

# Converting Colors

XYZ(74.9881, 72.9669,  
129.8554)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(74.9881, 72.9669, 129.8554)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(70.0142, 70.8428,  
104.5916)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4D9FF
RGB	212, 217, 255
RGB Percent	83%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1490, 0.0000
CMYK	0.17, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	233°, 100%, 92%
HSV	233°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916
YIQ	219.8370, -15.1780, 10.7580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

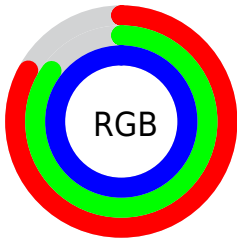
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 216, 255
Decimal	13949439
CIE Lab	87.41, 5.84, -19.05
CIE LCh	87, 19.921, 287.039
Yxy	70.8428, 0.2852, 0.2886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292139519 (0xFFD4D9FF)
YUV	219.8370, 17.3354, -6.8730
Hunter-Lab	84.1682, 1.1886, -14.7590

# Details

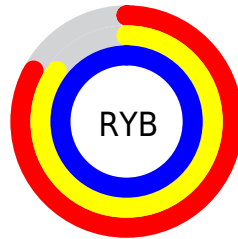
The XYZ color **70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **87.3088, 94.3832, 75.9050**, and the grayscale version is **67.8061, 71.3373, 77.6864**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.0180, 37.0860, 58.6333** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.8189, 56.5160, 102.4690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.1673, 87.3597, 107.0338**.

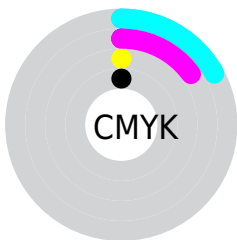
# Distribution



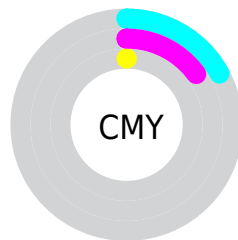
- Red (83%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916 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 70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.0142, 70.8428,  
104.5916

70.0142, 70.8428,  
104.5916

449.8655,  
463.5037, 596.1875

51.8177, 52.2139,  
79.5025

118.2552,  
120.4099, 169.5596

37.0835, 37.1756,  
58.7853

149.0304,  
152.1168, 210.2756

25.4461, 25.3435,  
42.0214

184.7292,  
188.9520, 257.0377

16.5402, 16.3332,  
28.7924

225.7171,  
231.2996, 310.2643

10.0005, 9.7602,  
18.6796

272.3593,  
279.5443, 370.3741

5.4616, 5.2403,  
11.2645

325.0212,

2.5581, 2.3889,

334.0702, 437.7855

6.1286

384.0681,  
395.2619, 512.9171

■ 0.9246, 0.8202,  
2.8534

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0203

■ 70.0142, 70.8428,  
104.5916

■ 70.0142, 70.8428,  
104.5916

■ 57.8189, 56.5160,  
102.4690

■ 84.1673, 87.3597,  
107.0338

■ 47.4892, 44.2790,  
100.6515

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 38.9344, 34.0361,  
99.1253

■ 32.0536, 25.6809,  
97.8752

■ 26.7358, 19.0971,  
96.8847

■ 22.8564, 14.1552,  
96.1353

■ 20.2714, 10.7077,  
95.6061

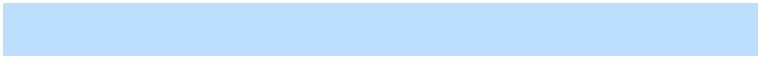
■ 18.8037, 8.5786,  
95.2725

■ 18.5059, 8.1318,  
95.2020

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.3293, 70.8428, 105.1761



70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916



74.1593, 70.8428, 96.1323

# Triad

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



70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916



73.6759, 70.8428, 59.7190



58.9135, 70.8428, 71.4808

# Complementary

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



70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916



87.3088, 94.3832, 75.9050

# 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.



60.9408, 70.8428, 60.8227



70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916



69.3792, 70.8428, 54.5827

# Square

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



70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916



76.3399, 70.8428, 69.8047



64.7230, 70.8428, 54.9617



59.0657, 70.8428, 84.9629



# Rectangle

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



70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916



75.9936, 70.8428, 87.6683



64.7230, 70.8428, 54.9617



59.3585, 70.8428, 67.4826

# Sweetspot

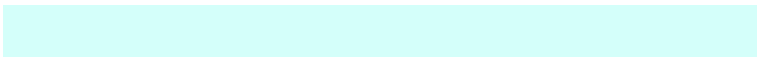
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



70.0162, 70.8456, 104.5921



87.0243, 90.6826, 107.5246



80.1648, 92.4185, 104.0424



18.3942, 19.1394, 22.9747



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.



70.0162, 70.8456, 104.5921



65.9821, 66.1178, 103.8921



73.7430, 70.8815, 104.4026



17.1732, 17.7180, 22.7647



9.7232, 4.3561, 49.7629



0.9988, 0.5283, 4.8626



# Inverse Universe

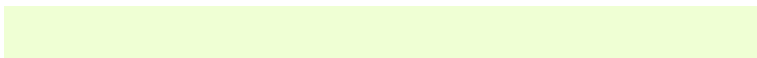
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



77.3091, 73.3581, 75.7339



74.4575, 69.0956, 70.3419



83.0779, 94.5404, 76.1583



18.0953, 18.0214, 19.1190



21.6960, 11.1677, 1.7839

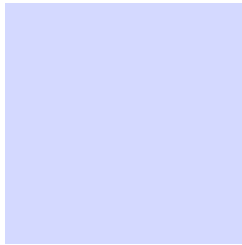


2.1388, 1.0979, 0.3122



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

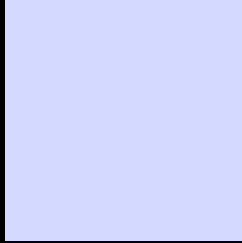
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916 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 70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.0142, 70.8428,



# 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

70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916

### Protanopia

70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916

### Deuteranopia

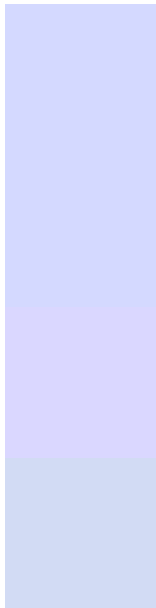
72.2208, 70.8427, 104.4753



## Tritanopia

67.1738, 70.8561, 90.2569

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916

## Protanomaly

70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916

## Deuteranomaly

71.2639, 70.7263, 104.5033

## Tritanomaly

68.2390, 70.8963, 95.6757

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

68.6548, 71.2979, 87.2342

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916 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(212, 217, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 217, 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(212, 217, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 217, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916 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(212, 217, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 217, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 217, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 217, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 217, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 217,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.0142, 70.8428, 104.5916 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 217, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
217, 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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