

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.0695, 62.1626, 97.9748)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.0695, 62.1626, 97.9748)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.9082, 61.9794,  
98.1120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9C6F9
RGB	217, 198, 249
RGB Percent	85%, 78%, 98%
CMY	0.1490, 0.2235, 0.0235
CMYK	0.13, 0.20, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	262°, 81%, 88%
HSV	262°, 20%, 98%
XYZ	65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120
YIQ	209.4950, -5.0470, 19.8890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

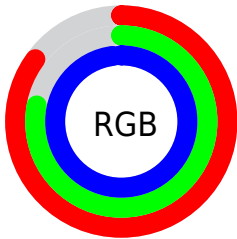
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	217, 198, 249
Decimal	14272249
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	82.90, 16.25, -22.65
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 27.882, 305.660
Y <sub>xy</sub>	61.9794, 0.2916, 0.2742
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292462329 (0xFFD9C6F9)
YUV	209.4950, 19.4760, 6.5819
Hunter-Lab	78.7270, 11.6633, -18.7801

# Details

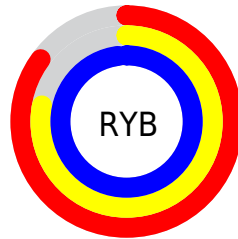
The XYZ color **65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **76.7039, 88.6531, 66.4980**, and the grayscale version is **60.8083, 63.9750, 69.6688**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **34.3880, 31.4337, 54.1240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.2518, 49.2368, 96.1624**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.9437, 76.8249, 100.3968**.

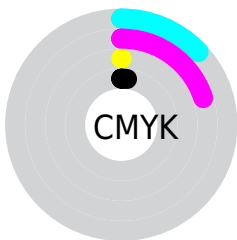
# Distribution



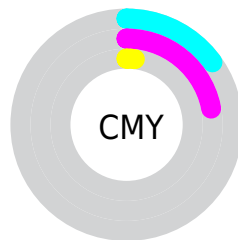
- Red (85%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120 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 65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.9082, 61.9794,  
98.1120

65.9082, 61.9794,  
98.1120

435.5423,  
431.8559, 575.3173

48.4653, 45.0161,  
74.1167

112.4130,  
107.6958, 160.5894

34.4083, 31.4701,  
54.3922

142.2057,  
137.2176, 199.9085

23.3718, 20.9571,  
38.5200

176.8456,  
171.6943, 245.1726

14.9905, 13.0926,  
26.0815

216.6982,  
211.5104, 296.8003

8.8990, 7.4924,  
16.6583

262.1288,  
257.0502, 355.2101

4.7319, 3.7719,  
9.8318

313.5028,

2.1240, 1.5468,

308.6981, 420.8205

5.1834

371.1855,  
366.8386, 494.0501

■ 0.7022, 0.3213,  
2.2947

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7282

■ 65.9082, 61.9794,  
98.1120

■ 65.9082, 61.9794,  
98.1120

■ 56.2518, 49.2368,  
96.1624

■ 76.9437, 76.8249,  
100.3968

■ 47.9110, 38.4919,  
94.5280

■ 89.4068, 93.8568,  
103.0274

■ 40.8254, 29.6417,  
93.1932

■ 94.0991, 99.6196,  
103.8925

■ 34.9275, 22.5706,  
92.1392

■ 30.1425, 17.1500,  
91.3451

■ 26.3861, 13.2332,  
90.7871

■ 23.5594, 10.6459,  
90.4366

■ 21.5889, 9.1542,  
90.2526

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.0570, 61.9794, 106.0772



65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120



70.0809, 61.9794, 82.0682

# Triad

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



65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120



63.8029, 61.9794, 41.5943



48.1397, 61.9794, 70.8030

# Complementary

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



65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120



76.7039, 88.6531, 66.4980

# 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.



48.9934, 61.9794, 54.7406



65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120



57.7768, 61.9794, 39.6127

# Square

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



65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120



68.8086, 61.9794, 49.9677



52.4248, 61.9794, 44.0041



50.0086, 61.9794, 88.6814



# Rectangle

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



65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120



71.2030, 61.9794, 70.0209



52.4248, 61.9794, 44.0041



48.1194, 61.9794, 65.0111

# Sweetspot

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



65.9101, 61.9820, 98.1134



86.9176, 88.8481, 107.1761



68.7701, 75.6082, 100.5928



18.4217, 18.7684, 22.9017



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.



65.9101, 61.9820, 98.1134



64.7593, 59.0376, 102.5900



73.9814, 66.1429, 98.4911



16.8938, 16.9579, 21.7681



11.6999, 4.9742, 48.3170



1.1965, 0.5189, 4.4803



# Inverse Universe

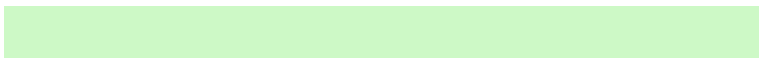
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



73.5459, 66.2436, 83.7757



74.3847, 64.4145, 84.3004



69.1925, 84.7808, 66.1464



17.7028, 17.4085, 20.2905



24.2060, 12.0981, 18.3252

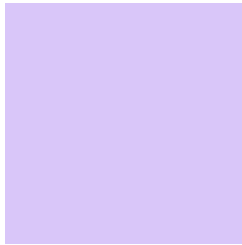


2.2932, 1.1410, 1.9672



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

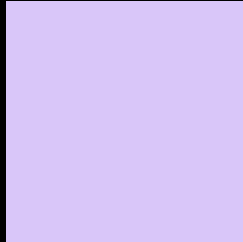
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

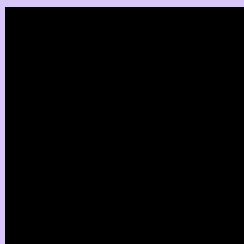
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.9082, 61.9794,



# 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

65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120

### Protanopia

61.8282, 61.8797, 101.6138

### Deuteranopia

63.5174, 62.1402, 97.4535



## Tritanopia

61.2935, 61.8234, 75.7204

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120

## Protanomaly

63.3198, 61.9658, 100.7188

## Deuteranomaly

64.4083, 62.2522, 97.4281

## Tritanomaly

62.9011, 61.7826, 83.4729

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120

## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343

## Achromatomaly

62.4372, 63.0415, 79.3984

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120 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(217, 198, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 198, 249)  
}
```

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(217, 198, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 198, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120 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(217, 198, 249) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 198, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 198, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 198, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 198, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 198,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.9082, 61.9794, 98.1120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 198, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
198, 249) }
```

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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