

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.5540, 59.3968,  
102.5647)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.5540, 59.3968, 102.5647)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(66.3718, 59.1448,  
102.5257)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEBDFE
RGB	222, 189, 255
RGB Percent	87%, 74%, 100%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2588, 0.0000
CMYK	0.13, 0.26, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	270°, 100%, 87%
HSV	270°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257
YIQ	206.3910, -1.5180, 27.5220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

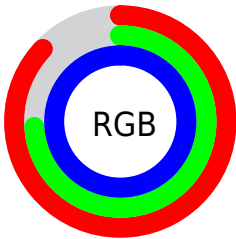
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 189, 255
Decimal	14597631
CIE Lab	81.37, 23.89, -28.15
CIE LCh	81, 36.920, 310.323
Yxy	59.1448, 0.2911, 0.2594
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292787711 (0xFFDEBDFF)
YUV	206.3910, 23.9642, 13.6891
Hunter-Lab	76.9057, 19.4658, -25.2077

# Details

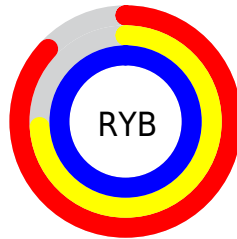
The XYZ color **66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.0708, 90.7243, 61.7017**, and the grayscale version is **58.7702, 61.8308, 67.3337**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.9424, 93.7848, 107.8641**, and **34.5829, 29.5122, 57.2998** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6029, 47.1861, 100.6796**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.4037, 73.1891, 104.7077**.

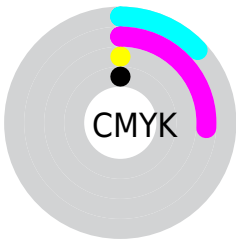
# Distribution



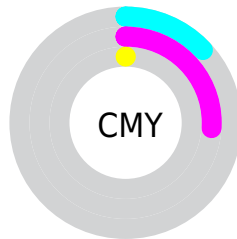
- Red (87%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257 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 66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.3718, 59.1448,  
102.5257

66.3718, 59.1448,  
102.5257

437.1731,  
421.4383, 589.5760

48.8431, 42.7297,  
77.7829

113.0746,  
103.5881, 166.7058

34.7091, 29.6731,  
57.3803

142.9794,  
132.3851, 206.9803

23.6043, 19.5906,  
40.8992

177.7402,  
166.0781, 253.2690

15.1635, 12.0978,  
27.9213

217.7225,  
205.0516, 305.9905

9.0213, 6.8103,  
18.0278

263.2916,  
249.6900, 365.5635

4.8123, 3.3438,  
10.8003

314.8128,

2.1712, 1.3137,

300.3777, 432.4064

5.8202

372.6515,  
357.4990, 506.9377

■ 0.7275, 0.1518,  
2.6691

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9278

■ 66.3718, 59.1448,  
102.5257

■ 66.3718, 59.1448,  
102.5257

■ 57.6029, 47.1861,  
100.6796

■ 76.4037, 73.1891,  
104.7077

■ 50.0350, 37.2015,  
99.1512

■ 87.7467, 89.4086,  
107.2406

■ 43.6079, 29.0798,  
97.9223

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 38.2536, 22.6953,  
96.9722

■ 33.8960, 17.9063,  
96.2775

■ 30.4467, 14.5475,  
95.8110

■ 27.7978, 12.4145,  
95.5389

■ 26.8770, 11.7705,  
95.4631

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.9158, 59.1448, 115.8933



66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257



71.3731, 59.1448, 79.7905

# Triad

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



66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257



61.3601, 59.1448, 32.1053



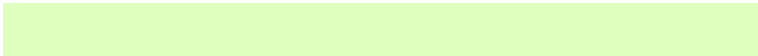
42.8470, 59.1448, 72.3157

# Complementary

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



66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257



75.0708, 90.7243, 61.7017

# 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.



43.3716, 59.1448, 51.1256



66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257



53.5988, 59.1448, 30.9909

# Square

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



66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257



68.3014, 59.1448, 40.6327



47.1518, 59.1448, 37.1338



45.6465, 59.1448, 95.9892



# Rectangle

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



66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257



72.3934, 59.1448, 64.1598



47.1518, 59.1448, 37.1338



42.6472, 59.1448, 64.6381

# Sweetspot

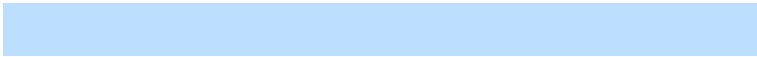
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



66.3735, 59.1472, 102.5260



85.2304, 85.7844, 106.6737



65.4525, 70.8695, 104.8372



17.8684, 17.8239, 22.7485



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.



66.3735, 59.1472, 102.5260



61.7295, 52.7701, 101.5399



77.0851, 64.6692, 103.0273



17.8684, 17.8239, 22.7485



14.2160, 6.2391, 49.8896



1.5101, 0.6724, 4.8635



# Inverse Universe

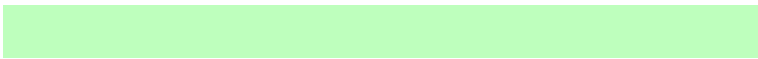
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



72.6238, 62.9313, 77.4283



69.0824, 57.2218, 72.0144



66.2072, 86.1550, 61.2869



18.3882, 18.1386, 20.6613



23.6429, 11.9465, 12.0359

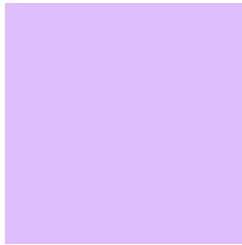


2.3571, 1.1852, 1.4622



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

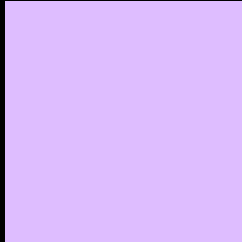
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257 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 66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257.



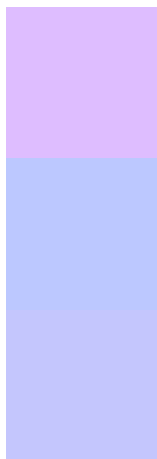
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.3718, 59.1448,



# 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

66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257

### Protanopia

59.4433, 59.2199, 102.9053

### Deuteranopia

60.6887, 59.2158, 101.1597



## Tritanopia

59.8742, 59.1330, 70.5455

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257

## Protanomaly

61.6093, 58.9792, 102.7447

## Deuteranomaly

62.5813, 59.1651, 101.8875

## Tritanomaly

62.2088, 59.0904, 81.5256

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257

## Achromatopsia

58.6655, 61.7207, 67.2138

## Achromatomaly

61.2602, 60.6874, 79.0061

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257 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(222, 189, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 189, 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(222, 189, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 189, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257 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(222, 189, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 189, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 189, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 189, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 189, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 189,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.3718, 59.1448, 102.5257 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 189, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
189, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor