

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.2010, 67.9504,  
159.5289)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.2010, 67.9504, 159.5289)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.6081, 63.7769,  
103.2492)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2C6FF
RGB	226, 198, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 78%, 100%
CMY	0.1137, 0.2235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.11, 0.22, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	269°, 100%, 89%
HSV	269°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492
YIQ	212.8700, -1.6090, 23.6630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

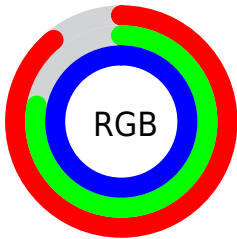
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 198, 255
Decimal	14862079
CIE Lab	83.85, 20.30, -24.34
CIE LCh	84, 31.693, 309.839
Yxy	63.7769, 0.2942, 0.2695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293052159 (0xFFE2C6FF)
YUV	212.8700, 20.7701, 11.5150
Hunter-Lab	79.8604, 15.8287, -20.7520

# Details

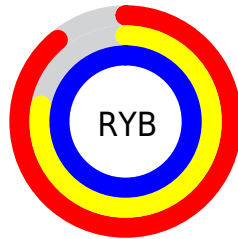
The XYZ color **69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **77.6330, 91.9288, 67.0814**, and the grayscale version is **63.0270, 66.3093, 72.2108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.7439, 32.5698, 57.7761** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.3476, 51.0680, 101.2842**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.1613, 78.6121, 105.5564**.

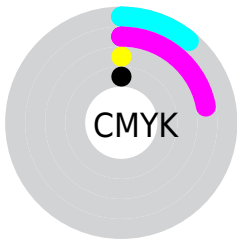
# Distribution



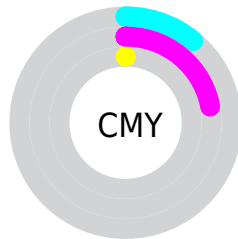
- Red (89%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492 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 69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.6081, 63.7769,  
103.2492

69.6081, 63.7769,  
103.2492

448.4607,  
438.3835, 591.8958

51.4855, 46.4700,  
78.3849

117.6790,  
110.2896, 167.7059

36.8178, 32.6169,  
57.8719

148.3581,  
140.2641, 208.1354

25.2395, 21.8331,  
41.2916

183.9534,  
175.2300, 254.5903

16.3852, 13.7343,  
28.2256

224.8303,  
215.5717, 307.4892

9.8897, 7.9361,  
18.2553

271.3541,  
261.6735, 367.2507

5.3876, 4.0541,  
10.9621

323.8902,

2.5135, 1.7039,

313.9198, 434.2933

5.9275

382.8039,  
372.6950, 509.0355

■ 0.9021, 0.4262,  
2.7330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9600

■ 69.6081, 63.7769,  
103.2492

■ 69.6081, 63.7769,  
103.2492

■ 60.3476, 51.0680,  
101.2842

■ 80.1613, 78.6121,  
105.5564

■ 52.3185, 40.3758,  
99.6436

■ 92.0539, 95.6605,  
108.2203

■ 45.4622, 31.5928,  
98.3096

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 39.7127, 24.5976,  
97.2625

■ 34.9967, 19.2547,  
96.4797

■ 31.2301, 15.4079,  
95.9358

■ 28.3130, 12.8693,  
95.5995

■ 26.5457, 11.5997,  
95.4476

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.9353, 63.7769, 114.4985



69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492



74.0779, 63.7769, 83.5167

# Triad

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



69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492



65.3515, 63.7769, 39.3035



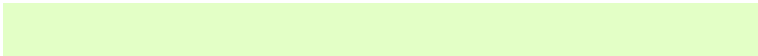
48.3578, 63.7769, 76.2043

# Complementary

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



69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492



77.6330, 91.9288, 67.0814

# 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.



48.8961, 63.7769, 57.0451



69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492



58.3583, 63.7769, 38.0943

# Square

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



69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492



71.4928, 63.7769, 47.6564



52.4374, 63.7769, 43.9606



50.9060, 63.7769, 97.0234



# Rectangle

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



69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492



75.0196, 63.7769, 69.5498



52.4374, 63.7769, 43.9606



48.1886, 63.7769, 69.3347

# Sweetspot

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



69.6099, 63.7795, 103.2496



86.3550, 87.4533, 106.9365



68.9330, 74.4124, 105.3376



18.3298, 18.4983, 22.8544



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.



69.6099, 63.7795, 103.2496



65.1469, 57.6121, 102.2944



79.1366, 68.6907, 103.6954



17.8527, 17.8158, 22.7478



14.0421, 6.1495, 49.8814



1.4929, 0.6636, 4.8627



# Inverse Universe

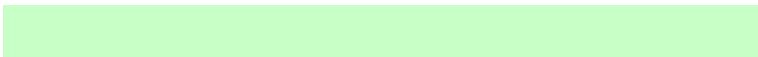
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



75.3007, 67.1966, 81.6765



71.9056, 61.6711, 76.6458



69.4948, 87.7334, 66.7005



18.3951, 18.1413, 20.6975



23.7206, 11.9776, 12.4453



2.3648, 1.1883, 1.5024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

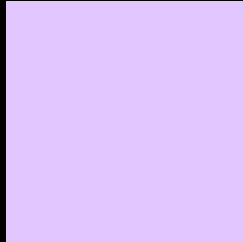
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492 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 69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492.



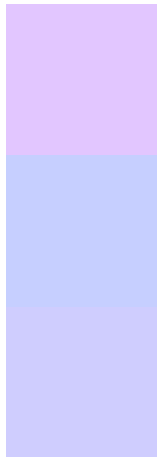
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.6081, 63.7769,



# 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

69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492

### Protanopia

63.6515, 63.8514, 103.5775

### Deuteranopia

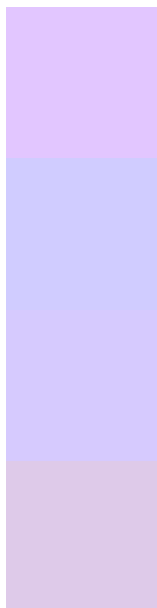
65.4528, 64.0838, 102.6856



## Tritanopia

64.0263, 63.5687, 76.6056

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492

## Protanomaly

65.6553, 63.8156, 103.4650

## Deuteranomaly

66.7415, 63.6930, 102.5422

## Tritanomaly

65.9527, 63.6538, 85.9011

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492

## Achromatopsia

63.2451, 66.5387, 72.4607

## Achromatomaly

65.4729, 65.6186, 82.6137

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492 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(226, 198, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 198, 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(226, 198, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 198, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492 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(226, 198, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 198, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 198, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 198, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 198, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 198,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.6081, 63.7769, 103.2492 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 198, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
198, 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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