

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.1180, 67.2265,  
100.3340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.1180, 67.2265, 100.3340)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.1819, 67.1369,  
100.5792)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBD0FB
RGB	219, 208, 251
RGB Percent	86%, 82%, 98%
CMY	0.1412, 0.1843, 0.0157
CMYK	0.13, 0.17, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	255°, 84%, 90%
HSV	255°, 17%, 98%
XYZ	69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792
YIQ	216.1910, -7.2470, 15.7050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

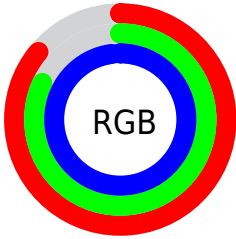
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 208, 251
Decimal	14405883
CIE Lab	85.57, 11.95, -19.65
CIE LCh	86, 23.004, 301.305
Yxy	67.1369, 0.2920, 0.2834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292595963 (0xFFDDBD0FB)
YUV	216.1910, 17.1608, 2.4635
Hunter-Lab	81.9371, 7.3228, -15.4235

# Details

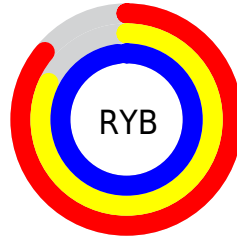
The XYZ color **69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **81.8199, 92.0754, 73.1377**, and the grayscale version is **65.2924, 68.6927, 74.8064**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.6030, 34.8988, 55.8459** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2322, 53.1166, 98.4512**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.7348, 83.4247, 103.0625**.

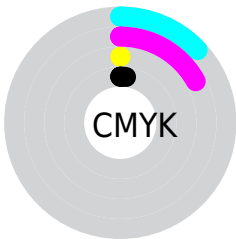
# Distribution



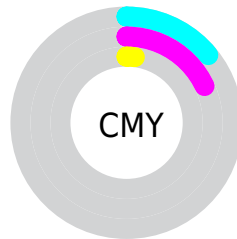
- Red (86%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792 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 69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.1819, 67.1369,  
100.5792

69.1819, 67.1369,  
100.5792

446.9836,  
450.4319, 583.3106

51.1370, 49.1959,  
76.1648

117.0740,  
115.1166, 164.0117

36.5392, 34.7749,  
56.0602

147.6519,  
145.9240, 203.8669

25.0229, 23.4895,  
39.8468

183.1383,  
181.7890, 249.7060

16.2230, 14.9554,  
27.1063

223.8984,  
223.0960, 301.9477

9.7739, 8.7881,  
17.4199

270.2976,  
270.2294, 361.0105

5.3104, 4.6032,  
10.3692

322.7014,

2.4671, 2.0164,

323.5736, 427.3128

5.5356

381.4749,  
383.5130, 501.2734

■ 0.8787, 0.6170,  
2.5007

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8405

■ 69.1819, 67.1369,  
100.5792

■ 69.1819, 67.1369,  
100.5792

■ 58.2322, 53.1166,  
98.4512

■ 81.7348, 83.4247,  
103.0625

■ 48.8133, 41.2538,  
96.6579

■ 94.4128, 99.7451,  
105.5445

■ 40.8563, 31.4419,  
95.1833

■ 34.2846, 23.5617,  
94.0087

■ 29.0138, 17.4814,  
93.1129

■ 24.9499, 13.0524,  
92.4722

■ 21.9849, 10.1011,  
92.0588

■ 19.9852, 8.4073,  
91.8373

■ 19.5401, 8.0618,  
91.7940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.0410, 67.1369, 105.8474



69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792



73.0477, 67.1369, 87.8228

# Triad

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



69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792



68.7640, 67.1369, 50.6316



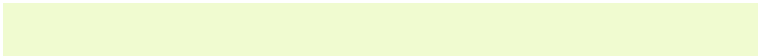
54.2747, 67.1369, 73.7587

# Complementary

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



69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792



81.8199, 92.0754, 73.1377

# 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.



55.3889, 67.1369, 60.1232



69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792



63.5828, 67.1369, 47.9179

# Square

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



69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792



72.7973, 67.1369, 59.1312



58.7267, 67.1369, 51.1469



55.5976, 67.1369, 89.1133



# Rectangle

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



69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792



74.2798, 67.1369, 77.5426



58.7267, 67.1369, 51.1469



54.3762, 67.1369, 68.8317

# Sweetspot

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



69.1840, 67.1397, 100.5807



87.7114, 90.3777, 107.4295



74.6610, 82.8445, 103.3234



18.5606, 19.0657, 22.9518



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.



69.1840, 67.1397, 100.5807



67.1091, 63.6727, 103.3608



75.9907, 70.6487, 100.8992



16.6991, 16.8575, 21.7590



10.3842, 4.2959, 48.2554



1.0555, 0.4462, 4.4737



# Inverse Universe

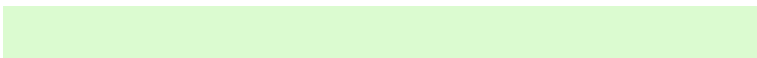
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



78.0700, 71.9151, 92.2074



78.1542, 69.6124, 92.7742



75.0228, 88.5714, 72.8196



17.7923, 17.4443, 20.7619



25.6777, 12.6868, 26.0751



2.4211, 1.1922, 2.6407



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

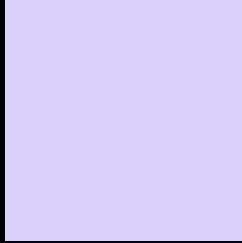
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

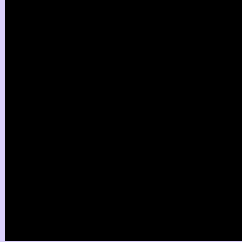
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792.



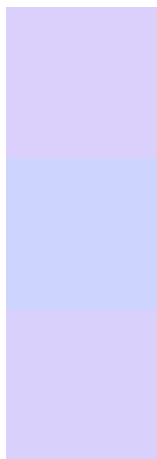
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1819, 67.1369,



# 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

69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792

### Protanopia

66.6097, 67.2219, 103.2303

### Deuteranopia

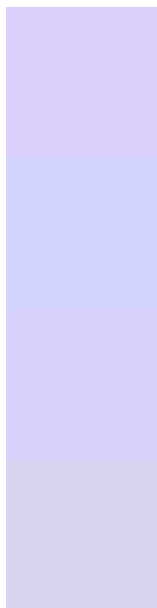
68.8283, 67.3177, 100.6328



## Tritanopia

65.7107, 67.1912, 83.6346

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792

## Protanomaly

67.6022, 67.3820, 102.3715

## Deuteranomaly

69.1265, 67.4714, 100.6467

## Tritanomaly

66.8992, 67.3019, 89.5854

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792

## Achromatopsia

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800

## Achromatomaly

66.5524, 67.9974, 83.7459

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792 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(219, 208, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 208, 251)  
}
```

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(219, 208, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 208, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792 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(219, 208, 251) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 208, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 208, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 208, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 208, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 208,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.1819, 67.1369, 100.5792 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 208, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
208, 251) }
```

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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