

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.7104, 71.4770,  
81.5673)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CFDFE1
RGB	207, 223, 225
RGB Percent	81%, 87%, 88%
CMY	0.1882, 0.1255, 0.1176
CMYK	0.08, 0.01, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	187°, 23%, 85%
HSV	187°, 8%, 88%
XYZ	65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673
YIQ	218.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

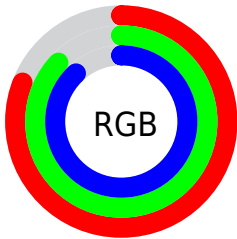
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	207, 215, 225
Decimal	13623265
CIE Lab	87.72, -4.94, -2.82
CIE LCh	88, 5.687, 209.735
Yxy	71.4770, 0.3004, 0.3267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291813345 (0xFFCFDFE1)
YUV	218.4440, 3.2321, -10.0364
Hunter-Lab	84.5441, -9.2161, 1.9784

# Details

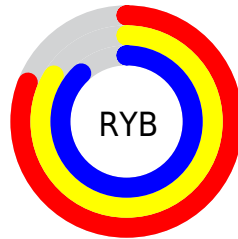
The XYZ color **65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.1146, 66.1130, 68.3618**, and the grayscale version is **66.9321, 70.4178, 76.6850**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **34.3952, 37.6798, 43.4903** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.2054, 67.1429, 81.0747**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.1251, 76.2986, 82.1083**.

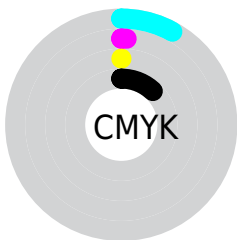
# Distribution



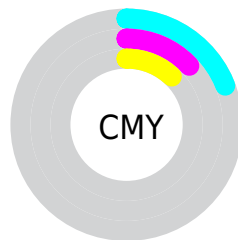
- Red (81%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673 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 65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.7104, 71.4770,  
81.5673

■ 65.7104, 71.4770,  
81.5673

434.8454,  
465.7192, 520.0446

■ 48.3042, 52.7316,  
60.4752

112.1306,  
121.3127, 137.3983

■ 34.2801, 37.5885,  
43.3740

141.8753,  
153.1717, 172.9742

■ 23.2728, 25.6635,  
29.8451

176.4636,  
190.1707, 214.2152

■ 14.9168, 16.5721,  
19.4700

216.2607,  
232.6941, 261.5398

■ 8.8470, 9.9299,  
11.8301

261.6321,  
281.1262, 315.3665

■ 4.6978, 5.3525,  
6.5070

312.9432,

■ 2.1040, 2.4555,

335.8515, 376.1138

3.0820

370.5591,  
397.2544, 444.2003

■ 0.6914, 0.8542,  
1.1367

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.7104, 71.4770,  
81.5673

■ 65.7104, 71.4770,  
81.5673

■ 59.2054, 67.1429,  
81.0747

■ 73.1251, 76.2986,  
82.1083

■ 53.5663, 63.2677,  
80.6239

■ 81.4789, 81.6170,  
82.6945

■ 48.7547, 59.8336,  
80.2147

■ 83.2648, 83.5643,  
82.9763

■ 44.7269, 56.8180,  
79.8449

■ 83.9663, 84.9673,  
83.2101

■ 41.4352, 54.1962,  
79.5123

■ 84.6778, 86.3903,  
83.4473

■ 38.8267, 51.9408,  
79.2145

■ 85.3993, 87.8333,  
83.6878

■ 36.8413, 50.0209,  
78.9485

■ 86.1309, 89.2965,  
83.9316

■ 35.4081, 48.3998,  
78.7112

■ 86.8726, 90.7800,  
84.1789

■ 34.4276, 47.0262,  
78.4977

■ 87.6245, 92.2837,  
84.4295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.3771, 71.4770, 77.7920



65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673



66.6385, 71.4770, 84.4168

# Triad

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



65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673



70.2006, 71.4770, 81.6286



67.9487, 71.4770, 70.6353

# Complementary

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



65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673



65.1146, 66.1130, 68.3618

# 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.



69.2517, 71.4770, 71.5881



65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673



70.5623, 71.4770, 77.8606

# Square

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



65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673



69.2307, 71.4770, 84.4530



70.2128, 71.4770, 74.2015



66.6590, 71.4770, 71.5557

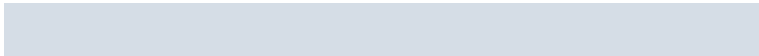


# Rectangle

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



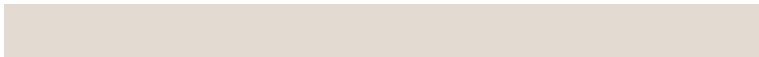
65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673



67.4758, 71.4770, 85.3631



70.2128, 71.4770, 74.2015



68.3998, 71.4770, 70.7467

# Sweetspot

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



65.7125, 71.4800, 81.5689



93.0183, 98.6851, 108.7533



64.1423, 71.7106, 70.6538



19.9310, 21.1365, 23.2792



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

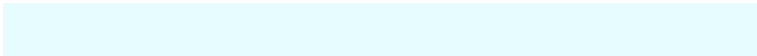


# Same Dimension

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



65.7125, 71.4800, 81.5689



85.3872, 93.6890, 108.1911



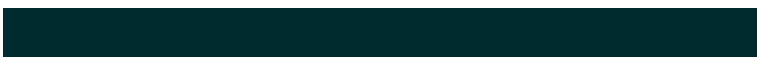
63.4211, 66.8973, 80.8051



13.9800, 15.2990, 17.6039



19.7929, 27.0554, 45.2274



1.4095, 1.9504, 3.1474



# Inverse Universe

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



66.6850, 65.9623, 79.0329



86.9958, 84.6149, 103.9852



67.3345, 70.5529, 69.1018



14.2261, 13.9081, 16.9608



23.9307, 11.6393, 32.6307

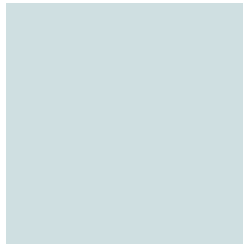


1.6777, 0.8144, 2.3616



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

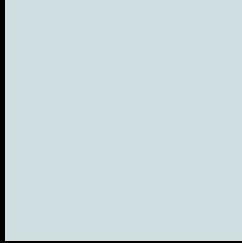
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

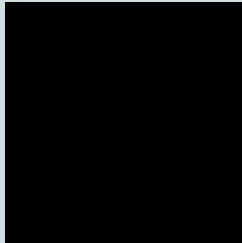
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

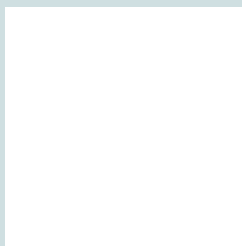
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673.



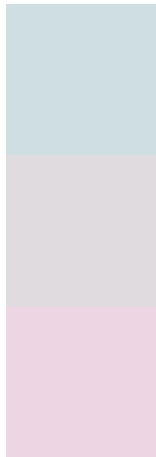
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.7104, 71.4770,



# 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

65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673

### Protanopia

68.9478, 71.6249, 79.2983

### Deuteranopia

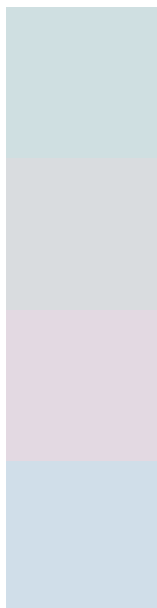
72.9193, 71.3117, 82.5943



## Tritanopia

67.5836, 71.4413, 91.1164

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673

## Protanomaly

67.5278, 71.2658, 80.0086

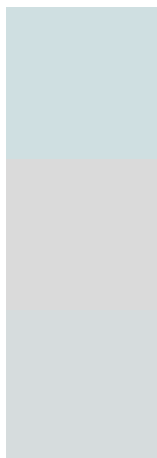
## Deuteranomaly

70.2189, 71.4476, 82.0413

## Tritanomaly

66.8417, 71.5356, 87.3756

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673

## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

## Achromatomaly

66.3759, 70.7030, 78.5553

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673 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(207, 223, 225) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 223, 225)  
}
```

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(207, 223, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 223, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673 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(207, 223, 225) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 223, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 223, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 223, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 223, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 223,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.7104, 71.4770, 81.5673 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 223, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
223, 225) }
```

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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