

# Converting Colors

XYZ(79.3993, 75.0116,  
141.0914)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(79.3993, 75.0116, 141.0914)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(72.3781, 72.0614,  
104.7022)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD9FF
RGB	220, 217, 255
RGB Percent	86%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.1372, 0.1490, 0.0000
CMYK	0.14, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	245°, 100%, 93%
HSV	245°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022
YIQ	222.2290, -10.4100, 12.4540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

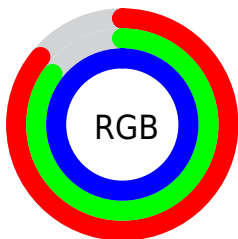
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 217, 255
Decimal	14473727
CIE Lab	88.00, 8.32, -18.10
CIE LCh	88, 19.921, 294.693
Yxy	72.0614, 0.2905, 0.2892
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292663807 (0xFFDCD9FF)
YUV	222.2290, 16.1561, -1.9548
Hunter-Lab	84.8890, 3.6371, -13.7061

# Details

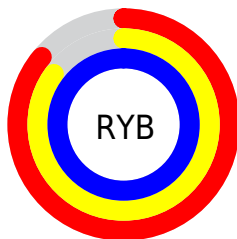
The XYZ color **72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **88.4308, 97.2259, 79.7547**, and the grayscale version is **69.4894, 73.1083, 79.6149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.6304, 37.9172, 58.7088** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6901, 56.5071, 102.3687**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.0844, 90.1674, 107.4220**.

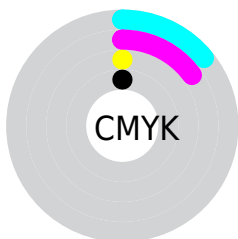
# Distribution



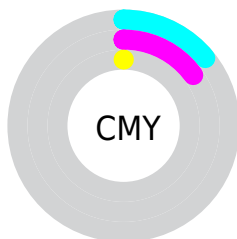
- Red (86%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022 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 72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72.3781, 72.0614,  
104.7022

72.3781, 72.0614,  
104.7022

457.9938,  
467.7553, 596.5404

53.7542, 53.2088,  
79.5946

121.6018,  
122.1438, 169.7122

38.6350, 37.9695,  
58.8606

152.9323,  
154.1425, 210.4518

26.6554, 25.9590,  
42.0817

189.2291,  
191.2919, 257.2391

17.4498, 16.7930,  
28.8392

230.8574,  
233.9766, 310.4926

10.6530, 10.0870,  
18.7147

278.1827,  
282.5809, 370.6310

5.8996, 5.4567,  
11.2896

331.5703,

2.8242, 2.5176,

337.4892, 438.0727

6.1453

391.3855,  
399.0858, 513.2363

■ 1.0615, 0.8854,  
2.8634

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0253

■ 72.3781, 72.0614,  
104.7022

■ 72.3781, 72.0614,  
104.7022

■ 59.6901, 56.5071,  
102.3687

■ 87.0844, 90.1674,  
107.4220

■ 48.9264, 43.3814,  
100.4025

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 39.9948, 32.5643,  
98.7853

■ 32.7928, 23.9220,  
97.4968

■ 27.2079, 17.3068,  
96.5143

■ 23.1142, 12.5527,  
95.8124

■ 20.3671, 9.4676,  
95.3617

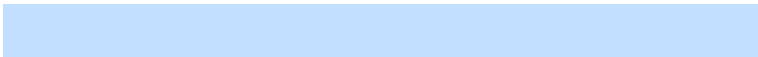
■ 18.7926, 7.8166,  
95.1260

■ 18.3409, 7.3700,  
95.0636

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.6510, 72.0614, 107.4890



72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022



76.2175, 72.0614, 94.5687

# Triad

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



72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022



73.9065, 72.0614, 58.9976



59.7963, 72.0614, 76.0684

# Complementary

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



72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022



88.4308, 97.2259, 79.7547

# 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.



61.3074, 72.0614, 64.2977



72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022



69.3403, 72.0614, 55.1974

# Square

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



72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022



77.1282, 72.0614, 68.0370



64.7479, 72.0614, 57.0199



60.5262, 72.0614, 89.9024



# Rectangle

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



72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022



77.6826, 72.0614, 85.5711



64.7479, 72.0614, 57.0199



60.0569, 72.0614, 71.7591

# Sweetspot

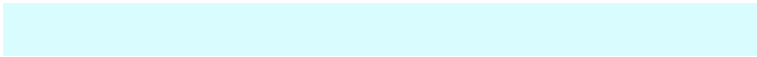
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



72.3801, 72.0643, 104.7027



88.5094, 91.9253, 107.6861



81.6240, 91.8870, 108.0417



18.6895, 19.3610, 23.0020



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.



72.3801, 72.0643, 104.7027



68.2348, 66.9745, 103.9388



78.3041, 75.1183, 104.9799



17.1358, 17.4462, 22.7143



9.6300, 3.8749, 49.6750



0.9813, 0.3998, 4.8387



# Inverse Universe

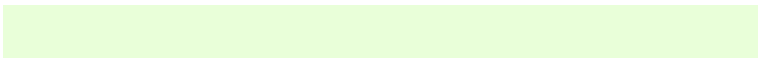
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



83.6252, 77.9167, 102.7295



81.5374, 73.8990, 101.5467



82.0428, 93.9328, 79.4558



18.7272, 18.2742, 22.4465



29.4013, 14.2498, 42.3592



2.8803, 1.3945, 4.2171



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

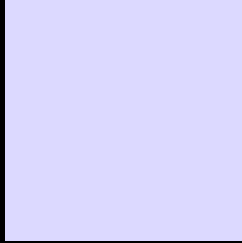
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

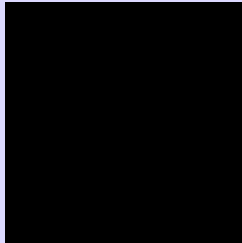
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022.



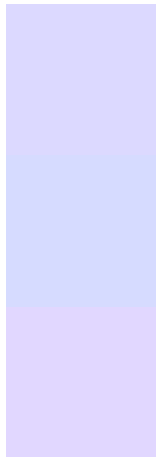
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 72.3781, 72.0614,



# 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

72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022

### Protanopia

71.1131, 72.1792, 104.7917

### Deuteranopia

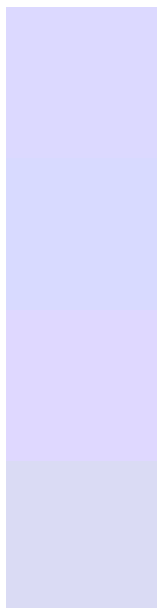
73.4018, 71.8284, 104.6033



## Tritanopia

69.4945, 72.0525, 90.3655

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022

## Protanomaly

71.4403, 71.9617, 104.7324

## Deuteranomaly

73.0373, 72.0197, 104.6595

## Tritanomaly

70.5741, 72.1001, 95.7850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022

## Achromatopsia

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

## Achromatomaly

70.2633, 72.4991, 88.1323

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022 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(220, 217, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 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(220, 217, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 217, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022 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(220, 217, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 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(220, 217, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 217, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 217, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 217,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 72.3781, 72.0614, 104.7022 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 217, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
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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