

# Converting Colors

XYZ(76.1711, 85.8596,  
123.9081)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(76.1711, 85.8596, 123.9081)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(72.9981, 84.4690,  
107.0645)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1F6FF
RGB	193, 246, 255
RGB Percent	76%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.2431, 0.0353, 0.0000
CMYK	0.24, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	189°, 100%, 88%
HSV	189°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645
YIQ	231.1790, -34.4770, -8.4370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

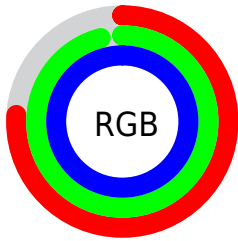
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	193, 222, 255
Decimal	12711679
CIELab	93.65, -14.76, -9.82
CIELCh	94, 17.726, 213.649
Yxy	84.4690, 0.2760, 0.3193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290901759 (0xFFC1F6FF)
YUV	231.1790, 11.7438, -33.4830
Hunter-Lab	91.9070, -19.0618, -4.7333

# Details

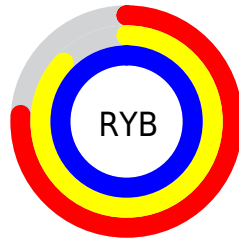
The XYZ color **72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **71.9861, 67.3506, 59.6598**, and the grayscale version is **76.0245, 79.9837, 87.1022**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.2343, 99.0640, 108.8150**, and **39.0877, 46.3074, 60.3042** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.9358, 79.1764, 106.4151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2080, 90.3909, 107.7748**.

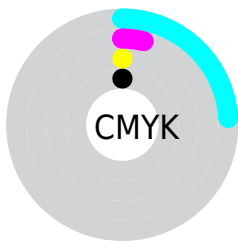
# Distribution



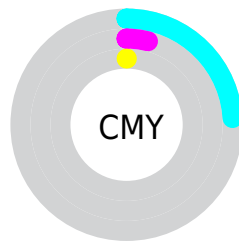
- Red (76%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645 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 72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72.9981, 84.4690,  
107.0645

72.9981, 84.4690,  
107.0645

460.1121,  
509.8694, 604.0515

54.2628, 63.4027,  
81.5637

122.4777,  
139.6310, 172.9683

39.0433, 46.1671,  
60.4723

153.9526,  
174.4956, 214.2084

26.9743, 32.3777,  
43.3716

190.4048,  
214.7284, 261.5320

17.6904, 21.6501,  
29.8432

232.1996,  
260.7138, 315.3576

10.8263, 13.6001,  
19.4686

279.7024,  
312.8362, 376.1038

6.0166, 7.8430,  
11.8291

333.2785,

2.8959, 3.9947,

371.4800, 444.1892

6.5063

393.2933,  
437.0296, 520.0322

■ 1.0990, 1.6706,  
3.0816

■ 0.0242, 0.4045,  
1.1364

■ 72.9981, 84.4690,  
107.0645

■ 72.9981, 84.4690,  
107.0645

■ 65.9358, 79.1764,  
106.4151

■ 81.2080, 90.3909,  
107.7748

■ 59.9569, 74.4731,  
105.8224

■ 90.6124, 96.9598,  
108.5471

■ 55.0008, 70.3300,  
105.2840

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 50.9982, 66.7112,  
104.7964

■ 47.8710, 63.5763,  
104.3561

■ 45.5287, 60.8782,  
103.9588

■ 43.8600, 58.5595,  
103.5992

■ 43.1219, 57.3637,  
103.4073

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.6038, 84.4690, 93.6287



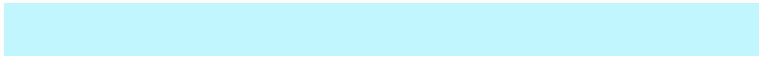
72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645



76.3422, 84.4690, 117.1562

# Triad

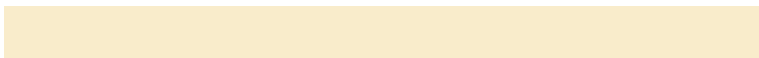
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645



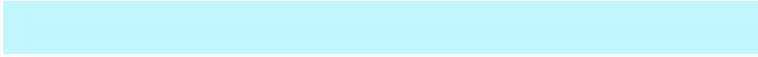
88.6547, 84.4690, 103.9396



79.7117, 84.4690, 68.4955

# Complementary

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



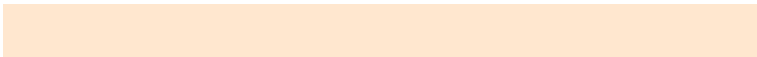
72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645



71.9861, 67.3506, 59.6598

# 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.



84.3618, 84.4690, 70.6838



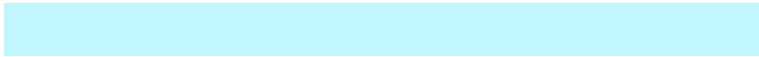
72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645



89.6415, 84.4690, 90.3357

# Square

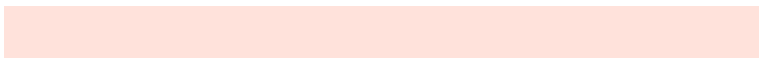
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645



85.3952, 84.4690, 115.2321



88.0419, 84.4690, 78.3697



75.3833, 84.4690, 72.0743

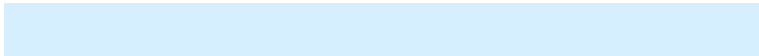


# Rectangle

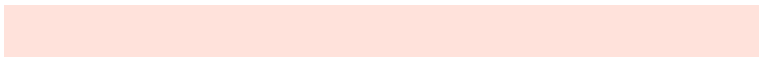
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645



79.2902, 84.4690, 120.1536



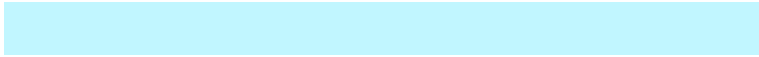
88.0419, 84.4690, 78.3697



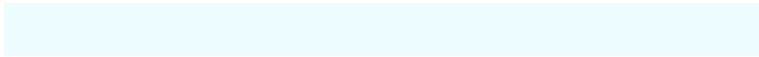
81.2886, 84.4690, 68.5829

# Sweetspot

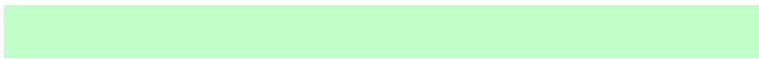
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



73.0003, 84.4723, 107.0650



87.9645, 95.1290, 108.3333



68.3274, 87.0876, 68.6329



18.7034, 20.2749, 23.1776



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

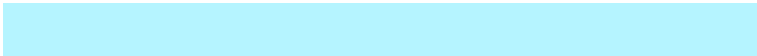


# Same Dimension

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



73.0003, 84.4723, 107.0650



69.5499, 81.9141, 106.7531



64.5312, 67.5341, 104.2420



18.3170, 20.0057, 23.1460



22.6179, 30.1454, 54.0611



2.2609, 3.0525, 5.2833



# Inverse Universe

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



76.9459, 66.0554, 95.8871



74.1443, 60.8762, 93.6459



79.7980, 82.9745, 62.2637



18.6727, 18.2524, 22.1594



28.2047, 13.7712, 36.0579

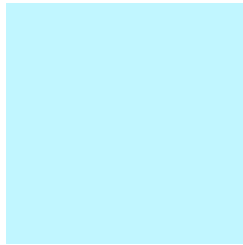


2.7758, 1.3527, 3.6668



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

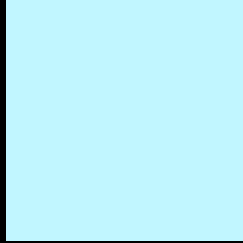
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

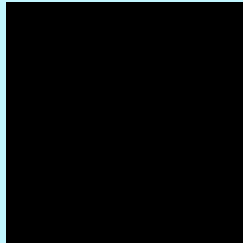
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

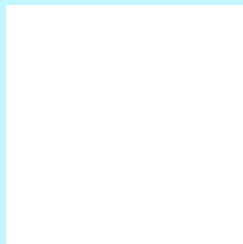
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.9981, 84.4690,



# 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

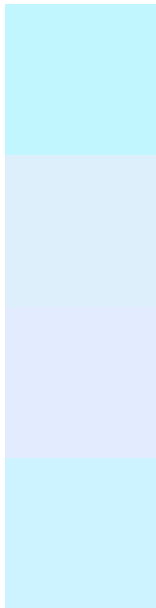




## **Tritanopia**

76.3805, 84.4259, 106.8779

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645

## Protanomaly

78.0979, 84.0702, 103.3778

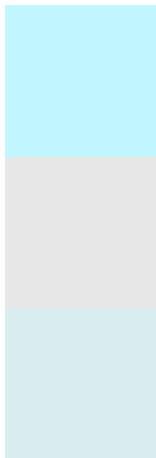
## Deuteranomaly

79.7240, 83.5418, 106.5310

## Tritanomaly

75.0024, 84.1586, 106.8989

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645

## Achromatopsia

75.9547, 79.9103, 87.0223

## Achromatomaly

74.3389, 81.0339, 94.1611

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645 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(193, 246, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 246, 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(193, 246, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 246, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645 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(193, 246, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 246, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(193, 246, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 246, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 246, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 246,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.9981, 84.4690, 107.0645 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 246, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
246, 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