

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.6103, 66.2063, 91.4730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.6103, 66.2063, 91.4730)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.8475, 66.4911,  
91.7489)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D8D1F0
RGB	216, 209, 240
RGB Percent	85%, 82%, 94%
CMY	0.1529, 0.1804, 0.0588
CMYK	0.10, 0.13, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	254°, 51%, 88%
HSV	254°, 13%, 94%
XYZ	66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489
YIQ	214.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

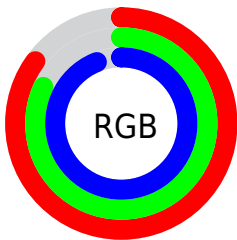
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 209, 240
Decimal	14209520
CIE Lab	85.25, 8.24, -14.34
CIE LCh	85, 16.543, 299.891
Yxy	66.4911, 0.2970, 0.2954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292399600 (0xFFD8D1F0)
YUV	214.6270, 12.5089, 1.2041
Hunter-Lab	81.5421, 3.6342, -9.6320

# Details

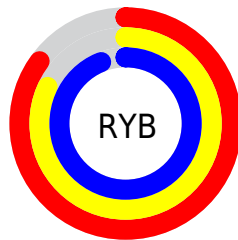
The XYZ color **66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **76.2754, 84.2490, 72.5663**, and the grayscale version is **64.2618, 67.6084, 73.6255**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.0710, 34.4804, 50.1544** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.2143, 52.9183, 89.6906**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.9926, 82.1635, 94.1349**.

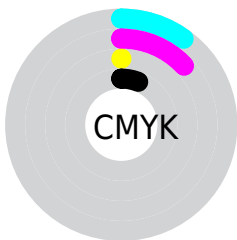
# Distribution



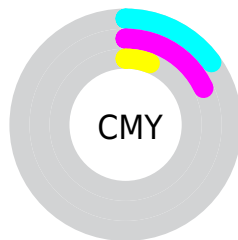
- Red (85%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489 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 66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.8475, 66.4911,  
91.7489

66.8475, 66.4911,  
91.7489

438.8428,  
448.1312, 554.4199

49.2309, 48.6712,  
68.8502

113.7529,  
114.1909, 151.7220

35.0180, 34.3587,  
50.1187

143.7724,  
144.8396, 189.6335

23.8433, 23.1693,  
35.1359

178.6570,  
180.5333, 233.3864

15.3415, 14.7186,  
23.4832

218.7719,  
221.6564, 283.3991

9.1473, 8.6221,  
14.7421

264.4826,  
268.5934, 340.0903

4.8953, 4.4955,  
8.4940

316.1544,

2.2201, 1.9544,

321.7286, 403.8785

4.3203

374.1527,  
381.4464, 475.1822

■ 0.7533, 0.5808,  
1.8027

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.4297

■ 66.8475, 66.4911,  
91.7489

■ 66.8475, 66.4911,  
91.7489

■ 56.2143, 52.9183,  
89.6906

■ 78.9926, 82.1635,  
94.1349

■ 47.0268, 41.3470,  
87.9413

■ 92.0571, 98.7253,  
96.6431

■ 39.2228, 31.6838,  
86.4874

■ 92.7284, 99.0713,  
96.6745

■ 32.7331, 23.8244,  
85.3125

■ 27.4823, 17.6544,  
84.3983

■ 23.3869, 13.0459,  
83.7246

■ 20.3523, 9.8524,  
83.2681

■ 18.2672, 7.8978,  
83.0008

■ 17.2592, 7.0805,  
82.8961

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.1841, 66.4911, 94.9928



66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489



69.6212, 66.4911, 83.2217

# Triad

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



66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489



66.8722, 66.4911, 56.0116



56.2798, 66.4911, 72.3582

# Complementary

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



66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489



76.2754, 84.2490, 72.5663

# 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.



57.1822, 66.4911, 62.5551



66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489



63.2115, 66.4911, 53.7035

# Square

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



66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489



69.6358, 66.4911, 62.6168



59.6834, 66.4911, 55.9785



57.1694, 66.4911, 83.1471



# Rectangle

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



66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489



70.5406, 66.4911, 76.0708



59.6834, 66.4911, 55.9785



56.3831, 66.4911, 68.8444

# Sweetspot

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



66.8495, 66.4939, 91.7504



89.0359, 92.1967, 107.7108



71.2440, 78.2869, 93.7950



18.8222, 19.4294, 23.0082



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.



66.8495, 66.4939, 91.7504



73.9698, 72.7863, 104.7583



71.5558, 68.9201, 91.9706



15.2310, 15.4008, 19.8915



9.5421, 3.9246, 45.3825



0.8773, 0.3695, 3.7793



# Inverse Universe

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



73.4459, 70.0123, 86.7367



82.6792, 77.4332, 98.0717



71.5196, 81.7973, 72.3437



16.2927, 15.9668, 19.0974



24.5656, 12.0987, 26.6927

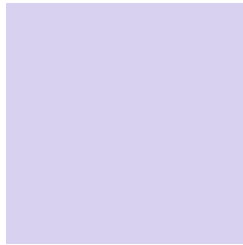


2.0806, 1.0213, 2.4152



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

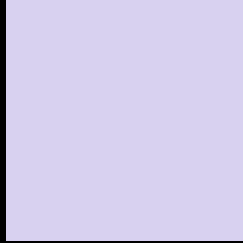
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

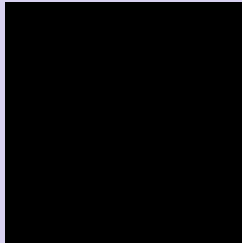
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.8475, 66.4911,

91.7489.

# 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

66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489

### Protanopia

65.1839, 66.3493, 92.5902

### Deuteranopia

67.8598, 66.2891, 91.6565



## Tritanopia

65.0294, 66.4861, 82.8045

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489

## Protanomaly

65.7877, 66.2929, 92.5475

## Deuteranomaly

67.4975, 66.4631, 91.7092

## Tritanomaly

65.6364, 66.3665, 85.6945

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

65.2731, 67.4174, 80.0936

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489 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(216, 209, 240) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 209, 240)  
}
```

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(216, 209, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 209, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489 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(216, 209, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 209, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 209, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 209, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 209, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 209,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.8475, 66.4911, 91.7489 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 209, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
209, 240) }
```

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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