

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.3698, 64.1237,  
116.9338)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.3698, 64.1237, 116.9338)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.7286, 62.9756,  
103.2463)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7C8FF
RGB	215, 200, 255
RGB Percent	84%, 78%, 100%
CMY	0.1569, 0.2157, 0.0000
CMYK	0.16, 0.22, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	256°, 100%, 89%
HSV	256°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463
YIQ	210.7550, -8.7150, 20.2850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

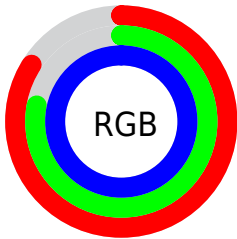
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 200, 255
Decimal	14141695
CIE Lab	83.43, 15.81, -25.06
CIE LCh	83, 29.629, 302.252
Yxy	62.9756, 0.2864, 0.2703
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292331775 (0xFFD7C8FF)
YUV	210.7550, 21.8128, 3.7229
Hunter-Lab	79.3572, 11.2192, -21.5882

# Details

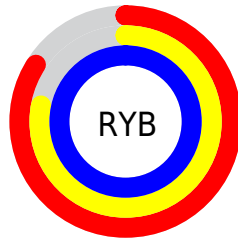
The XYZ color **66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **82.1218, 94.2160, 68.5036**, and the grayscale version is **61.6216, 64.8307, 70.6007**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **34.9691, 32.1086, 57.7806** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.1676, 49.4845, 101.1989**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.8954, 78.7597, 105.6517**.

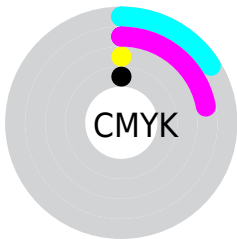
# Distribution



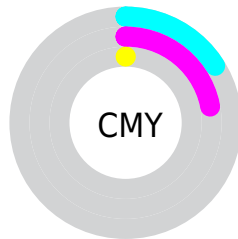
- Red (84%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463 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 66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.7286, 62.9756,  
103.2463

66.7286, 62.9756,  
103.2463

438.4258,  
435.4809, 591.8866

49.1340, 45.8215,  
78.3825

113.5834,  
109.1343, 167.7019

34.9408, 32.1050,  
57.8699

143.5743,  
138.9077, 208.1307

23.7835, 21.4417,  
41.2901

178.4279,  
173.6562, 254.5850

15.2970, 13.4472,  
28.2244

218.5098,  
213.7644, 307.4832

9.1158, 7.7372,  
18.2544

264.1851,  
259.6166, 367.2440

4.8745, 3.9273,  
10.9614

315.8193,

2.2078, 1.6330,

311.5971, 434.2857

5.9271

373.7778,  
370.0904, 509.0271

■ 0.7468, 0.3797,  
2.7327

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9598

■ 66.7286, 62.9756,  
103.2463

■ 66.7286, 62.9756,  
103.2463

■ 56.1676, 49.4845,  
101.1989

■ 78.8954, 78.7597,  
105.6517

■ 47.1378, 38.1708,  
99.4910

■ 92.7276, 96.9303,  
108.4299

■ 39.5663, 28.9197,  
98.1044

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 33.3719, 21.6031,  
97.0187

■ 28.4649, 16.0778,  
96.2108

■ 24.7440, 12.1802,  
95.6546

■ 22.0903, 9.7149,  
95.3186

■ 20.5428, 8.5051,  
95.1667

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.3456, 62.9756, 110.5839



66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463



71.5289, 62.9756, 86.4903

# Triad

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



66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463



65.8242, 62.9756, 41.6723



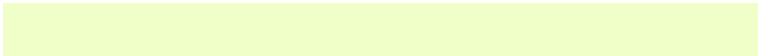
48.2890, 62.9756, 69.9764

# Complementary

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



66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463



82.1218, 94.2160, 68.5036

# 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.



49.5283, 62.9756, 53.3131



66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463



59.3699, 62.9756, 38.8261

# Square

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



66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463



70.9809, 62.9756, 51.2930



53.4730, 62.9756, 42.6828



49.9595, 62.9756, 89.3463



# Rectangle

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



66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463



73.0191, 62.9756, 73.4753



53.4730, 62.9756, 42.6828



48.3790, 62.9756, 63.8875

# Sweetspot

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



66.7304, 62.9781, 103.2467



86.3858, 88.5740, 107.1512



73.1293, 82.0173, 106.5843



18.2962, 18.7037, 22.8958



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.



66.7304, 62.9781, 103.2467



61.8540, 56.7201, 102.2958



75.3809, 67.4376, 103.6515



17.4678, 17.6174, 22.7298



10.8557, 4.5068, 49.7323



1.1564, 0.4901, 4.8469



# Inverse Universe

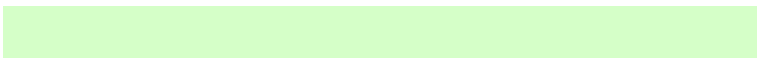
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



77.6238, 68.8621, 91.6402



74.6474, 63.6360, 88.4075



73.5791, 89.8121, 68.1038



18.5689, 18.2109, 21.6127



26.2159, 12.9756, 25.5849

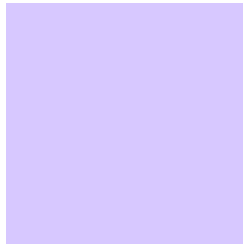


2.5985, 1.2818, 2.7331



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

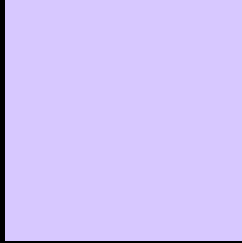
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

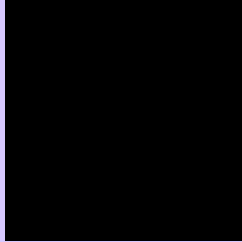
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7286, 62.9756,



# 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

66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463

### Protanopia

62.8863, 63.0984, 103.4725

### Deuteranopia

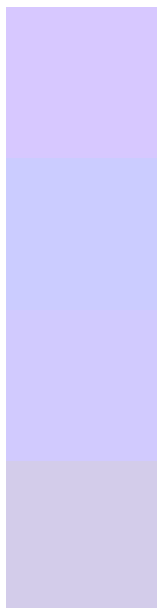
64.4222, 62.8468, 102.5012



## **Tritanopia**

61.5506, 62.9718, 78.0180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463

## Protanomaly

64.2715, 63.1022, 103.4002

## Deuteranomaly

65.3044, 62.9521, 102.4750

## Tritanomaly

63.3081, 62.9751, 86.6606

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463

## Achromatopsia

61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381

## Achromatomaly

63.3293, 64.1687, 81.7210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463 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(215, 200, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 200, 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(215, 200, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 200, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463 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(215, 200, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 200, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 200, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 200, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 200, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 200,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.7286, 62.9756, 103.2463 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 200, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
200, 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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