

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.6271, 64.9595, 95.4490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.6271, 64.9595, 95.4490)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.5895, 64.9939,  
95.3689)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCCCF5
RGB	220, 204, 245
RGB Percent	86%, 80%, 96%
CMY	0.1372, 0.2000, 0.0392
CMYK	0.10, 0.17, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	263°, 67%, 88%
HSV	263°, 17%, 96%
XYZ	67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689
YIQ	213.4580, -3.6250, 16.1430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

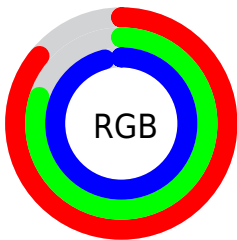
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 204, 245
Decimal	14470389
CIE Lab	84.48, 13.18, -18.12
CIE LCh	84, 22.405, 306.046
Yxy	64.9939, 0.2965, 0.2851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292660469 (0xFFDCCCF5)
YUV	213.4580, 15.5502, 5.7373
Hunter-Lab	80.6188, 8.5686, -13.7046

# Details

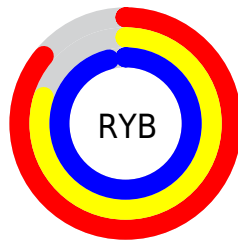
The XYZ color **67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.8667, 86.3241, 69.7933**, and the grayscale version is **63.4549, 66.7595, 72.7011**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.6087, 33.4861, 52.7308** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.8971, 52.0235, 93.3772**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.6059, 80.0100, 97.6877**.

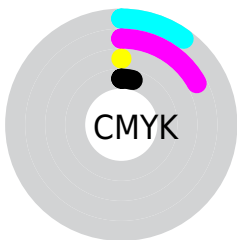
# Distribution



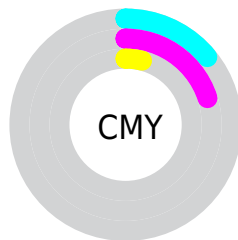
- Red (86%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689 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 67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.5895, 64.9939,  
95.3689

67.5895, 64.9939,  
95.3689

441.4398,  
442.7700, 566.3598

49.8363, 47.4561,  
71.8435

114.8098,  
112.0411, 156.7741

35.5006, 33.3964,  
52.5448

145.0077,  
142.3193, 195.4910

24.2171, 22.4303,  
37.0542

180.0845,  
177.6131, 240.1087

15.6203, 14.1734,  
24.9534

220.4055,  
218.3069, 291.0459

9.3450, 8.2414,  
15.8236

266.3363,  
264.7851, 348.7211

5.0258, 4.2498,  
9.2464

318.2420,

2.2973, 1.8142,

317.4321, 413.5527

4.8033

376.4880,  
376.6323, 485.9595

■ 0.7933, 0.4960,  
2.0756

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6012

■ 67.5895, 64.9939,  
95.3689

■ 67.5895, 64.9939,  
95.3689

■ 57.8971, 52.0235,  
93.3772

■ 78.6059, 80.0100,  
97.6877

■ 49.4696, 40.9998,  
91.6936

■ 90.9905, 97.1485,  
100.3430

■ 42.2518, 31.8276,  
90.3036

■ 93.4816, 99.3726,  
100.6410

■ 36.1819, 24.4003,  
89.1899

■ 31.1922, 18.6000,  
88.3333

■ 27.2067, 14.2939,  
87.7122

■ 24.1379, 11.3266,  
87.3012

■ 21.8777, 9.5034,  
87.0684

■ 21.2638, 9.0580,  
87.0148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.7901, 64.9939, 101.7326



67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689



70.9567, 64.9939, 82.5100

# Triad

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



67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689



65.7493, 64.9939, 48.5246



52.7232, 64.9939, 73.6989

# Complementary

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



67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689



75.8667, 86.3241, 69.7933

# 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.



53.4212, 64.9939, 60.1952



67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689



60.7704, 64.9939, 46.8248

# Square

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



67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689



69.8549, 64.9939, 55.8094



56.3034, 64.9939, 50.8083



54.3431, 64.9939, 88.1842



# Rectangle

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



67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689



71.8409, 64.9939, 72.6774



56.3034, 64.9939, 50.8083



52.6958, 64.9939, 68.8910

# Sweetspot

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



67.5915, 64.9966, 95.3703



88.3139, 90.6883, 107.4577



69.4833, 75.6277, 97.3226



18.7067, 19.1411, 22.9586



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.



67.5915, 64.9966, 95.3703



70.3527, 66.2372, 103.6848



74.0850, 68.3441, 95.6742



16.1928, 16.2420, 20.8241



11.5992, 4.9539, 46.8829



1.1311, 0.4930, 4.1258



# Inverse Universe

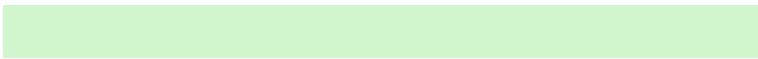
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



73.3940, 68.2580, 83.4383



77.8426, 70.4496, 88.1677



69.7869, 83.1898, 69.5088



16.9237, 16.6523, 19.3448



23.2957, 11.6617, 16.7973

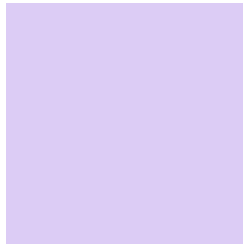


2.0978, 1.0451, 1.7414



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

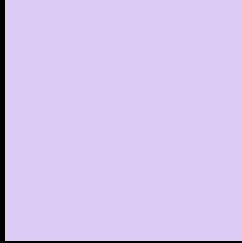
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

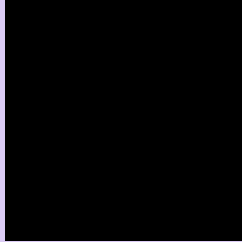
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.5895, 64.9939,

95.3689.

# 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

67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689

### Protanopia

64.3723, 65.0747, 97.9748

### Deuteranopia

66.5771, 65.1823, 95.4586



## Tritanopia

64.6257, 65.2453, 79.7085

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689

## Protanomaly

65.3958, 64.8964, 97.0752

## Deuteranomaly

66.9280, 65.0069, 95.4063

## Tritanomaly

65.7918, 65.3573, 85.4915

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689

## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607

## Achromatomaly

64.9561, 66.1284, 80.5747

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689 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(220, 204, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 204, 245)  
}
```

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(220, 204, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 204, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689 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(220, 204, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 204, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 204, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 204, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 204, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 204,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.5895, 64.9939, 95.3689 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 204, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
204, 245) }
```

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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