

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.9510, 77.1549,  
105.7079)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.9510, 77.1549, 105.7079)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(71.8004, 76.9354,  
105.6735)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEE6FF
RGB	206, 230, 255
RGB Percent	81%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.1921, 0.0980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.19, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	211°, 100%, 90%
HSV	211°, 19%, 100%
XYZ	71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735
YIQ	225.6740, -22.3290, 2.6870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

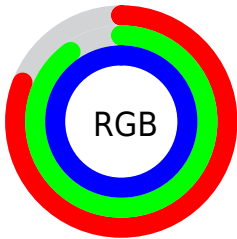
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 222, 255
Decimal	13559551
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.29, -2.78, -14.75
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 15.014, 259.318
Y <sub>xy</sub>	76.9354, 0.2822, 0.3024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291749631 (0xFFCEE6FF)
YUV	225.6740, 14.4577, -17.2541
Hunter-Lab	87.7128, -7.3800, -10.0316

# Details

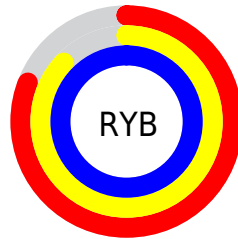
The XYZ color **71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **80.9563, 82.8671, 70.1223**, and the grayscale version is **71.9656, 75.7134, 82.4519**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.2855, 41.3165, 59.3831** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.8015, 66.6075, 104.2070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.2220, 88.4018, 107.2847**.

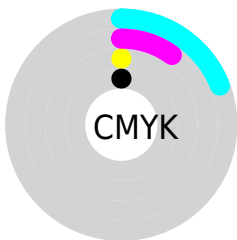
# Distribution



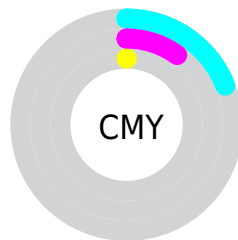
- Red (81%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735 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 71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.8004, 76.9354,  
105.6735

■ 71.8004, 76.9354,  
105.6735

456.0150,  
484.5437, 599.6346

■ 53.2805, 57.1999,  
80.4039

120.7850,  
129.0483, 171.0519

■ 38.2551, 41.1657,  
59.5227

151.9805,  
162.1944, 211.9978

■ 26.3589, 28.4486,  
42.6112

188.1319,  
200.5795, 259.0062

■ 17.2264, 18.6641,  
29.2511

229.6046,  
244.5880, 312.4956

■ 10.4923, 11.4278,  
19.0236

276.7639,  
294.6043, 372.8846

■ 5.7914, 6.3554,  
11.5104

329.9751,

■ 2.7581, 3.0623,

351.0128, 440.5918

6.2927

389.6037,  
414.1978, 516.0356

■ 1.0272, 1.1644,  
2.9522

■ 0.0000, 0.0323,  
1.0703

■ 71.8004, 76.9354,  
105.6735

■ 71.8004, 76.9354,  
105.6735

■ 61.8015, 66.6075,  
104.2070

■ 83.2220, 88.4018,  
107.2847

■ 53.1580, 57.3688,  
102.8793

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 45.8061, 49.1792,  
101.6860

■ 39.6738, 41.9924,  
100.6221

■ 34.6816, 35.7577,  
99.6818

■ 30.7391, 30.4185,  
98.8590

■ 27.7401, 25.9094,  
98.1467

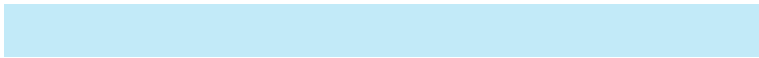
■ 25.5279, 22.1385,  
97.5354

■ 25.3729, 21.8658,  
97.4910

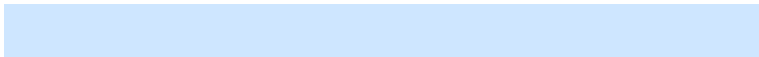
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.5381, 76.9354, 100.3726



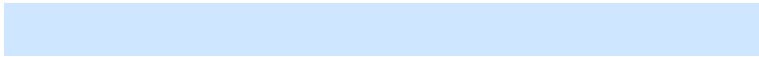
71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735



75.5288, 76.9354, 104.7394

# Triad

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



71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735



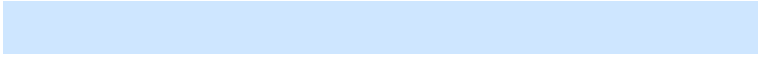
80.1208, 76.9354, 77.1416



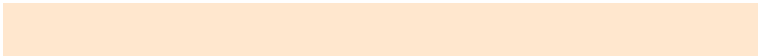
67.8076, 76.9354, 71.0529

# Complementary

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



71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735



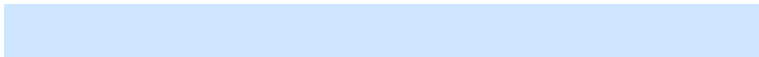
80.9563, 82.8671, 70.1223

# Split Complementary

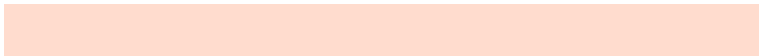
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



70.7723, 76.9354, 65.8039



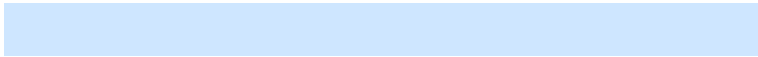
71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735



77.9117, 76.9354, 69.1065

# Square

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



71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735



80.4190, 76.9354, 87.6439



74.4654, 76.9354, 65.1231

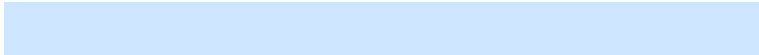


66.2856, 76.9354, 80.0111



# Rectangle

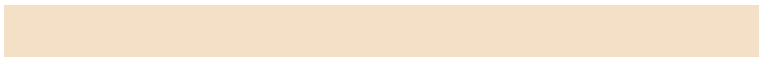
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735



77.7751, 76.9354, 100.7282



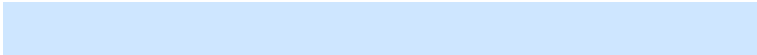
74.4654, 76.9354, 65.1231



68.6637, 76.9354, 68.8299

# Sweetspot

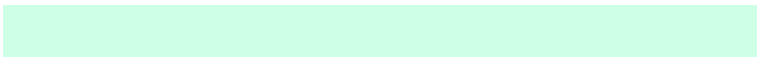
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



71.8025, 76.9385, 105.6740



87.2038, 92.3336, 107.8338



75.5678, 90.3836, 88.6955



18.4894, 19.5901, 23.0567



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

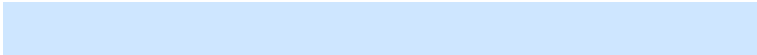


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



71.8025, 76.9385, 105.6740



67.8531, 72.8967, 105.1020



65.5763, 64.4861, 103.5986



17.7377, 18.8470, 22.9529



13.4064, 11.7224, 50.9906



1.4143, 1.3593, 5.0011



# Inverse Universe

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



77.5955, 71.1173, 84.5037



74.6606, 66.3386, 80.1614



88.1409, 97.2364, 72.5172



18.3803, 18.1354, 20.6195



23.5551, 11.9113, 11.5737

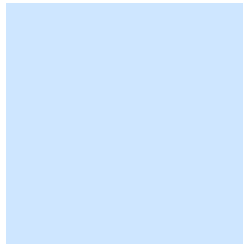


2.3485, 1.1818, 1.4165



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

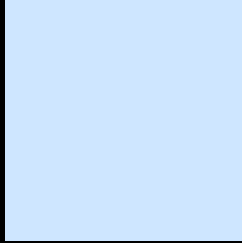
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735 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

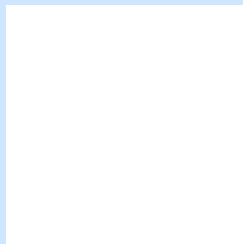
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.8004, 76.9354,



# 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

71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735

### Protanopia

74.9273, 76.5667, 102.9252

### Deuteranopia

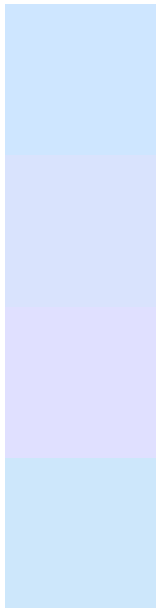
77.8381, 76.4253, 105.2568



## **Tritanopia**

70.8516, 76.9705, 100.7450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735

## Protanomaly

73.8140, 76.7817, 103.8584

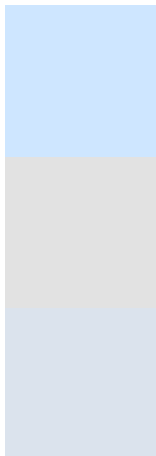
## Deuteranomaly

75.4461, 76.3786, 105.3738

## Tritanomaly

71.1653, 77.0960, 102.3970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735

## Achromatopsia

72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8211

## Achromatomaly

71.9686, 76.1127, 91.0188

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735 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(206, 230, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 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(206, 230, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 230, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735 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(206, 230, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 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(206, 230, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 230, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 230, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 230,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.8004, 76.9354, 105.6735 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 230, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
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](#).

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