

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.0263, 71.4184,  
104.5967)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.0263, 71.4184, 104.5967)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(72.1211, 71.5474,  
104.6166)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD8FF
RGB	220, 216, 255
RGB Percent	86%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.1372, 0.1529, 0.0000
CMYK	0.14, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	246°, 100%, 92%
HSV	246°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166
YIQ	221.6420, -10.1350, 12.9770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

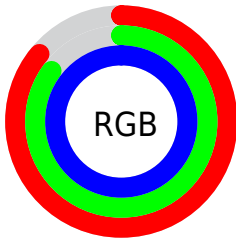
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 216, 255
Decimal	14473471
CIE Lab	87.75, 8.85, -18.47
CIE LCh	88, 20.483, 295.596
Yxy	71.5474, 0.2905, 0.2882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292663551 (0xFFDCD8FF)
YUV	221.6420, 16.4455, -1.4400
Hunter-Lab	84.5857, 4.1712, -14.1206

# Details

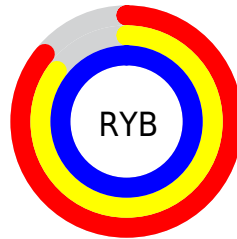
The XYZ color **72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **87.9399, 96.9878, 79.0547**, and the grayscale version is **69.0733, 72.6705, 79.1382**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.4550, 37.5663, 58.6503** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6295, 56.1521, 102.3034**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.5786, 89.4648, 107.3130**.

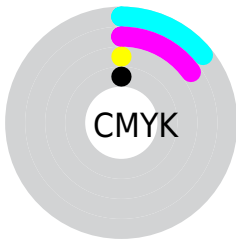
# Distribution



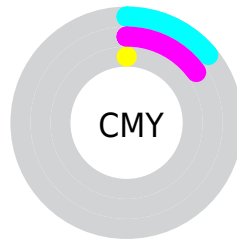
- Red (86%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166 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 72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72.1211, 71.5474,  
104.6166

72.1211, 71.5474,  
104.6166

457.1141,  
465.9647, 596.2673

53.5434, 52.7890,  
79.5233

121.2386,  
121.4128, 169.5941

38.4660, 37.6344,  
58.8023

152.5090,  
153.2887, 210.3154

26.5234, 25.6990,  
42.0350

188.7412,  
190.3058, 257.0832

17.3503, 16.5986,  
28.8030

230.3003,  
232.8487, 310.3159

10.5814, 9.9487,  
18.6875

277.5518,  
281.3016, 370.4321

5.8513, 5.3650,  
11.2702

330.8611,

2.7947, 2.4630,

336.0490, 437.8504

6.1324

390.5934,  
397.4752, 512.9893

■ 1.0461, 0.8580,  
2.8557

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0214

■ 72.1211, 71.5474,  
104.6166

■ 72.1211, 71.5474,  
104.6166

■ 59.6295, 56.1521,  
102.3034

■ 86.5786, 89.4648,  
107.3130

■ 49.0130, 43.1572,  
100.3547

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 40.1825, 32.4441,  
98.7522

■ 33.0391, 23.8806,  
97.4758

■ 27.4745, 17.3207,  
96.5029

■ 23.3675, 12.6004,  
95.8082

■ 20.5789, 9.5293,  
95.3624

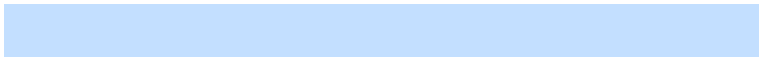
■ 18.9414, 7.8748,  
95.1294

■ 18.4796, 7.4415,  
95.0701

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.2887, 71.5474, 107.7480



72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166



76.0085, 71.5474, 94.0233

# Triad

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



72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166



73.4213, 71.5474, 57.8429



59.1058, 71.5474, 75.8661

# Complementary

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



72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166



87.9399, 96.9878, 79.0547

# 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.



60.5815, 71.5474, 63.7392



72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166



68.7237, 71.5474, 54.1507

# Square

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



72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166



76.7839, 71.5474, 66.9037



64.0460, 71.5474, 56.1743



59.9196, 71.5474, 90.0461



# Rectangle

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



72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166



77.4618, 71.5474, 84.7515



64.0460, 71.5474, 56.1743



59.3485, 71.5474, 71.4337

# Sweetspot

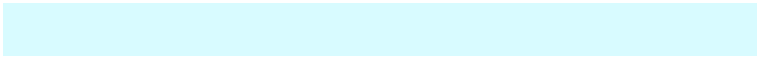
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



72.1231, 71.5503, 104.6170



87.0313, 90.0271, 107.3977



80.8989, 90.8768, 107.8849



18.3959, 18.9808, 22.9440



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.



72.1231, 71.5503, 104.6170



68.5498, 67.1369, 103.9535



78.3396, 74.7550, 104.9080



17.1757, 17.4668, 22.7161



9.7120, 3.9172, 49.6788



1.0001, 0.4095, 4.8396



# Inverse Universe

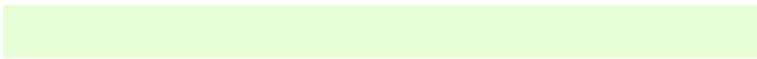
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



83.2101, 77.3395, 101.8112



81.3666, 73.8306, 100.6472



81.3053, 93.5676, 78.7442



18.7077, 18.2664, 22.3438



28.9611, 14.0737, 40.0410



2.8420, 1.3792, 4.0155



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

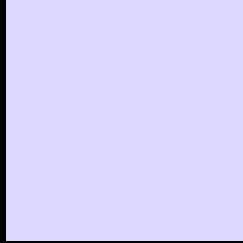
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

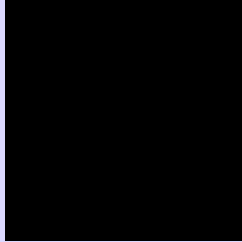
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.1211, 71.5474,



# 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

72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166

### Protanopia

70.5620, 71.5089, 104.6913

### Deuteranopia

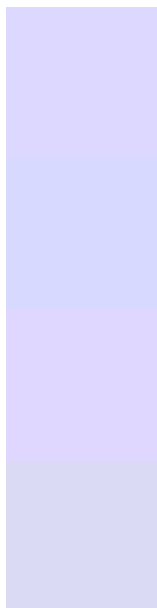
73.0909, 71.6682, 104.5888



## Tritanopia

69.2329, 71.5292, 90.2783

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166

## Protanomaly

71.1818, 71.4446, 104.6463

## Deuteranomaly

72.7819, 71.5089, 104.5743

## Tritanomaly

70.3140, 71.5799, 95.6983

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166

## Achromatopsia

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

## Achromatomaly

70.2633, 72.4991, 88.1323

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166 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, 216, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 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(220, 216, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 216, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166 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, 216, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 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(220, 216, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 216, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 216, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 216,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.1211, 71.5474, 104.6166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 216, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
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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