

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.9278, 56.9367,  
102.2283)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.9278, 56.9367,  
102.2283)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8BAFF
RGB	216, 186, 255
RGB Percent	85%, 73%, 100%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2706, 0.0000
CMYK	0.15, 0.27, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	266°, 100%, 86%
HSV	266°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283
YIQ	202.8360, -4.2690, 27.8190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

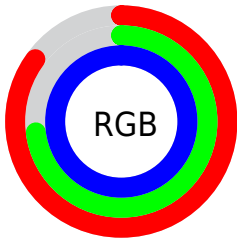
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 186, 255
Decimal	14203647
CIE Lab	80.14, 23.67, -30.07
CIE LCh	80, 38.270, 308.201
Yxy	56.9367, 0.2866, 0.2552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292393727 (0xFFD8BAFF)
YUV	202.8360, 25.7169, 11.5448
Hunter-Lab	75.4564, 19.1791, -27.5066

# Details

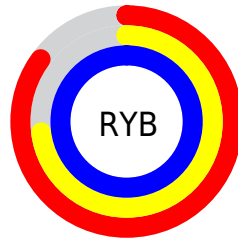
The XYZ color **63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.6753, 91.0732, 60.0472**, and the grayscale version is **56.5091, 59.4520, 64.7432**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.0421, 91.9843, 107.5640**, and **33.0778, 28.3259, 57.1501** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.9546, 45.0362, 100.4042**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2364, 70.9514, 104.3900**.

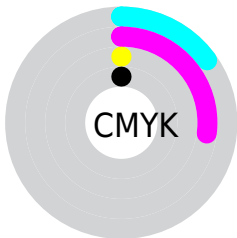
# Distribution



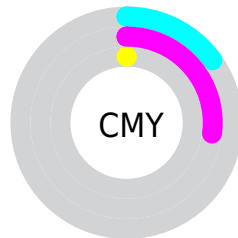
- Red (85%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283 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 63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 63.9278, 56.9367,  
102.2283

 63.9278, 56.9367,  
102.2283


428.5352,  
413.2121, 588.6210

 46.8537, 40.9544,  
77.5356


 109.5813,  
100.3728, 166.2945

 33.1274, 28.2835,  
57.1784

138.8913,  
128.5954, 206.5051

 22.3838, 18.5395,  
40.7381

173.0107,  
161.6670, 252.7254

 14.2574, 11.3380,  
27.7964

212.3048,  
199.9718, 305.3739

 8.3828, 6.2946,  
17.9345

257.1389,  
243.8944, 364.8691

 4.3947, 3.0251,  
10.7340

307.8785,

 1.9278, 1.1448,

293.8190, 431.6297

5.7764

364.8888,  
350.1301, 506.0742

■ 0.5929, 0.0159,  
2.6430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9145

■ 63.9278, 56.9367,  
102.2283

■ 63.9278, 56.9367,  
102.2283

■ 54.9546, 45.0362,  
100.4042

■ 74.2364, 70.9514,  
104.3900

■ 47.2513, 35.1362,  
98.8993

■ 85.9319, 87.1726,  
106.9046

■ 40.7539, 27.1225,  
97.6949

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 35.3902, 20.8660,  
96.7700

■ 31.0792, 16.2209,  
96.1006

■ 27.7271, 13.0162,  
95.6587

■ 25.2163, 11.0353,  
95.4087

■ 24.5891, 10.5910,  
95.3560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.2835, 56.9367, 114.9431



63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283



69.2646, 56.9367, 79.3453

# Triad

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



63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283



59.8772, 56.9367, 30.0627



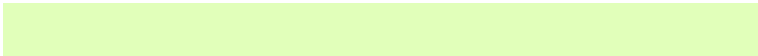
40.5925, 56.9367, 68.3230

# Complementary

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



63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283



75.6753, 91.0732, 60.0472

# 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.



41.3558, 56.9367, 47.3774



63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283



52.0061, 56.9367, 28.4677

# Square

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



63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283



66.7741, 56.9367, 39.0518



45.3644, 56.9367, 34.0038



43.1692, 56.9367, 92.5190



# Rectangle

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



63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283



70.5273, 56.9367, 63.3522



45.3644, 56.9367, 34.0038



40.4722, 56.9367, 60.6561

# Sweetspot

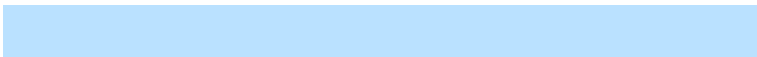
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



63.9295, 56.9390, 102.2286



84.7684, 85.5462, 106.6520



65.2535, 71.5652, 104.9820



17.7522, 17.7640, 22.7431



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.



63.9295, 56.9390, 102.2286



59.3304, 50.7983, 101.2857



75.1778, 62.7377, 102.7550



17.7522, 17.7640, 22.7431



13.0122, 5.6185, 49.8332



1.3895, 0.6102, 4.8578



# Inverse Universe

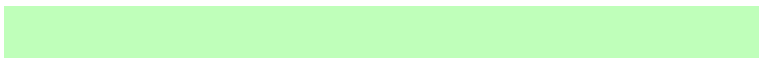
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



72.3907, 61.8160, 79.3518



69.1154, 56.4428, 74.6303



66.0098, 86.0905, 59.5949



18.4395, 18.1591, 20.9314



24.2608, 12.1936, 15.2896

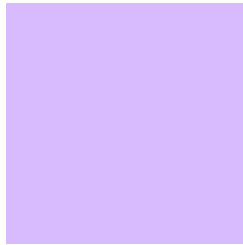


2.4171, 1.2092, 1.7777



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

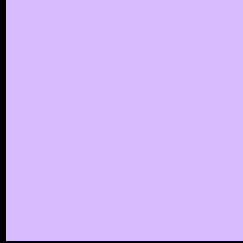
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

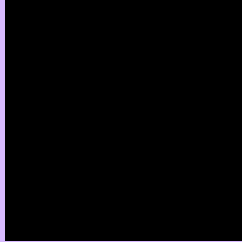
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283.



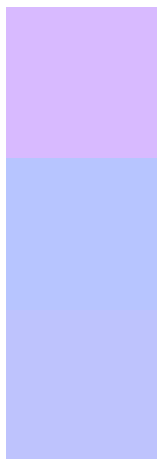
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.9278, 56.9367,



# 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

63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283

### Protanopia

57.5447, 57.2198, 102.6193

### Deuteranopia

58.4799, 57.0692, 100.8617



## Tritanopia

57.1604, 57.0933, 68.9802

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283

**Protanomaly**

59.6256, 56.9620, 102.4599

**Deuteranomaly**

60.2922, 56.9971, 101.5897

**Tritanomaly**

59.4411, 57.0391, 79.8283

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283

**Achromatopsia**

56.7640, 59.7202, 65.0353

**Achromatomaly**

59.1635, 58.6163, 77.3031

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283 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(216, 186, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 186, 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(216, 186, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 186, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283 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(216, 186, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 186, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 186, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 186, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 186, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 186,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.9278, 56.9367, 102.2283 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 186, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
186, 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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