

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.1472, 80.6545, 79.6293)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.1472, 80.6545, 79.6293)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(72.1159, 80.6411,  
79.4745)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DAEDDC
RGB	218, 237, 220
RGB Percent	85%, 93%, 86%
CMY	0.1451, 0.0706, 0.1372
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.07, 0.07
HSL	126°, 35%, 89%
HSV	126°, 8%, 93%
XYZ	72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745
YIQ	229.3810, -5.8670, -9.3150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

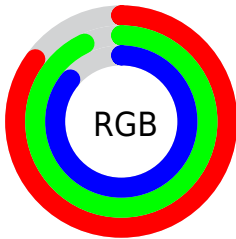
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 235, 237
Decimal	14347740
CIE Lab	91.97, -9.36, 6.08
CIE LCh	92, 11.161, 146.971
Yxy	80.6411, 0.3105, 0.3472
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292537820 (0xFFDAEDDC)
YUV	229.3810, -4.6248, -9.9811
Hunter-Lab	89.8004, -13.8029, 10.3879

# Details

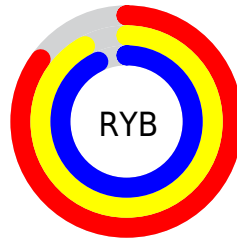
The XYZ color **72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **74.9948, 74.1475, 88.9604**, and the grayscale version is **74.7947, 78.6899, 85.6933**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.4197, 43.5509, 41.9785** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.8963, 76.1947, 65.3006**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.7097, 85.7593, 95.5758**.

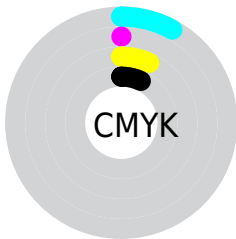
# Distribution



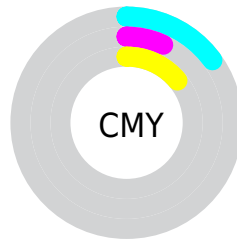
- Red (85%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (93%)



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



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745 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 72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72.1159, 80.6411,  
79.4745

72.1159, 80.6411,  
79.4745

457.0963,  
497.0908, 512.8201

53.5392, 60.2461,  
58.7624

121.2312,  
134.2667, 134.4314

38.4626, 43.6170,  
42.0031

152.5005,  
168.2661, 169.5132

26.5207, 30.3695,  
28.7782

188.7313,  
207.5690, 210.2221

17.3483, 20.1192,  
18.6689

230.2891,  
252.5599, 256.9764

10.5800, 12.4817,  
11.2569

277.5391,  
303.6231, 310.1949

5.8504, 7.0727,  
6.1236

330.8467,

2.7941, 3.5076,

361.1430, 370.2959

2.8504

390.5773,  
425.5041, 437.6982

■ 1.0458, 1.4021,  
1.0187

■ 0.0000, 0.2183,  
0.0000

■ 72.1159, 80.6411,  
79.4745

■ 72.1159, 80.6411,  
79.4745

■ 62.8963, 76.1947,  
65.3006

■ 82.7097, 85.7593,  
95.5758

■ 54.9882, 72.3825,  
52.9769

■ 89.5757, 89.0515,  
107.0752

■ 48.3337, 69.1786,  
42.4285

■ 42.8684, 66.5514,  
33.5736

■ 38.5217, 64.4666,  
26.3241

■ 35.2157, 62.8859,  
20.5837

■ 32.8623, 61.7663,  
16.2459

■ 31.3590, 61.0574,  
13.1902

■ 30.5681, 60.6912,  
11.2755

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.1730, 80.6411, 74.4677



72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745



71.2709, 80.6411, 86.9727

# Triad

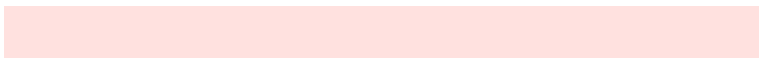
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745



76.3560, 80.6411, 104.5387



81.6675, 80.6411, 80.8345

# Complementary

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



72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745



74.9948, 74.1475, 88.9604

# 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.



82.2867, 80.6411, 88.6415



72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745



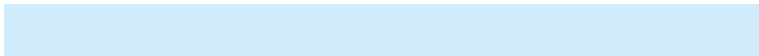
79.1754, 80.6411, 102.6454

# Square

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



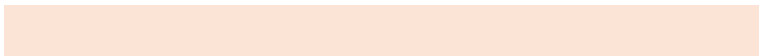
72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745



73.6803, 80.6411, 101.7222



81.3639, 80.6411, 96.6970



79.6921, 80.6411, 75.2179



# Rectangle

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



72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745



71.4926, 80.6411, 92.4956



81.3639, 80.6411, 96.6970



82.0432, 80.6411, 83.2747

# Sweetspot

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



72.1181, 80.6445, 79.4763



92.4724, 98.7551, 104.9898



77.2365, 83.3136, 78.3410



19.8199, 21.1507, 22.5131



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

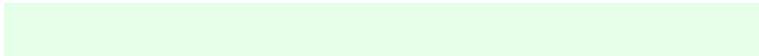


# Same Dimension

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



72.1181, 80.6445, 79.4763



82.8245, 94.0970, 90.2782



73.3990, 81.1569, 86.2210



14.9328, 16.8879, 16.3287



16.6521, 33.1153, 6.1328



1.3292, 2.6090, 0.5954



# Inverse Universe

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



74.9948, 74.1475, 88.9604



87.0187, 84.6241, 104.1060



73.6717, 73.6183, 81.9931



15.6425, 15.2849, 18.6688



25.5888, 12.4382, 35.2318

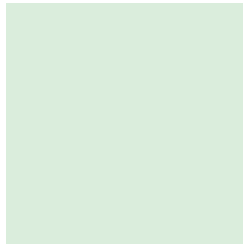


2.0290, 0.9846, 2.8701



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

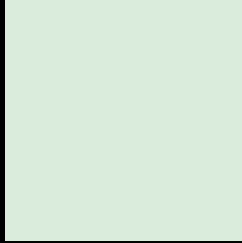
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

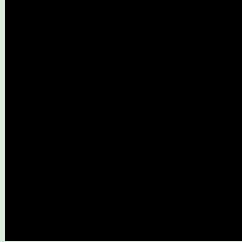
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

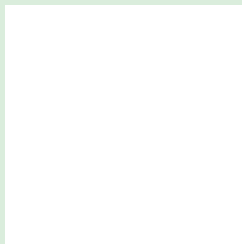
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745.



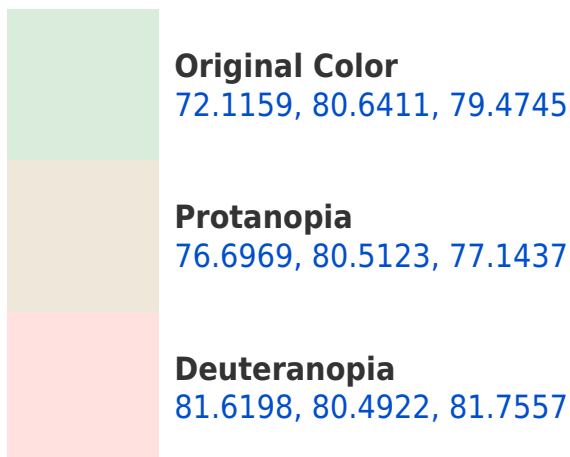
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.1159, 80.6411,



# 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

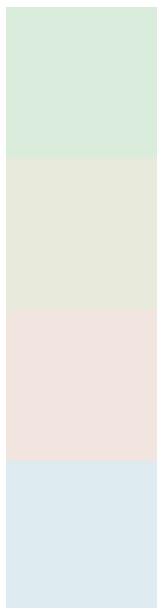




## Tritanopia

76.7006, 80.3662, 102.7365

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745

## Protanomaly

74.7488, 80.3287, 77.8950

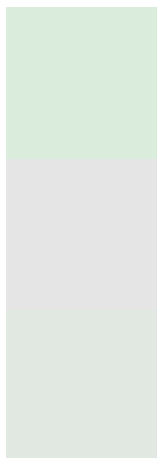
## Deuteranomaly

77.9565, 80.2436, 81.1918

## Tritanomaly

74.9698, 80.5091, 94.0265

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745

## Achromatopsia

74.4753, 78.3538, 85.3273

## Achromatomaly

73.6354, 79.2118, 83.3599

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745 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(218, 237, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 237, 220)  
}
```

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(218, 237, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 237, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745 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(218, 237, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 237, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 237, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 237, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 237, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 237,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.1159, 80.6411, 79.4745 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 237, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
237, 220) }
```

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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