

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.4720, 78.7767,  
124.9302)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.4720, 78.7767, 124.9302)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162)</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(69.6946, 77.0999,  
105.8162)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3E9FF
RGB	195, 233, 255
RGB Percent	76%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.2353, 0.0863, 0.0000
CMYK	0.24, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	202°, 100%, 88%
HSV	202°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162
YIQ	224.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

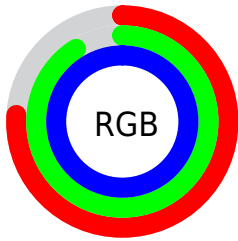
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	195, 218, 255
Decimal	12839423
CIELab	90.37, -7.61, -14.71
CIELCh	90, 16.561, 242.664
Yxy	77.0999, 0.2759, 0.3052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291029503 (0xFFC3E9FF)
YUV	224.1460, 15.2110, -25.5610
Hunter-Lab	87.8065, -11.9808, -9.9862

# Details

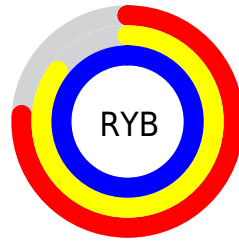
The XYZ color **69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.9032, 74.8252, 62.0738**, and the grayscale version is **70.8675, 74.5582, 81.1939**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.9549, 99.4354, 108.8487**, and **36.7304, 41.0969, 59.4227** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0836, 68.8374, 104.6752**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.5750, 86.2289, 107.0575**.

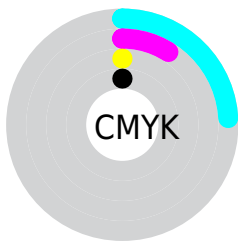
# Distribution



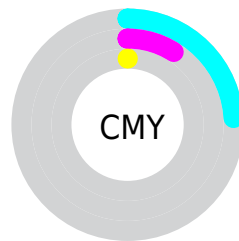
- Red (76%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162 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 69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.6946, 77.0999,  
105.8162

69.6946, 77.0999,  
105.8162

448.7601,  
485.1046, 600.0885

51.5563, 57.3349,  
80.5228

117.8018,  
129.2805, 171.2486

36.8744, 41.2742,  
59.6200

148.5014,  
162.4648, 212.2247

25.2835, 28.5334,  
42.6891

184.1187,  
200.8911, 259.2655

16.4182, 18.7281,  
29.3117

225.0193,  
244.9436, 312.7895

9.9133, 11.4740,  
19.0691

271.5683,  
295.0068, 373.2153

5.4033, 6.3866,  
11.5429

324.1313,

2.5230, 3.0815,

351.4651, 440.9614

6.3145

383.0734,  
414.7029, 516.4463

■ 0.9069, 1.1745,  
2.9654

■ 0.0000, 0.0407,  
1.0770

■ 69.6946, 77.0999,  
105.8162

■ 69.6946, 77.0999,  
105.8162

■ 61.0836, 68.8374,  
104.6752

■ 79.5750, 86.2289,  
107.0575

■ 53.6766, 61.3985,  
103.6298

■ 90.7739, 96.2470,  
108.4010

■ 47.4112, 54.7499,  
102.6767

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 42.2167, 48.8516,  
101.8120

■ 38.0135, 43.6594,  
101.0313

■ 34.7100, 39.1223,  
100.3297

■ 32.1948, 35.1794,  
99.7012

■ 30.8850, 32.8899,  
99.3283

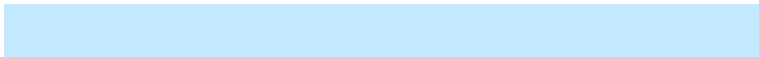
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.7970, 77.0999, 96.8314



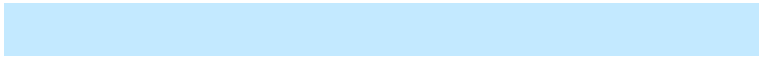
69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162



73.6509, 77.0999, 108.7783

# Triad

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



69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162



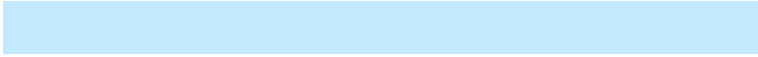
81.5035, 77.0999, 82.8961



69.0782, 77.0999, 66.2210

# Complementary

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



69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162



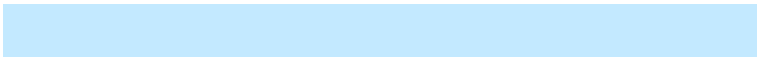
75.9032, 74.8252, 62.0738

# Split Complementary

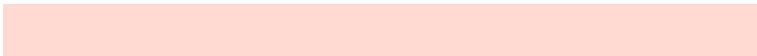
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



72.9127, 77.0999, 63.2179



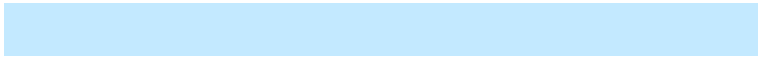
69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162



80.1719, 77.0999, 72.2625

# Square

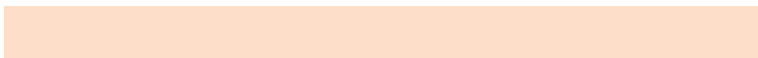
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162



80.5644, 77.0999, 94.8316



76.9887, 77.0999, 65.3227

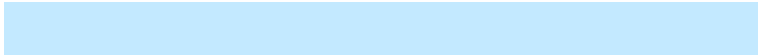


66.4506, 77.0999, 73.9319



# Rectangle

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



69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162



76.3839, 77.0999, 106.7331



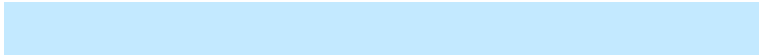
76.9887, 77.0999, 65.3227



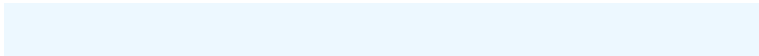
70.2636, 77.0999, 64.6620

# Sweetspot

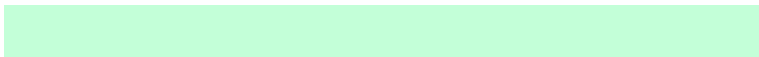
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



69.6967, 77.1029, 105.8167



86.7329, 92.6659, 107.9227



70.6614, 88.0805, 78.2441



18.4176, 19.7035, 23.0824



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

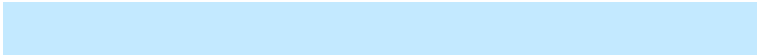


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

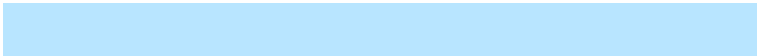


# Same Dimension

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



69.6967, 77.1029, 105.8167



65.6921, 73.3023, 105.2942



62.1500, 62.0095, 103.3011



17.9622, 19.2960, 23.0277



16.2854, 17.4804, 51.9503



1.6899, 1.9106, 5.0930



# Inverse Universe

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



75.4644, 66.1751, 85.8899



72.4158, 61.0223, 81.9618



84.0466, 91.1121, 64.7883



18.4936, 18.1807, 21.2163



25.0083, 12.4926, 19.2261

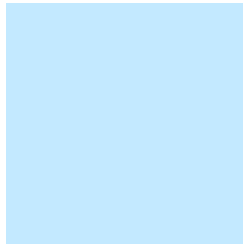


2.4876, 1.2374, 2.1491



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

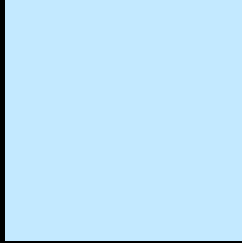
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

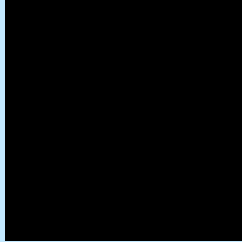
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

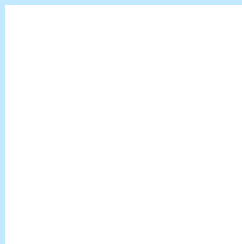
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6946, 77.0999,



# 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

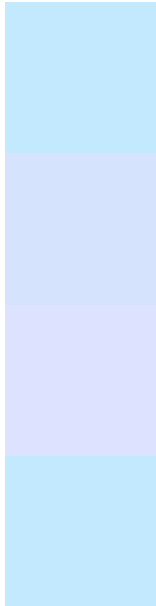




## Tritanopia

68.9577, 76.7754, 103.2801

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162

## Protanomaly

72.7547, 76.6612, 103.0580

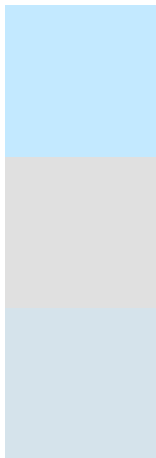
## Deuteranomaly

74.7616, 76.8284, 105.4967

## Tritanomaly

69.1167, 76.8390, 104.1171

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162

## Achromatopsia

70.8507, 74.5404, 81.1745

## Achromatomaly

69.9051, 75.0825, 89.4052

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162 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(195, 233, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 233, 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(195, 233, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 233, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162 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(195, 233, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 233, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 233, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 233, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 233, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 233, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.6946, 77.0999, 105.8162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 233, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
233, 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](#).

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