

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.2858, 58.6037,  
135.3332)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.2858, 58.6037, 135.3332)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.0498, 56.1934,  
101.9730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3B4FF
RGB	227, 180, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 71%, 100%
CMY	0.1098, 0.2941, 0.0000
CMYK	0.11, 0.29, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	278°, 100%, 85%
HSV	278°, 29%, 100%
XYZ	66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730
YIQ	202.6030, 3.9370, 33.2890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

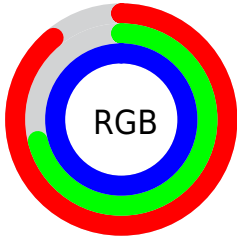
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	227, 180, 255
Decimal	14923007
CIE Lab	79.72, 30.27, -30.64
CIE LCh	80, 43.069, 314.659
Yxy	56.1934, 0.2946, 0.2506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293113087 (0xFFE3B4FF)
YUV	202.6030, 25.8317, 21.3962
Hunter-Lab	74.9623, 26.0937, -28.1801

# Details

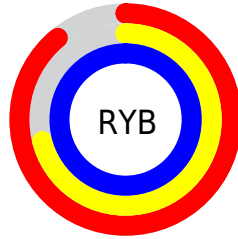
The XYZ color **66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **70.0119, 88.2258, 56.5218**, and the grayscale version is **56.3590, 59.2941, 64.5713**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.2855, 88.4709, 106.9785**, and **34.5770, 27.9139, 56.9916** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4479, 45.3239, 100.2756**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.7679, 69.0469, 103.9944**.

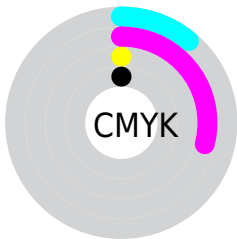
# Distribution



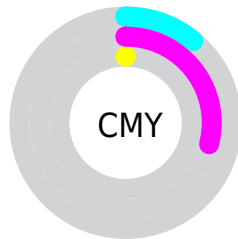
- Red (89%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730 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 66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.0498, 56.1934,  
101.9730

66.0498, 56.1934,  
101.9730

436.0408,  
410.4199, 587.8006

48.5807, 40.3580,  
77.3233

112.6151, 99.2873,  
165.9414

34.5001, 27.8178,  
57.0051

142.4421,  
127.3146, 206.0971

23.4428, 18.1883,  
40.5999

177.1190,  
160.1746, 252.2585

15.0433, 11.0853,  
27.6893

217.0113,  
198.2518, 304.8442

8.9363, 6.1242,  
17.8546

262.4842,  
241.9305, 364.2727

4.7564, 2.9208,  
10.6773

313.9032,

2.1383, 1.0905,

291.5952, 430.9626

5.7388

371.6336,  
347.6302, 505.3324

■ 0.7099, 0.0000,  
2.6207

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9031

■ 66.0498, 56.1934,  
101.9730

■ 66.0498, 56.1934,  
101.9730

■ 58.4479, 45.3239,  
100.2756

■ 74.7679, 69.0469,  
103.9944

■ 51.9027, 36.3262,  
98.8838

■ 84.6480, 83.9749,  
106.3551

■ 46.3561, 29.0872,  
97.7789

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 41.7418, 23.4784,  
96.9395

■ 37.9843, 19.3531,  
96.3413

■ 34.9943, 16.5371,  
95.9553

■ 32.6362, 14.7637,  
95.7373

■ 32.5075, 14.6731,  
95.7266

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.7555, 56.1934, 120.2108



66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730



71.2178, 56.1934, 74.7532

# Triad

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



66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730



57.9585, 56.1934, 25.6413



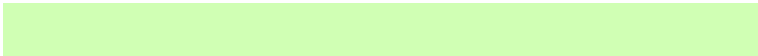
38.8081, 56.1934, 74.1248

# Complementary

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



66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730



70.0119, 88.2258, 56.5218

# 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.



38.8498, 56.1934, 49.3668



66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730



49.2884, 56.1934, 25.5587

# Square

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



66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730



66.2123, 56.1934, 33.3147



42.4956, 56.1934, 33.0462



42.3746, 56.1934, 101.4066



# Rectangle

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



66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730



71.8749, 56.1934, 57.3765



42.4956, 56.1934, 33.0462



38.4141, 56.1934, 65.1585

# Sweetspot

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



66.0515, 56.1957, 101.9733



85.0785, 84.6324, 106.4593



59.6134, 62.4037, 103.5109



17.8852, 17.6188, 22.7081



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.



66.0515, 56.1957, 101.9733



61.6672, 49.8808, 100.9855



74.2353, 60.5737, 95.1698



18.0969, 17.9417, 22.7592



17.1566, 7.7550, 50.0272



1.7915, 0.8174, 4.8766



# Inverse Universe

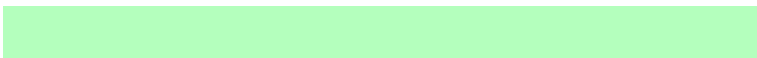
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.9477, 58.4586, 67.3259



65.1477, 52.5684, 60.7883



63.7422, 84.8873, 61.0297



18.2898, 18.0992, 20.1433



22.6990, 11.5689, 7.0653

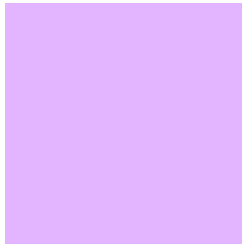


2.2609, 1.1467, 0.9554



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

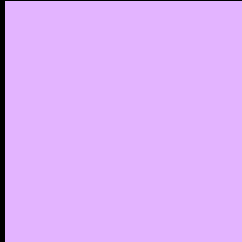
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

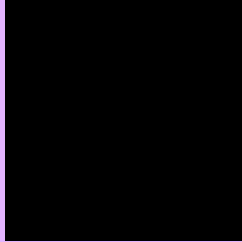
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730.



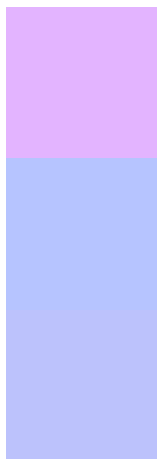
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0498, 56.1934,



# 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

66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730

### Protanopia

57.0813, 56.6449, 102.5328

### Deuteranopia

57.6015, 56.3032, 99.9271



## Tritanopia

58.6463, 56.2948, 65.5326

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730



## Protanomaly

59.7522, 56.0527, 102.2777



## Deuteranomaly

60.2843, 56.0436, 100.5687



## Tritanomaly

61.0024, 55.9751, 77.4011

# Monochromacy



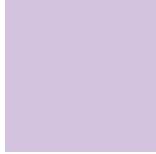
## Original Color

66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730



## Achromatopsia

56.7640, 59.7202, 65.0353



## Achromatomaly

59.8513, 58.3012, 77.2060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730 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(227, 180, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 180, 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(227, 180, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 180, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730 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(227, 180, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 180, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 180, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 180, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 180, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 180, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.0498, 56.1934, 101.9730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 180, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
180, 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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