

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.5902, 66.1289,  
103.8095)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.5902, 66.1289, 103.8095)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.7573, 66.3288,  
103.8393)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4D0FF
RGB	212, 208, 255
RGB Percent	83%, 82%, 100%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1843, 0.0000
CMYK	0.17, 0.18, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	245°, 100%, 91%
HSV	245°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393
YIQ	214.5540, -12.7030, 15.4650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

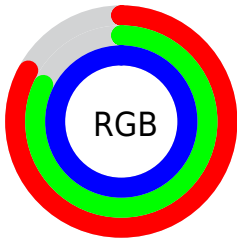
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 208, 255
Decimal	13947135
CIE Lab	85.16, 10.61, -22.44
CIE LCh	85, 24.823, 295.298
Yxy	66.3288, 0.2848, 0.2788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292137215 (0xFFD4D0FF)
YUV	214.5540, 19.9399, -2.2399
Hunter-Lab	81.4425, 5.9814, -18.5851

# Details

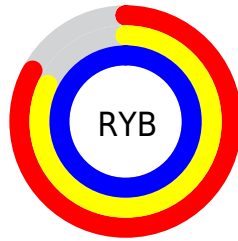
The XYZ color **67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **86.9301, 96.5839, 73.7383**, and the grayscale version is **64.1673, 67.5090, 73.5173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.6533, 34.3565, 58.1784** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7865, 51.6599, 101.6388**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.7031, 83.5029, 106.4192**.

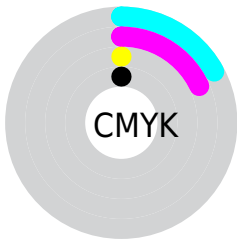
# Distribution



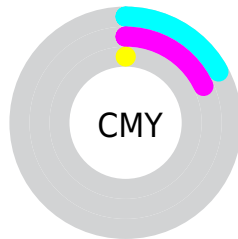
- Red (83%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393 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 67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.7573, 66.3288,  
103.8393

67.7573, 66.3288,  
103.8393

442.0259,  
447.5519, 593.7844

49.9733, 48.5394,  
78.8761

115.0487,  
113.9581, 168.5211

35.6099, 34.2542,  
58.2732

145.2868,  
144.5668, 209.0767

24.3018, 23.0890,  
41.6122

180.4069,  
180.2173, 255.6668

15.6836, 14.6592,  
28.4744

220.7744,  
221.2941, 308.7100

9.3899, 8.5806,  
18.4415

266.7548,  
268.1816, 368.6248

5.0555, 4.4686,  
11.0947

318.7132,

2.3150, 1.9390,

321.2641, 435.8298

6.0156

377.0151,  
380.9261, 510.7435

■ 0.8023, 0.5717,  
2.7856

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9862

■ 67.7573, 66.3288,  
103.8393

■ 67.7573, 66.3288,  
103.8393

■ 55.7865, 51.6599,  
101.6388

■ 81.7031, 83.5029,  
106.4192

■ 45.6960, 39.3715,  
99.7988

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 37.3915, 29.3402,  
98.3002

■ 30.7685, 21.4284,  
97.1222

■ 25.7115, 15.4832,  
96.2411

■ 22.0903, 11.3313,  
95.6306

■ 19.7535, 8.7689,  
95.2592

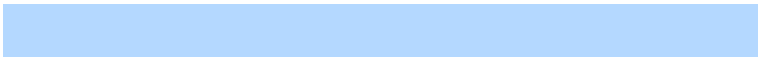
■ 18.5033, 7.5182,  
95.0837

■ 18.3742, 7.3871,  
95.0652

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.1651, 66.3288, 107.5169



67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393



72.3158, 66.3288, 91.2359

# Triad

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



67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393



69.3738, 66.3288, 49.7209



52.9104, 66.3288, 69.7227

# Complementary

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



67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393



86.9301, 96.5839, 73.7383

# 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.



54.5998, 66.3288, 56.0503



67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393



63.9302, 66.3288, 45.6424

# Square

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



67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393



73.2872, 66.3288, 59.8292



58.5536, 66.3288, 47.7762



53.8018, 66.3288, 86.2151



# Rectangle

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



67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393



74.0417, 66.3288, 80.3323



58.5536, 66.3288, 47.7762



53.1923, 66.3288, 64.6746

# Sweetspot

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



67.7592, 66.3314, 103.8397



85.3980, 88.0647, 107.1050



78.5871, 89.6772, 107.7752



18.0635, 18.5837, 22.8849



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.



67.7592, 66.3314, 103.8397



63.2626, 60.8120, 103.0113



75.0063, 70.0675, 104.1789



17.1462, 17.4516, 22.7147



9.6499, 3.8852, 49.6759



0.9862, 0.4023, 4.8389



# Inverse Universe

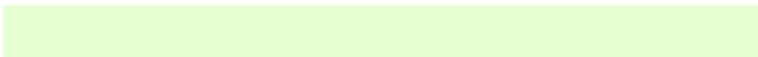
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



81.2099, 73.3391, 101.1440



78.9314, 68.9772, 99.7832



79.0095, 92.5006, 73.3676



18.7221, 18.2721, 22.4196



29.2846, 14.2031, 41.7448

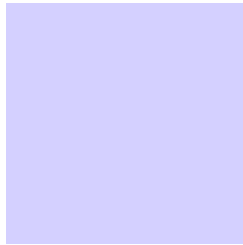


2.8702, 1.3904, 4.1638



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

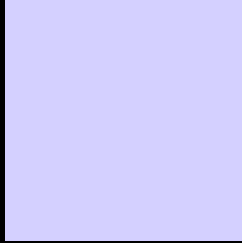
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

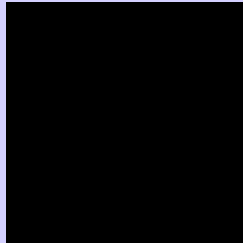
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393.



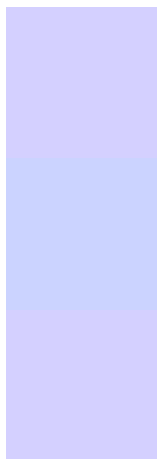
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.7573, 66.3288,



# 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

67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393

### Protanopia

65.9729, 66.5050, 103.9674

### Deuteranopia

67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393



## Tritanopia

63.4185, 66.0095, 83.5273

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393

## Protanomaly

66.5502, 66.4350, 103.9234

## Deuteranomaly

67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393

## Tritanomaly

65.0214, 66.3169, 90.2624

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

65.5580, 67.0963, 84.3585

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393 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(212, 208, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 208, 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(212, 208, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 208, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393 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(212, 208, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 208, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 208, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 208, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 208, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 208,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 208, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
208, 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](#).

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