 73.8866, 90.6122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 222, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
222, 237) }
```

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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