

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.7791, 62.3620, 91.7904)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.7791, 62.3620, 91.7904)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.8158, 62.4134,  
91.7972)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DCC7F1
RGB	220, 199, 241
RGB Percent	86%, 78%, 95%
CMY	0.1372, 0.2196, 0.0549
CMYK	0.09, 0.17, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	270°, 60%, 86%
HSV	270°, 17%, 95%
XYZ	65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972
YIQ	210.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

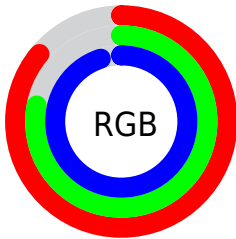
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	220, 199, 241
Decimal	14469105
CIE Lab	83.13, 15.05, -18.02
CIE LCh	83, 23.481, 309.878
Yxy	62.4134, 0.2991, 0.2837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292659185 (0xFFDCC7F1)
YUV	210.0670, 15.2500, 8.7112
Hunter-Lab	79.0022, 10.4526, -13.5910

# Details

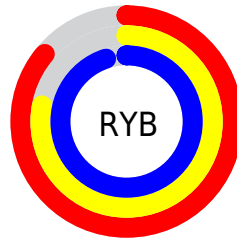
The XYZ color **65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **71.2816, 82.2514, 66.1551**, and the grayscale version is **61.2077, 64.3953, 70.1264**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **34.3994, 31.7529, 50.2148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.1875, 50.3767, 89.9296**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.5889, 76.3471, 93.9725**.

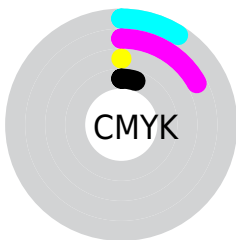
# Distribution



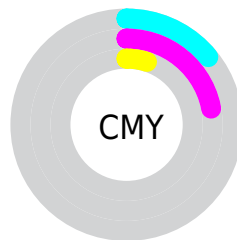
- Red (86%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972 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 65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.8158, 62.4134,  
91.7972

65.8158, 62.4134,  
91.7972

435.2169,  
433.4374, 554.5801

48.3900, 45.3668,  
68.8901

112.2811,  
108.3228, 151.7895

34.3484, 31.7465,  
50.1510

142.0514,  
137.9544, 189.7119

23.3255, 21.1679,  
35.1614

176.6672,  
172.5498, 233.4764

14.9561, 13.2468,  
23.5027

216.4939,  
212.4933, 283.5016

8.8747, 7.5987,  
14.7563

261.8969,  
258.1695, 340.2060

4.7160, 3.8393,  
8.5038

313.2414,

2.1146, 1.5841,

309.9627, 404.0082

4.3266

370.8930,  
368.2572, 475.3267

■ 0.6972, 0.3468,  
1.8062

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4320

■ 65.8158, 62.4134,  
91.7972

■ 65.8158, 62.4134,  
91.7972

■ 57.1875, 50.3767,  
89.9296

■ 75.5889, 76.3471,  
93.9725

■ 49.6516, 40.1438,  
88.3516

■ 86.5451, 92.2497,  
96.4646

■ 43.1598, 31.6253,  
87.0496

■ 92.8774, 99.1309,  
97.4591

■ 37.6575, 24.7209,  
86.0069

■ 33.0846, 19.3193,  
85.2053

■ 29.3735, 15.2948,  
84.6241

■ 26.4454, 12.4996,  
84.2389

■ 24.1986, 10.7406,  
84.0178

■ 23.6917, 10.3794,  
83.9748

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.0156, 62.4134, 99.4536



65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972



68.9867, 62.4134, 78.0557

# Triad

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



65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972



62.7505, 62.4134, 44.9055



50.1996, 62.4134, 72.8764

# Complementary

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



65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972



71.2816, 82.2514, 66.1551

# 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.



50.6050, 62.4134, 58.7703



65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972



57.6602, 62.4134, 43.9306

# Square

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



65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972



67.1481, 62.4134, 51.5354



53.2702, 62.4134, 48.6501



52.1291, 62.4134, 87.5432



# Rectangle

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



65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972



69.6489, 62.4134, 68.0174



53.2702, 62.4134, 48.6501



50.0700, 62.4134, 67.8978

# Sweetspot

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



65.8177, 62.4160, 91.7986



88.8098, 90.9440, 107.4809



65.2100, 70.0500, 93.3041



18.8271, 19.2032, 22.9642



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.



65.8177, 62.4160, 91.7986



71.1075, 65.7340, 103.5479



72.3395, 65.7781, 92.1038



15.6503, 15.6169, 19.9111



13.0030, 5.7087, 45.5444



1.1965, 0.5341, 3.7942



# Inverse Universe

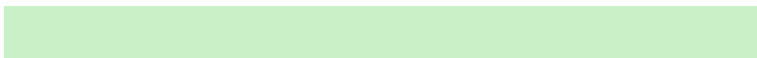
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69.6195, 64.7177, 76.5356



76.2668, 68.8574, 82.8349



65.5057, 79.2738, 65.8847



16.1024, 15.8907, 18.0957



21.5947, 10.9103, 11.0484



1.8467, 0.9277, 1.1836



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

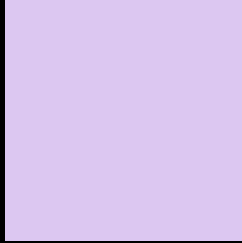
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

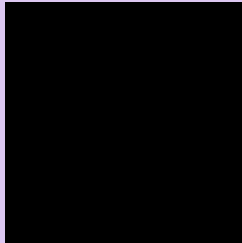
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.8158, 62.4134,

91.7972.

# 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

65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972

### Protanopia

61.8659, 62.3973, 95.1694

### Deuteranopia

63.7127, 62.3812, 91.1208



## Tritanopia

62.4610, 62.4253, 75.7751

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972

## Protanomaly

63.4172, 62.5089, 94.3109

## Deuteranomaly

64.3464, 62.3607, 91.0835

## Tritanomaly

63.6009, 62.5388, 81.3921

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972

## Achromatopsia

61.2578, 64.4480, 70.1838

## Achromatomaly

62.8540, 63.6592, 77.3813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972 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, 199, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 199, 241)  
}
```

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, 199, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 199, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972 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, 199, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 199, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 199, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 199, 241); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 199, 241); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 199, 241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.8158, 62.4134, 91.7972 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 199, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
199, 241) }
```

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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