

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.7442, 79.8555,  
102.7721)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.7442, 79.8555, 102.7721)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# **Color**

**XYZ(72.8616, 80.0778,  
102.8831)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEECFB
RGB	206, 236, 251
RGB Percent	81%, 93%, 98%
CMY	0.1921, 0.0745, 0.0157
CMYK	0.18, 0.06, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	200°, 85%, 90%
HSV	200°, 18%, 98%
XYZ	72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831
YIQ	228.7400, -22.6950, -1.6950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

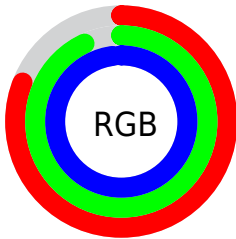
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 224, 251
Decimal	13561083
CIE Lab	91.72, -6.70, -10.53
CIE LCh	92, 12.486, 237.521
Yxy	80.0778, 0.2848, 0.3130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291751163 (0xFFCEEFCFB)
YUV	228.7400, 10.9742, -19.9430
Hunter-Lab	89.4862, -11.2623, -5.5259

# Details

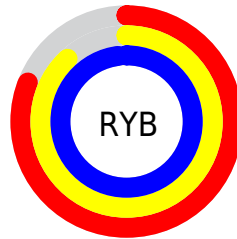
The XYZ color **72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **76.7812, 76.6781, 69.1475**, and the grayscale version is **74.2209, 78.0862, 85.0359**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.8214, 43.1169, 57.3152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0905, 72.0661, 101.8003**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.8630, 88.8953, 104.0592**.

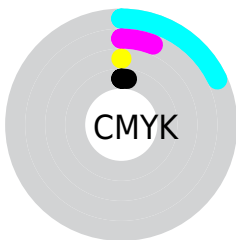
# Distribution



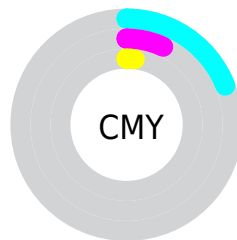
- Red (81%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831 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 72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72.8616, 80.0778,  
102.8831

72.8616, 80.0778,  
102.8831

459.6462,  
495.1950, 590.7226

54.1508, 59.7824,  
78.0803

122.2849,  
133.4751, 167.1999

38.9534, 43.2432,  
57.6231

153.7281,  
167.3458, 207.5510

26.9040, 30.0760,  
41.0930

190.1461,  
206.5103, 253.9219

17.6374, 19.8963,  
28.0715

231.9043,  
251.3532, 306.7311

10.7881, 12.3197,  
18.1401

279.3681,  
302.2586, 366.3973

5.9907, 6.9618,  
10.8801

332.9028,

2.8801, 3.4382,

359.6112, 433.3389

5.8731

392.8737,  
423.7952, 507.9745

■ 1.0907, 1.3646,  
2.7005

■ 0.0173, 0.1904,  
0.9437

■ 72.8616, 80.0778,  
102.8831

■ 72.8616, 80.0778,  
102.8831

■ 64.0905, 72.0661,  
101.8003

■ 82.8630, 88.8953,  
104.0592

■ 56.4882, 64.8201,  
100.8023

■ 93.6945, 98.3084,  
105.3052

■ 49.9988, 58.3107,  
99.8879

■ 94.4128, 99.7451,  
105.5447

■ 44.5582, 52.5025,  
99.0536

■ 40.0956, 47.3566,  
98.2955

■ 36.5306, 42.8290,  
97.6095

■ 33.7684, 38.8684,  
96.9906

■ 31.6819, 35.4066,  
96.4324

■ 31.2962, 34.7320,  
96.3225

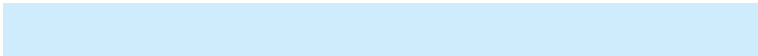
# Harmonies

## Analogous

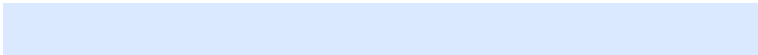
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



70.7949, 80.0778, 95.5718



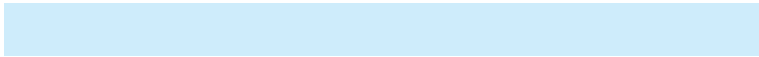
72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831



75.8462, 80.0778, 105.9665

# Triad

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



72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831



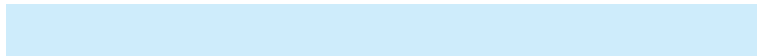
82.4124, 80.0778, 87.9541



73.3094, 80.0778, 72.5069

# Complementary

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



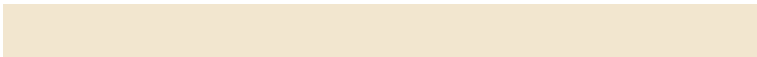
72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831



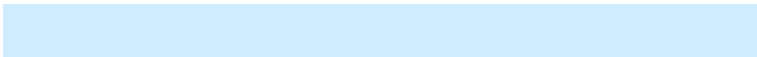
76.7812, 76.6781, 69.1475

# Split Complementary

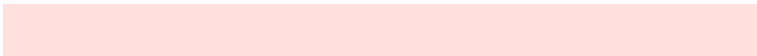
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



76.3775, 80.0778, 70.7758



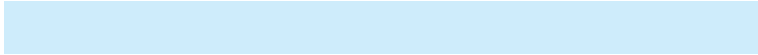
72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831



81.6880, 80.0778, 79.3153

# Square

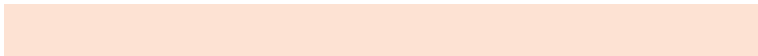
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831



81.4098, 80.0778, 96.9795



79.4567, 80.0778, 73.1818

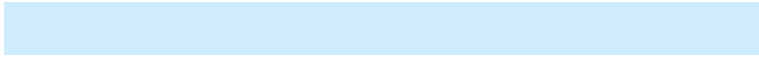


71.0483, 80.0778, 78.0846



# Rectangle

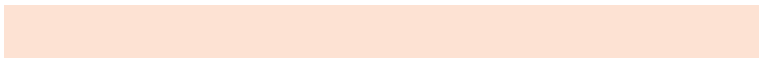
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831



77.9751, 80.0778, 105.0588



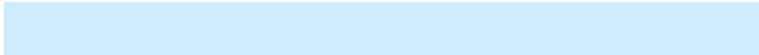
79.4567, 80.0778, 73.1818



74.2779, 80.0778, 71.4736

# Sweetspot

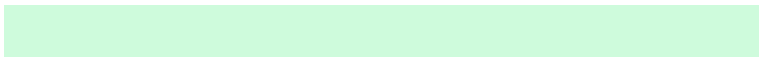
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



72.8640, 80.0811, 102.8849



89.1732, 94.9804, 108.2409



72.9036, 87.2981, 80.8931



18.9157, 20.1824, 23.1486



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

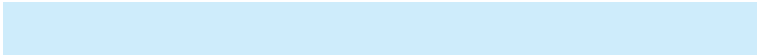


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

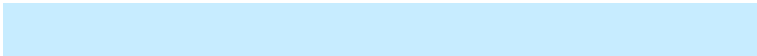


# Same Dimension

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



72.8640, 80.0811, 102.8849



71.6597, 79.5146, 106.1787



66.9775, 68.3081, 100.9227



17.2500, 18.5768, 22.0618



16.5898, 18.5352, 50.6768



1.6339, 1.9115, 4.7260



# Inverse Universe

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



76.9971, 70.7096, 88.9509



76.8250, 68.1347, 88.6909



82.9014, 88.9185, 71.1876



17.7327, 17.4204, 20.4483



24.6658, 12.2820, 20.7464

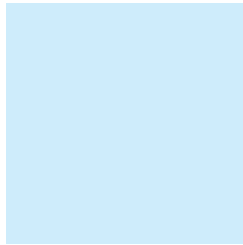


2.3336, 1.1572, 2.1803



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

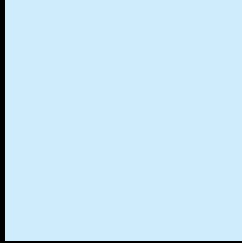
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831 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

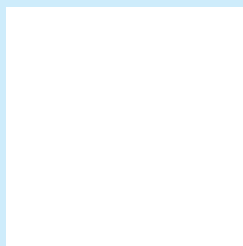
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831.



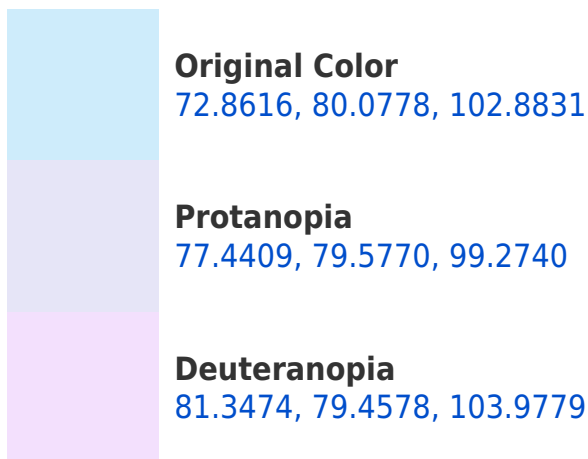
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.8616, 80.0778,



# 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

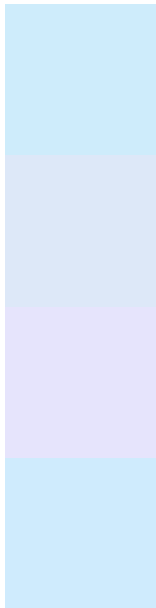




## **Tritanopia**

73.3299, 79.8378, 105.3113

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831

## Protanomaly

75.6187, 79.8627, 100.2364

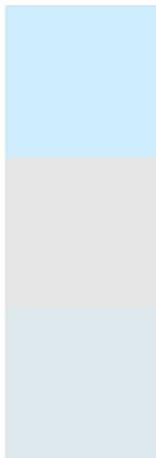
## Deuteranomaly

77.9472, 79.3381, 103.3010

## Tritanomaly

73.1701, 79.7739, 104.4699

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831

## Achromatopsia

74.4753, 78.3538, 85.3273

## Achromatomaly

73.9615, 79.1998, 91.5097

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831 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, 236, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 236, 251)  
}
```

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, 236, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 236, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831 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, 236, 251) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 236, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 236, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 236, 251); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 236, 251); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 236, 251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.8616, 80.0778, 102.8831 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 236, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
236, 251) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor