

# Converting Colors

XYZ(93.8725, 79.4095,  
223.6740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(93.8725, 79.4095, 223.6740)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.3100, 70.3732,  
104.4327)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBD6FF
RGB	219, 214, 255
RGB Percent	86%, 84%, 100%
CMY	0.1412, 0.1608, 0.0000
CMYK	0.14, 0.16, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	247°, 100%, 92%
HSV	247°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327
YIQ	220.1690, -10.1810, 13.8110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

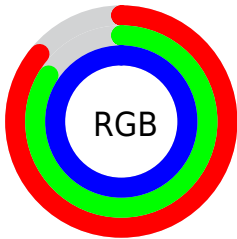
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 214, 255
Decimal	14407423
CIE Lab	87.18, 9.59, -19.34
CIE LCh	87, 21.590, 296.381
Yxy	70.3732, 0.2897, 0.2859
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292597503 (0xFFDBD6FF)
YUV	220.1690, 17.1717, -1.0252
Hunter-Lab	83.8887, 4.9294, -15.0877

# Details

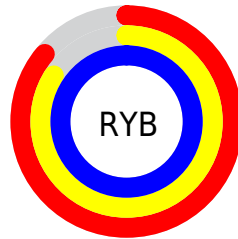
The XYZ color **71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **87.3234, 96.6997, 77.6841**, and the grayscale version is **68.0362, 71.5793, 77.9499**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **37.9010, 36.7660, 58.5250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.0655, 55.2204, 102.1533**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4747, 88.0192, 107.0921**.

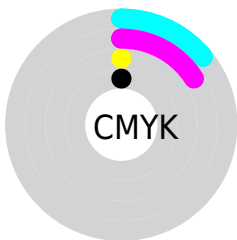
# Distribution



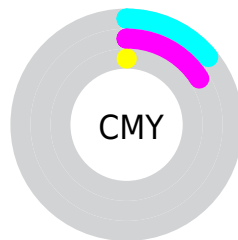
- Red (86%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327 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 71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.3100, 70.3732,  
104.4327

71.3100, 70.3732,  
104.4327

454.3314,  
461.8593, 595.6804

52.8787, 51.8308,  
79.3702

120.0911,  
119.7408, 169.3403

37.9330, 36.8703,  
58.6771

151.1717,  
151.3349, 210.0225

26.1077, 25.1071,  
41.9349

187.1993,  
188.0482, 256.7482

17.0373, 16.1568,  
28.7252

228.5394,  
230.2654, 309.9362

10.3566, 9.6352,  
18.6292

275.5573,  
278.3707, 370.0048

5.7001, 5.1578,  
11.2286

328.6183,

2.7025, 2.3401,

332.7485, 437.3727

6.1047

388.0879,  
393.7832, 512.4584

■ 0.9985, 0.7948,  
2.8390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0130

■ 71.3100, 70.3732,  
104.4327

■ 71.3100, 70.3732,  
104.4327

■ 59.0655, 55.2204,  
102.1533

■ 85.4747, 88.0192,  
107.0921

■ 48.6526, 42.4400,  
100.2352

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 39.9844, 31.9140,  
98.6604

■ 32.9645, 23.5108,  
97.4084

■ 27.4871, 17.0851,  
96.4568

■ 23.4340, 12.4732,  
95.7802

■ 20.6691, 9.4846,  
95.3491

■ 19.0287, 7.8857,  
95.1269

■ 18.6177, 7.5126,  
95.0766

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.2746, 70.3732, 107.9750



71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327



75.3317, 70.3732, 93.1317

# Triad

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



71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327



72.4272, 70.3732, 55.6616



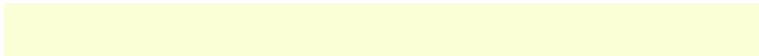
57.6293, 70.3732, 74.8770

# Complementary

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



71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327



87.3234, 96.6997, 77.6841

# 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.



59.0993, 70.3732, 62.1930



71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327



67.5044, 70.3732, 52.0184

# Square

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



71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327



75.9993, 70.3732, 64.8848



62.6520, 70.3732, 54.2507



58.5350, 70.3732, 89.7010



# Rectangle

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



71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327



76.8085, 70.3732, 83.3829



62.6520, 70.3732, 54.2507



57.8600, 70.3732, 70.2414

# Sweetspot

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



71.3119, 70.3760, 104.4331



87.1169, 90.0713, 107.4017



80.0361, 90.0232, 107.7656



18.4166, 18.9915, 22.9450



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.



71.3119, 70.3760, 104.4331



67.5371, 65.6929, 103.7281



77.7908, 73.7160, 104.7363



17.2087, 17.4838, 22.7177



9.7921, 3.9585, 49.6825



1.0156, 0.4175, 4.8403



# Inverse Universe

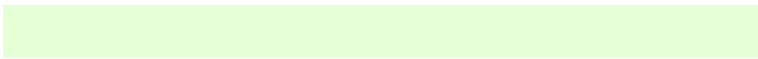
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



82.5435, 76.2579, 100.8132



80.5574, 72.5133, 99.4497



80.4414, 93.1519, 77.3620



18.6917, 18.2600, 22.2597



28.6106, 13.9336, 38.1957



2.8114, 1.3669, 3.8543



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

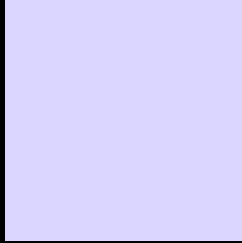
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

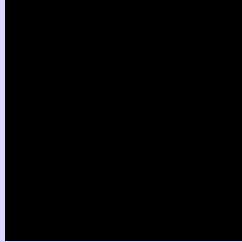
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.3100, 70.3732,



# 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

71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327

### Protanopia

69.7268, 70.6946, 104.5782

### Deuteranopia

71.9685, 70.3381, 104.3912



## Tritanopia

68.1272, 70.2228, 88.5609

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327

## Protanomaly

70.3374, 70.6279, 104.5331

## Deuteranomaly

71.6630, 70.1807, 104.3769

## Tritanomaly

69.1982, 70.2743, 93.9216

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

69.2946, 71.2416, 87.1896

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327 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(219, 214, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 214, 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(219, 214, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 214, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327 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(219, 214, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 214, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 214, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 214, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 214, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 214,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.3100, 70.3732, 104.4327 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 214, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
214, 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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