

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.9574, 64.6861, 89.8833)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.9574, 64.6861, 89.8833)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.1497, 64.8884,  
89.8745)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DECCEE
RGB	222, 204, 238
RGB Percent	87%, 80%, 93%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2000, 0.0667
CMYK	0.07, 0.14, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	272°, 50%, 87%
HSV	272°, 14%, 93%
XYZ	67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745
YIQ	213.2580, -0.1860, 14.3900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

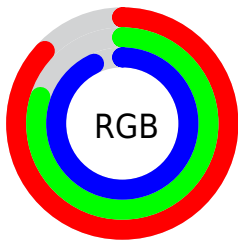
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 204, 238
Decimal	14601454
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.43, 12.45, -14.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 19.081, 310.722
Y <sub>xy</sub>	64.8884, 0.3026, 0.2924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292791534 (0xFFDECCEE)
YUV	213.2580, 12.1978, 7.6667
Hunter-Lab	80.5533, 7.8302, -9.7634

# Details

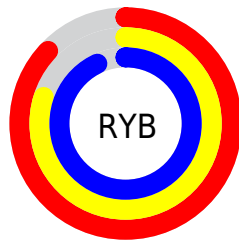
The XYZ color **67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **70.9912, 80.7261, 68.9700**, and the grayscale version is **63.3412, 66.6399, 72.5708**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.2862, 33.4056, 48.8441** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.6024, 52.7179, 87.9768**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.7932, 78.9106, 92.0738**.

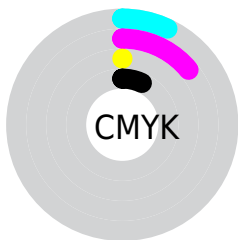
# Distribution



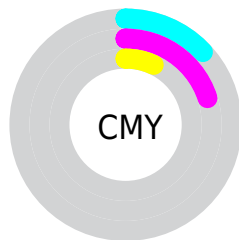
- Red (87%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745 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 67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.1497, 64.8884,  
89.8745

67.1497, 64.8884,  
89.8745

439.9015,  
442.3908, 548.1821

49.4774, 47.3706,  
67.3034

114.1835,  
111.8894, 149.0981

35.2145, 33.3287,  
48.8681

144.2758,  
142.1414, 186.5876

23.9954, 22.3784,  
34.1500

179.2387,  
177.4069, 229.8871

15.4549, 14.1352,  
22.7306

219.4377,  
218.0703, 279.4150

9.2277, 8.2148,  
14.1913

265.2382,  
264.5160, 335.5900

4.9483, 4.2327,  
8.1135

317.0054,

2.2514, 1.8046,

317.1284, 398.8304

4.0789

375.1047,  
376.2918, 469.5549

■ 0.7696, 0.4900,  
1.6687

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.3392

■ 67.1497, 64.8884,  
89.8745

■ 67.1497, 64.8884,  
89.8745

■ 58.6024, 52.7179,  
87.9768

■ 76.7932, 78.9106,  
92.0738

■ 51.1020, 42.3105,  
86.3633

■ 87.5679, 94.8517,  
94.5828

■ 44.6038, 33.5823,  
85.0211

■ 92.4328, 98.9531,  
95.1181

■ 39.0572, 26.4391,  
83.9347

■ 34.4069, 20.7775,  
83.0870

■ 30.5910, 16.4809,  
82.4588

■ 27.5381, 13.4145,  
82.0278

■ 25.1621, 11.4140,  
81.7669

■ 24.0358, 10.6081,  
81.6707

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.2043, 64.8884, 96.1769



67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745



69.6977, 64.8884, 78.6480

# Triad

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



67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745



64.4065, 64.8884, 50.8185



54.0031, 64.8884, 75.0876

# Complementary

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



67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745



70.9912, 80.7261, 68.9700

# 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.



54.2919, 64.8884, 63.2180



67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745



60.1696, 64.8884, 50.0978

# Square

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



67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745



68.0644, 64.8884, 56.4835



56.5053, 64.8884, 54.3873



55.6975, 64.8884, 87.0124



# Rectangle

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



67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745



70.1944, 64.8884, 70.3586



56.5053, 64.8884, 54.3873



53.8735, 64.8884, 70.9471

# Sweetspot

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



67.1517, 64.8912, 89.8759



90.1379, 92.7648, 107.7624



66.0440, 70.4271, 91.0029



19.1006, 19.5729, 23.0212



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.



67.1517, 64.8912, 89.8759



75.6346, 71.7260, 104.4659



72.2041, 67.5054, 89.6785



15.6961, 15.6406, 19.9133



13.5602, 5.9960, 45.5705



1.2429, 0.5580, 3.7964



# Inverse Universe

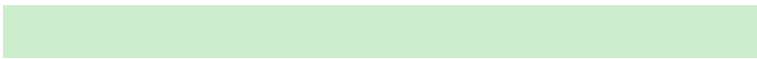
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



69.7733, 66.5331, 76.8780



79.2689, 74.0013, 86.4881



66.4460, 78.3751, 69.1127



16.0825, 15.8827, 17.9904



21.3676, 10.8195, 9.8524

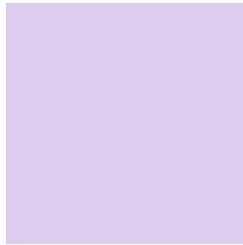


1.8275, 0.9200, 1.0823



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

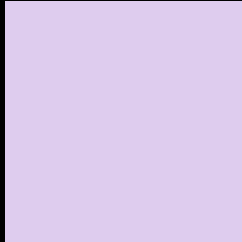
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

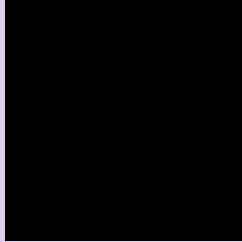
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.1497, 64.8884,



# 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

67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745

### Protanopia

63.8545, 64.9309, 92.3865

### Deuteranopia

66.4774, 64.8958, 89.9113



## Tritanopia

65.1473, 65.1690, 78.9573

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745

## Protanomaly

64.9050, 64.7658, 91.5183

## Deuteranomaly

66.7791, 65.0513, 89.9254

## Tritanomaly

65.8937, 65.1162, 82.4945

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745

## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607

## Achromatomaly

64.5503, 65.9660, 78.4378

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745 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, 204, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 204, 238)  
}
```

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, 204, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 204, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745 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, 204, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 204, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 204, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 204, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 204, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 204,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.1497, 64.8884, 89.8745 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 204, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
204, 238) }
```

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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