

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.9387, 62.6345, 98.9746)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.9387, 62.6345, 98.9746)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.9339, 62.6578,  
99.0615)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D7C8FA
RGB	215, 200, 250
RGB Percent	84%, 78%, 98%
CMY	0.1569, 0.2157, 0.0196
CMYK	0.14, 0.20, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	258°, 83%, 88%
HSV	258°, 20%, 98%
XYZ	65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615
YIQ	210.1850, -7.1100, 18.7300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

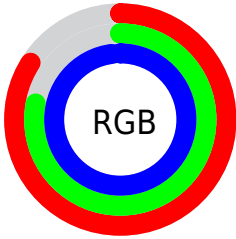
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 200, 250
Decimal	14141690
CIE Lab	83.26, 14.76, -22.65
CIE LCh	83, 27.040, 303.089
Yxy	62.6578, 0.2896, 0.2752
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292331770 (0xFFD7C8FA)
YUV	210.1850, 19.6288, 4.2228
Hunter-Lab	79.1567, 10.1582, -18.7894

# Details

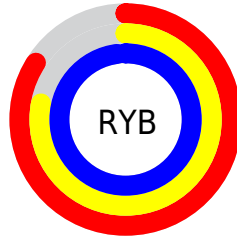
The XYZ color **65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **78.8741, 90.2051, 67.9008**, and the grayscale version is **61.2602, 64.4505, 70.1866**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **34.4017, 31.8816, 54.7927** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7438, 49.5021, 97.0603**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.6243, 77.9954, 101.4068**.

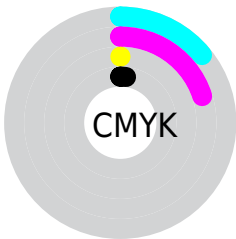
# Distribution



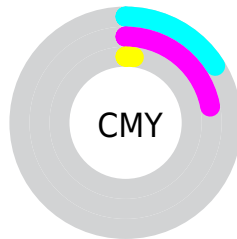
- Red (84%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615 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 65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.9339, 62.6578,  
99.0615

65.9339, 62.6578,  
99.0615

435.6328,  
434.3265, 578.4005

48.4863, 45.5644,  
74.9045

112.4497,  
108.6757, 161.9075

34.4250, 31.9022,  
55.0334

142.2486,  
138.3690, 201.4335

23.3847, 21.2868,  
39.0297

176.8952,  
173.0310, 246.9197

15.0001, 13.3338,  
26.4748

216.7551,  
213.0462, 298.7844

8.9058, 7.6588,  
16.9502

262.1934,  
258.7990, 357.4463

4.7364, 3.8774,  
10.0374

313.5755,

2.1266, 1.6052,

310.6737, 423.3240

5.3179

371.2669,  
369.0547, 496.8358

■ 0.7036, 0.3611,  
2.3730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7717

■ 65.9339, 62.6578,  
99.0615

■ 65.9339, 62.6578,  
99.0615

■ 55.7438, 49.5021,  
97.0603

■ 77.6243, 77.9954,  
101.4068

■ 46.9851, 38.4197,  
95.3828

■ 90.8684, 95.6013,  
104.1070

■ 39.5916, 29.3044,  
94.0130

■ 94.2555, 99.6822,  
104.7162

■ 33.4899, 22.0370,  
92.9319

■ 28.5986, 16.4853,  
92.1181

■ 24.8263, 12.4986,  
91.5474

■ 22.0666, 9.8986,  
91.1910

■ 20.1568, 8.3979,  
91.0020

■ 20.1565, 8.3977,  
91.0020

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.1649, 62.6578, 105.8766



65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615



70.2010, 62.6578, 83.9314

# Triad

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



65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615



64.8125, 62.6578, 43.2598



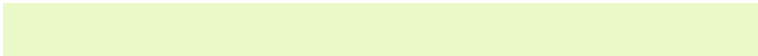
48.9760, 62.6578, 69.9812

# Complementary

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



65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615



78.8741, 90.2051, 67.9008

# 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.



50.0425, 62.6578, 54.6092



65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615



58.9480, 62.6578, 40.7597

# Square

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



65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615



69.5243, 62.6578, 52.0483



53.6002, 62.6578, 44.5587



50.5863, 62.6578, 87.4447



# Rectangle

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



65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615



71.4816, 62.6578, 72.1892



53.6002, 62.6578, 44.5587



49.0336, 62.6578, 64.4061

# Sweetspot

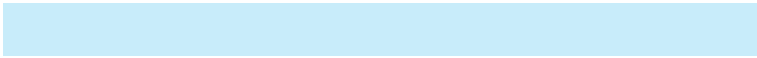
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



65.9359, 62.6604, 99.0629



86.5306, 88.6486, 107.1580



71.0243, 79.0785, 101.9637



18.3304, 18.7213, 22.8974



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.



65.9359, 62.6604, 99.0629



64.4943, 59.7351, 102.7386



73.5645, 66.5931, 99.4199



16.7725, 16.8953, 21.7624



10.8176, 4.5194, 48.2757



1.1039, 0.4712, 4.4759



# Inverse Universe

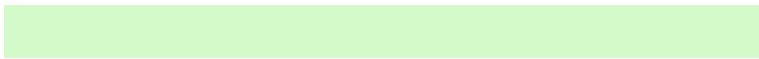
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



75.0761, 67.6334, 87.6978



75.7211, 65.8481, 88.5658



71.4293, 86.3672, 67.5524



17.7582, 17.4307, 20.5826



25.0834, 12.4491, 22.9452

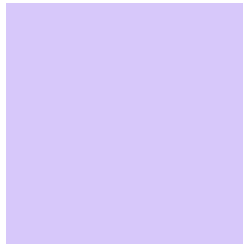


2.3700, 1.1717, 2.3716



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

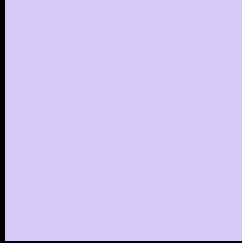
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615 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 65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.9339, 62.6578,



# 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

65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615

### Protanopia

62.4857, 62.5542, 102.5467

### Deuteranopia

64.1869, 62.8168, 98.3644



## Tritanopia

61.4608, 62.5847, 77.2473

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615

## Protanomaly

63.7142, 62.5002, 101.6342

## Deuteranomaly

64.7978, 62.7823, 98.3255

## Tritanomaly

63.0728, 62.5351, 85.0901

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615

## Achromatopsia

61.2578, 64.4480, 70.1838

## Achromatomaly

62.8133, 63.5759, 80.1949

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615 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(215, 200, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 200, 250)  
}
```

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(215, 200, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 200, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615 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(215, 200, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 200, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 200, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 200, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 200, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 200,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.9339, 62.6578, 99.0615 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 200, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
200, 250) }
```

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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