

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.2599, 67.3171, 95.5693)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.2599, 67.3171, 95.5693)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(69.1615, 67.2339,  
95.7184)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DED0F5
RGB	222, 208, 245
RGB Percent	87%, 82%, 96%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1843, 0.0392
CMYK	0.09, 0.15, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	263°, 65%, 89%
HSV	263°, 15%, 96%
XYZ	69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184
YIQ	216.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

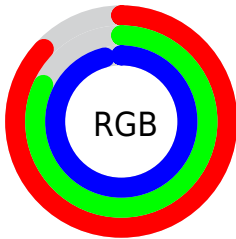
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 208, 245
Decimal	14602485
CIE Lab	85.62, 11.70, -16.38
CIE LCh	86, 20.129, 305.531
Yxy	67.2339, 0.2980, 0.2897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292792565 (0xFFDED0F5)
YUV	216.4040, 14.0978, 4.9077
Hunter-Lab	81.9963, 7.0661, -11.8148

# Details

The XYZ color **69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **76.9949, 86.8495, 72.3833**, and the grayscale version is **65.4560, 68.8648, 74.9937**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.6773, 35.0008, 52.9668** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1877, 53.9007, 93.6716**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.4835, 82.6353, 98.0955**.

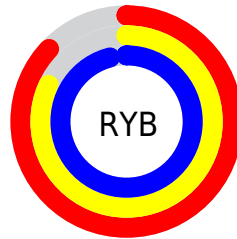
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (82%)

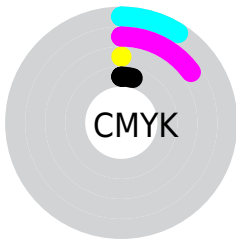
Blue (96%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (96%)

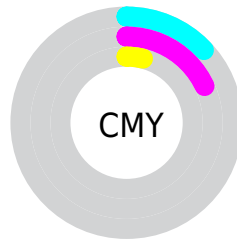


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184 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 69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.1615, 67.2339,  
95.7184

69.1615, 67.2339,  
95.7184

446.9128,  
450.7769, 567.5053

51.1204, 49.2747,  
72.1329

117.0450,  
115.2555, 157.2608

36.5258, 34.8375,  
52.7797

147.6181,  
146.0867, 196.0548

25.0126, 23.5377,  
37.2404

183.0993,  
181.9774, 240.7553

16.2152, 14.9910,  
25.0965

223.8538,  
223.3120, 291.7810

9.7684, 8.8131,  
15.9293

270.2470,  
270.4748, 349.5502

5.3067, 4.6195,  
9.3203

322.6444,

2.4649, 2.0258,

323.8503, 414.4817

4.8510

381.4112,  
383.8229, 486.9939

■ 0.8776, 0.6224,  
2.1029

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.6175

■ 69.1615, 67.2339,  
95.7184

■ 69.1615, 67.2339,  
95.7184

■ 59.1877, 53.9007,  
93.6716

■ 80.4835, 82.6353,  
98.0955

■ 50.5026, 42.5371,  
91.9359

■ 92.5546, 98.8948,  
100.5977

■ 43.0512, 33.0489,  
90.4972

■ 93.4816, 99.3726,  
100.6410

■ 36.7719, 25.3307,  
89.3384

■ 31.5970, 19.2664,  
88.4407

■ 27.4515, 14.7254,  
87.7826

■ 24.2490, 11.5562,  
87.3397

■ 21.8859, 9.5739,  
87.0816

■ 20.9648, 8.9038,  
87.0008

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.7567, 67.2339, 101.3005



69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184



72.2624, 67.2339, 84.1620

# Triad

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



69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184



67.6227, 67.2339, 52.5594



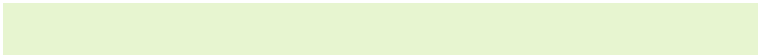
55.5300, 67.2339, 75.6652

# Complementary

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



69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184



76.9949, 86.8495, 72.3833

# 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.



56.2160, 67.2339, 63.2452



69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184



63.0584, 67.2339, 50.8554

# Square

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



69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184



71.3447, 67.2339, 59.5008



58.9196, 67.2339, 54.5335



56.9992, 67.2339, 88.8696



# Rectangle

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



69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184



73.0953, 67.2339, 75.1899



58.9196, 67.2339, 54.5335



55.5170, 67.2339, 71.2579

# Sweetspot

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



69.1635, 67.2367, 95.7199



88.2604, 90.6608, 107.4552



71.1935, 77.3994, 97.5745



18.6937, 19.1344, 22.9580



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.



69.1635, 67.2367, 95.7199



72.3853, 69.1142, 104.1330



74.9971, 70.2441, 95.9929



16.1737, 16.2322, 20.8232



11.4356, 4.8696, 46.8752



1.1154, 0.4849, 4.1250



# Inverse Universe

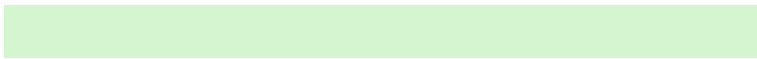
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



74.6381, 70.2966, 85.2391



79.4439, 73.0616, 90.5226



71.4611, 83.9967, 72.1243



16.9323, 16.6558, 19.3902



23.4224, 11.7124, 17.4647

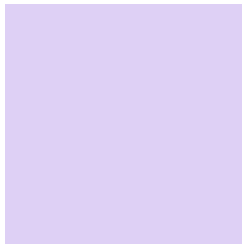


2.1085, 1.0494, 1.7976



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

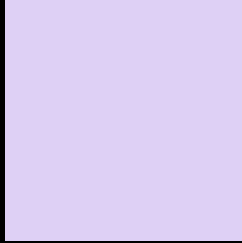
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

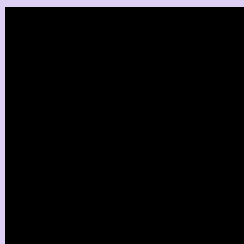
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184.



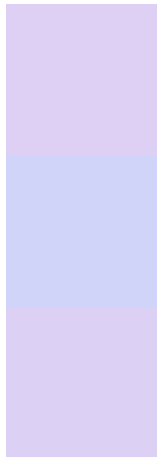
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1615, 67.2339,

95.7184.

# 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

69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184

### Protanopia

66.4992, 67.2742, 98.2873

### Deuteranopia

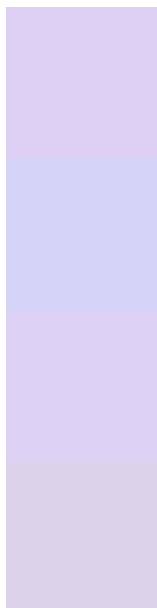
68.7971, 67.4091, 95.7715



## Tritanopia

66.5113, 67.2500, 82.8738

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184

## Protanomaly

67.5233, 67.4501, 97.4560

## Deuteranomaly

69.1007, 67.5657, 95.7857

## Tritanomaly

67.4131, 67.2493, 87.2693

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184

## Achromatopsia

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800

## Achromatomaly

66.5728, 68.0400, 82.2973

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184 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, 208, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 208, 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(222, 208, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 208, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184 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, 208, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 208, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 208, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 208, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 208, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 208,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.1615, 67.2339, 95.7184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 208, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
208, 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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