

# Converting Colors

XYZ(90.0108, 63.4042,  
232.2249)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(90.0108, 63.4042, 232.2249)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(65.1156, 53.3831,  
101.4797)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5ACFF
RGB	229, 172, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 67%, 100%
CMY	0.1020, 0.3255, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.33, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	281°, 100%, 84%
HSV	281°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797
YIQ	198.5050, 7.3290, 37.8970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

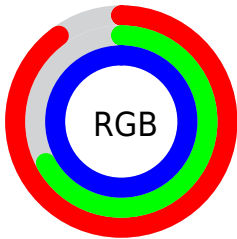
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	229, 172, 255
Decimal	15052031
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	78.10, 35.17, -33.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	78, 48.309, 316.722
Yxy	53.3831, 0.2960, 0.2427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293242111 (0xFFE5ACFF)
YUV	198.5050, 27.8520, 26.7441
Hunter-Lab	73.0637, 31.2206, -31.2045

# Details

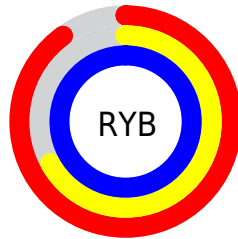
The XYZ color **65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **66.4964, 86.5049, 52.2246**, and the grayscale version is **53.8178, 56.6206, 61.6598**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278**, and **33.8031, 26.0415, 56.6710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2300, 43.3082, 99.8980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.0528, 65.3850, 103.3780**.

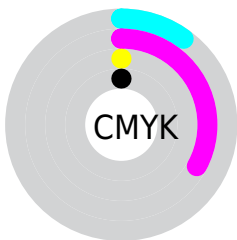
# Distribution



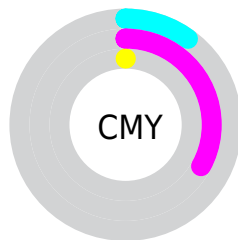
- Red (90%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797 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 65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.1156, 53.3831,  
101.4797

65.1156, 53.3831,  
101.4797

432.7459,  
399.7532, 586.2135

47.8199, 38.1087,  
76.9131

111.2808, 95.1679,  
165.2587

33.8949, 26.0671,  
56.6704

140.8810,  
122.4470, 205.3082

22.9754, 16.8738,  
40.3331

175.3134,  
154.4965, 251.3558

14.6959, 10.1446,  
27.4826

214.9434,  
191.7007, 303.8200

8.6912, 5.4949,  
17.7004

260.1363,  
234.4441, 363.1193

4.5958, 2.5405,  
10.5679

311.2574,

2.0444, 0.8968,

283.1111, 429.6723

5.6666

368.6722,  
338.0860, 503.8975

■ 0.6587, 0.0000,  
2.5779

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8810

■ 65.1156, 53.3831,  
101.4797

■ 65.1156, 53.3831,  
101.4797

■ 58.2300, 43.3082,  
99.8980

■ 73.0528, 65.3850,  
103.3780

■ 52.3362, 35.0460,  
98.6139

■ 82.0874, 79.4065,  
105.6083

■ 47.3753, 28.4803,  
97.6080

■ 92.2683, 95.5419,  
108.1861

■ 43.2797, 23.4781,  
96.8584

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 39.9715, 19.8861,  
96.3394

■ 37.3566, 17.5188,  
96.0203

■ 35.7566, 16.3481,  
95.8787

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.1362, 53.3831, 123.3795



65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797



70.5084, 53.3831, 70.8845

# Triad

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



65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797



55.0179, 53.3831, 20.8213



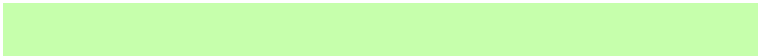
35.2813, 53.3831, 74.3809

# Complementary

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



65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797



66.4964, 86.5049, 52.2246

# 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.



35.0605, 53.3831, 46.9968



65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797



45.6994, 53.3831, 21.2313

# Square

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



65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797



64.2100, 53.3831, 27.9265



38.6515, 53.3831, 29.3020



39.2977, 53.3831, 104.7126



# Rectangle

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



65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797



70.9577, 53.3831, 52.2570



38.6515, 53.3831, 29.3020



34.7798, 53.3831, 64.4169

# Sweetspot

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



65.1172, 53.3853, 101.4801



84.5699, 83.3121, 106.2313



55.3240, 56.5106, 102.5995



17.8063, 17.3673, 22.6637



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.



65.1172, 53.3853, 101.4801



60.5563, 46.6691, 100.4241



71.6896, 57.0454, 89.5025



18.2067, 17.9983, 22.7644



18.8446, 8.6252, 50.1062



1.9476, 0.8979, 4.8839



# Inverse Universe

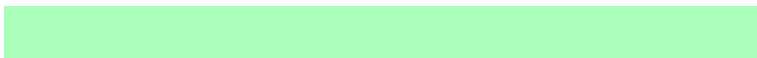
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66.1869, 54.8443, 60.5255



61.9909, 48.4613, 52.9336



61.7677, 83.8885, 60.0743



18.2437, 18.0808, 19.9006



22.3620, 11.4341, 5.2907



2.2241, 1.1320, 0.7617



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

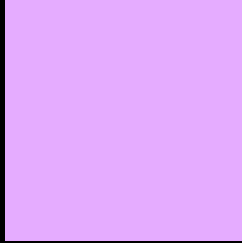
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

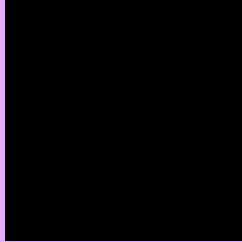
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.1156, 53.3831,



# 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

65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797

### Protanopia

54.3600, 53.5956, 102.0876

### Deuteranopia

54.8821, 53.6157, 98.7231



## Tritanopia

56.6417, 53.1598, 60.7016

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797



## Protanomaly

57.6962, 53.1031, 101.8167



## Deuteranomaly

57.7929, 52.9010, 99.2604



## Tritanomaly

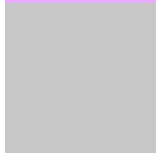
59.3377, 53.0426, 74.1287

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797



## Achromatopsia

54.2854, 57.1125, 62.1955



## Achromatomaly

57.5621, 55.2113, 74.6408

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797 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(229, 172, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 172, 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(229, 172, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 172, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797 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(229, 172, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 172, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 172, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 172, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 172, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 172,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.1156, 53.3831, 101.4797 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 172, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
172, 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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