

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.5856, 68.1864,  
104.1015)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.5856, 68.1864, 104.1015)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(69.6632, 68.4075,  
104.1401)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8D3FF
RGB	216, 211, 255
RGB Percent	85%, 83%, 100%
CMY	0.1529, 0.1725, 0.0000
CMYK	0.15, 0.17, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	247°, 100%, 91%
HSV	247°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401
YIQ	217.5110, -11.1440, 14.7440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

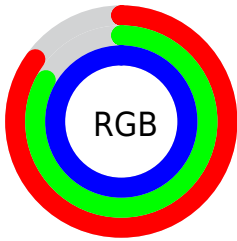
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 211, 255
Decimal	14210047
CIE Lab	86.21, 10.25, -20.83
CIE LCh	86, 23.214, 296.199
Yxy	68.4075, 0.2876, 0.2824
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292400127 (0xFFD8D3FF)
YUV	217.5110, 18.4821, -1.3251
Hunter-Lab	82.7088, 5.6048, -16.7569

# Details

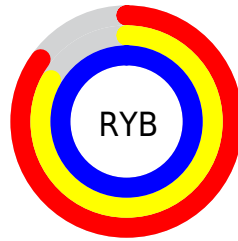
The XYZ color **69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **86.9437, 96.5478, 75.6844**, and the grayscale version is **66.1882, 69.6351, 75.8326**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.9480, 35.7682, 58.3827** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5990, 53.5195, 101.9022**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.6547, 85.7842, 106.7567**.

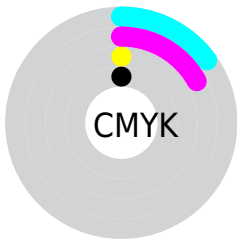
# Distribution



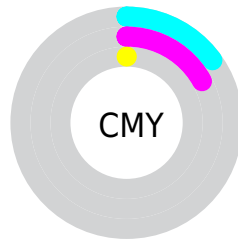
- Red (85%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401 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 69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.6632, 68.4075,  
104.1401

69.6632, 68.4075,  
104.1401

448.6514,  
454.9385, 594.7459

51.5306, 50.2293,  
79.1265

117.7572,  
116.9349, 168.9364

36.8538, 35.5956,  
58.4779

148.4494,  
148.0529, 209.5562

25.2675, 24.1221,  
41.7757

184.0587,  
184.2530, 256.2151

16.4062, 15.4242,  
28.6015

224.9507,  
225.9196, 309.3317

9.9047, 9.1176,  
18.5366

271.4906,  
273.4370, 369.3246

5.3976, 4.8180,  
11.1625

324.0438,

2.5195, 2.1409,

327.1897, 436.6122

6.0607

382.9756,  
387.5621, 511.6131

■ 0.9051, 0.6875,  
2.8126

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9998

■ 69.6632, 68.4075,  
104.1401

■ 69.6632, 68.4075,  
104.1401

■ 57.5990, 53.5195,  
101.9022

■ 83.6547, 85.7842,  
106.7567

■ 47.3718, 40.9983,  
100.0244

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 38.8926, 30.7240,  
98.4882

■ 32.0629, 22.5628,  
97.2729

■ 26.7739, 16.3668,  
96.3557

■ 22.9040, 11.9688,  
95.7108

■ 20.3123, 9.1734,  
95.3078

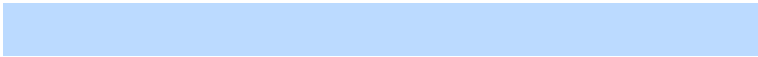
■ 18.8251, 7.7325,  
95.1081

■ 18.5558, 7.4807,  
95.0737

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.3403, 68.4075, 107.8841



69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401



73.9393, 68.4075, 92.0887

# Triad

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



69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401



70.9063, 68.4075, 52.6041



55.2937, 68.4075, 72.5497

# Complementary

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



69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401



86.9437, 96.5478, 75.6844

# 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.



56.8471, 68.4075, 59.2796



69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401



65.7031, 68.4075, 48.8050

# Square

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



69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401



74.6842, 68.4075, 62.2300



60.5865, 68.4075, 51.0716



56.2264, 68.4075, 88.2497



# Rectangle

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



69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401



75.5199, 68.4075, 81.7290



60.5865, 68.4075, 51.0716



55.5401, 68.4075, 67.6806

# Sweetspot

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



69.6651, 68.4102, 104.1405



87.0802, 90.0524, 107.4000



79.2879, 89.8146, 107.7648



18.4077, 18.9869, 22.9446



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.



69.6651, 68.4102, 104.1405



64.9230, 62.5457, 103.2585



76.4049, 71.8847, 104.4559



17.1946, 17.4765, 22.7170



9.7564, 3.9401, 49.6809



1.0090, 0.4141, 4.8400



# Inverse Universe

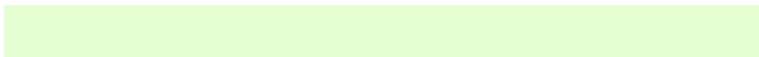
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



81.7912, 74.7532, 100.5624



79.3176, 70.0778, 98.9005



79.7050, 92.8162, 75.3456



18.6986, 18.2627, 22.2957



28.7596, 13.9931, 38.9802



2.8244, 1.3721, 3.9229



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

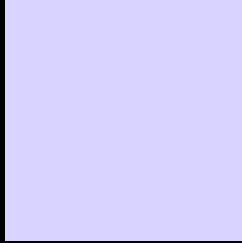
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

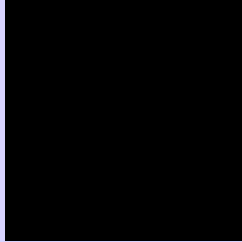
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401.



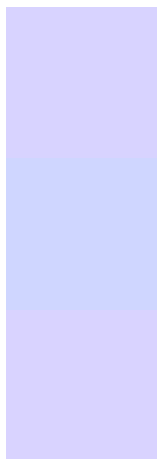
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6632, 68.4075,



# 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

69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401

### Protanopia

67.8287, 68.5785, 104.2698

### Deuteranopia

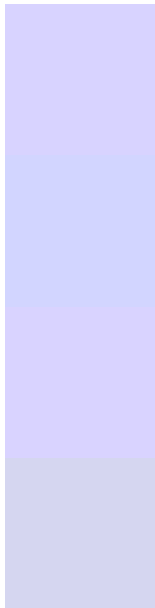
69.9595, 68.5602, 104.1539



## Tritanopia

66.0173, 68.4241, 86.0716

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401

## Protanomaly

68.4226, 68.5101, 104.2253

## Deuteranomaly

69.9595, 68.5602, 104.1539

## Tritanomaly

67.2153, 68.5305, 92.1232

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401

## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

## Achromatomaly

67.3395, 69.1221, 85.3940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401 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(216, 211, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 211, 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(216, 211, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 211, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401 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(216, 211, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 211, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(216, 211, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 211, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 211, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 211,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.6632, 68.4075, 104.1401 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 211, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
211, 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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