

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.3872, 67.0530,  
103.9459)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.3872, 67.0530, 103.9459)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.2910, 66.9671,  
103.9344)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5D1FF
RGB	213, 209, 255
RGB Percent	84%, 82%, 100%
CMY	0.1647, 0.1804, 0.0000
CMYK	0.16, 0.18, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	245°, 100%, 91%
HSV	245°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344
YIQ	215.4400, -12.3820, 15.1540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

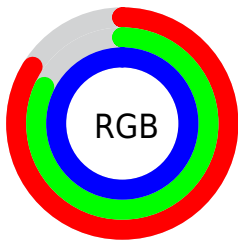
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	213, 209, 255
Decimal	14012927
CIE Lab	85.49, 10.38, -21.94
CIE LCh	85, 24.277, 295.321
Yxy	66.9671, 0.2855, 0.2800
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292203007 (0xFFD5D1FF)
YUV	215.4400, 19.5031, -2.1399
Hunter-Lab	81.8334, 5.7519, -18.0192

# Details

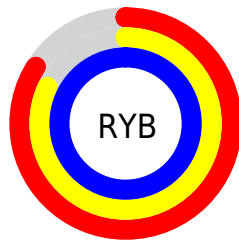
The XYZ color **68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **87.0538, 96.6334, 74.3886**, and the grayscale version is **64.7690, 68.1421, 74.2067**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.0149, 34.7890, 58.2428** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.2527, 52.2065, 101.7198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.3039, 84.2354, 106.5289**.

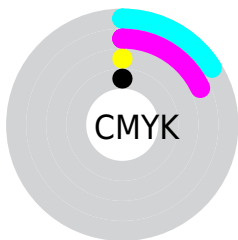
# Distribution



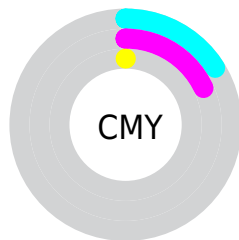
- Red (84%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344 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 68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.2910, 66.9671,  
103.9344

68.2910, 66.9671,  
103.9344

443.8869,  
449.8277, 594.0885

50.4091, 49.0579,  
78.9552

115.8080,  
114.8733, 168.6524

35.9577, 34.6654,  
58.3379

146.1737,  
145.6390, 209.2283

24.5715, 23.4052,  
41.6639

181.4314,  
181.4591, 255.8402

15.8851, 14.8930,  
28.5146

221.9464,  
222.7178, 308.9066

9.5332, 8.7443,  
18.4715

268.0841,  
269.7996, 368.8461

5.1505, 4.5748,  
11.1161

320.2099,

2.3715, 2.0000,

323.0890, 436.0772

6.0298

378.6890,  
382.9702, 511.0185

■ 0.8309, 0.6075,  
2.7941

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9905

■ 68.2910, 66.9671,  
103.9344

■ 68.2910, 66.9671,  
103.9344

■ 56.2527, 52.2065,  
101.7198

■ 82.3039, 84.2354,  
106.5289

■ 46.0948, 39.8294,  
99.8661

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 37.7237, 29.7129,  
98.3546

■ 31.0355, 21.7200,  
97.1644

■ 25.9155, 15.6987,  
96.2720

■ 22.2348, 11.4770,  
95.6511

■ 19.8433, 8.8528,  
95.2706

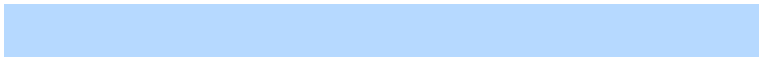
■ 18.5493, 7.5580,  
95.0889

■ 18.3845, 7.3924,  
95.0657

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.7897, 66.9671, 107.5403



68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344



72.7687, 66.9671, 91.5834

# Triad

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



68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344



69.8723, 66.9671, 50.6968



53.6617, 66.9671, 70.4679

# Complementary

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



68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344



87.0538, 96.6334, 74.3886

# 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.



55.3272, 66.9671, 56.9746



68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344



64.5186, 66.9671, 46.6570

# Square

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



68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344



73.7180, 66.9671, 60.6905



59.2246, 66.9671, 48.7785



54.5435, 66.9671, 86.6816



# Rectangle

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



68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344



74.4619, 66.9671, 80.8802



59.2246, 66.9671, 48.7785



53.9393, 66.9671, 65.4922

# Sweetspot

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



68.2929, 66.9698, 103.9348



86.9625, 89.9916, 107.3945



78.8953, 89.8748, 107.7971



18.3792, 18.9722, 22.9433



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.



68.2929, 66.9698, 103.9348



63.2908, 60.8265, 103.0127



75.3891, 70.6280, 104.2669



17.1493, 17.4532, 22.7149



9.6560, 3.8883, 49.6762



0.9877, 0.4031, 4.8390



# Inverse Universe

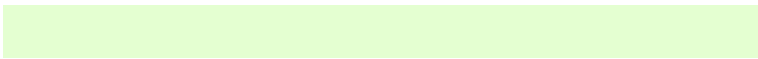
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



81.4547, 73.8285, 101.2262



78.9153, 68.9708, 99.6982



79.3179, 92.6454, 74.0266



18.7206, 18.2715, 22.4116



29.2502, 14.1894, 41.5637

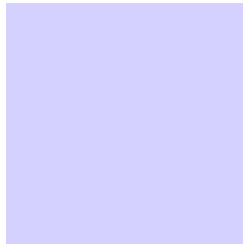


2.8672, 1.3893, 4.1480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

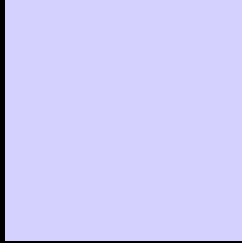
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

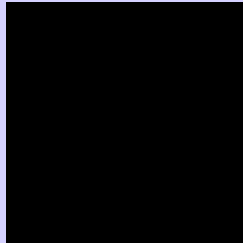
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344.



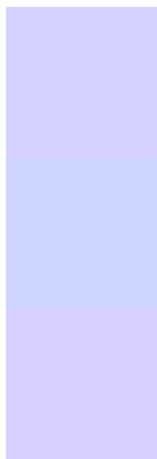
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.2910, 66.9671,



# 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

68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344

### Protanopia

66.4953, 67.1443, 104.0632

### Deuteranopia

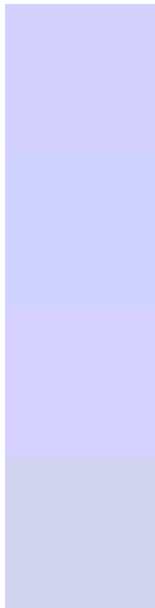
68.5820, 67.1171, 103.9480



## Tritanopia

64.3717, 66.8570, 84.3748

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344

## Protanomaly

67.0764, 67.0739, 104.0190

## Deuteranomaly

68.5820, 67.1171, 103.9480

## Tritanomaly

65.7018, 67.0206, 91.1348

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

65.8087, 67.5978, 84.4421

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344 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(213, 209, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 209, 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(213, 209, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 209, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344 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(213, 209, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 209, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 209, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 209, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 209, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 209,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.2910, 66.9671, 103.9344 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 209, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
209, 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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