

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.3665, 69.2852, 74.2353)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.3665, 69.2852, 74.2353)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(65.1029, 68.9791,  
74.1730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D7D9D7
RGB	215, 217, 215
RGB Percent	84%, 85%, 84%
CMY	0.1569, 0.1490, 0.1569
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.15
HSL	120°, 3%, 85%
HSV	120°, 1%, 85%
XYZ	65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730
YIQ	216.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

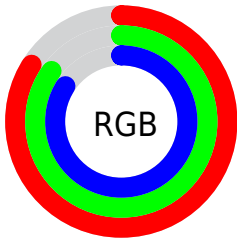
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 217, 217
Decimal	14146007
CIE Lab	86.49, -1.03, 0.74
CIE LCh	86, 1.269, 144.610
Yxy	68.9791, 0.3126, 0.3312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292336087 (0xFFD7D9D7)
YUV	216.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296
Hunter-Lab	83.0537, -5.4239, 5.1872

# Details

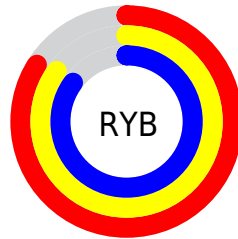
The XYZ color **65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.4426, 68.3640, 75.3954**, and the grayscale version is **65.3946, 68.8002, 74.9234**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **33.7627, 35.8523, 38.3984** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.5429, 64.8693, 60.1713**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.8818, 73.6785, 90.1648**.

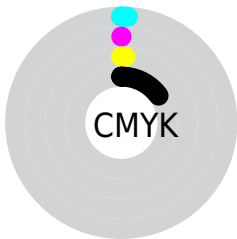
# Distribution



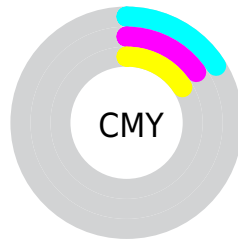
- Red (84%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730 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 65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.1029, 68.9791,  
74.1730

■ 65.1029, 68.9791,  
74.1730

432.7010,  
456.9573, 494.2496

■ 47.8095, 50.6947,  
54.4380

111.2627,  
117.7517, 126.8773

■ 33.8867, 35.9657,  
38.5564

140.8598,  
149.0087, 160.6837

■ 22.9690, 24.4077,  
26.1096

175.2889,  
185.3587, 200.0177

■ 14.6912, 15.6363,  
16.6792

214.9152,  
227.1861, 245.2977

■ 8.6879, 9.2672,  
9.8465

260.1043,  
274.8752, 296.9424

■ 4.5936, 4.9159,  
5.1930

311.2214,

■ 2.0431, 2.1980,

328.8105, 355.3702

2.3002

368.6318,  
389.3764, 420.9998

■ 0.6580, 0.7189,  
0.7314

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.1029, 68.9791,  
74.1730

■ 65.1029, 68.9791,  
74.1730

■ 56.5429, 64.8693,  
60.1713

■ 74.8818, 73.6785,  
90.1648

■ 49.1486, 61.3174,  
48.0774

■ 84.1042, 78.1084,  
105.2514

■ 42.8712, 58.3021,  
37.8102

■ 37.6566, 55.7972,  
29.2810

■ 33.4460, 53.7746,  
22.3936

■ 30.1747, 52.2033,  
17.0426

■ 27.7710, 51.0487,  
13.1103

■ 26.1523, 50.2711,  
10.4619

■ 25.2204, 49.8235,  
8.9369

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.3275, 68.9791, 73.6445



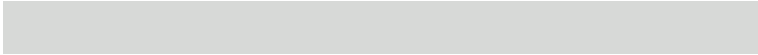
65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730



65.0015, 68.9791, 74.9546

# Triad

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



65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730



65.5095, 68.9791, 76.7295



66.0777, 68.9791, 74.4345

# Complementary

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



65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730



65.4426, 68.3640, 75.3954

# 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.



66.1268, 68.9791, 75.2587



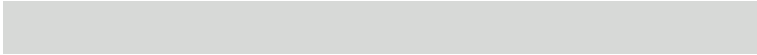
65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730



65.7982, 68.9791, 76.5877

# Square

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



65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730



65.2358, 68.9791, 76.4338



66.0244, 68.9791, 76.0478



65.8904, 68.9791, 73.7947



# Rectangle

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



65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730



65.0172, 68.9791, 75.5155



66.0244, 68.9791, 76.0478



66.1110, 68.9791, 74.6990

# Sweetspot

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



65.1048, 68.9821, 74.1745

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



65.6970, 69.2873, 74.2020



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



65.1048, 68.9821, 74.1745



93.7102, 99.3564, 106.7088



65.2340, 69.0337, 74.8546



14.5265, 15.3940, 16.5481



15.0205, 30.0408, 5.0076



0.9731, 1.9462, 0.3246



# Inverse Universe

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



65.4426, 68.3640, 75.3954



94.2418, 98.3838, 108.6303



65.3127, 68.3121, 74.7112



14.6035, 15.2530, 16.8265



24.9011, 11.9615, 40.7206

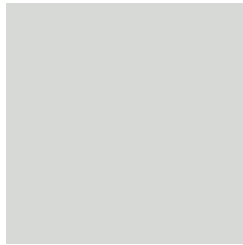


1.6132, 0.7749, 2.6382



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730 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 65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730 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

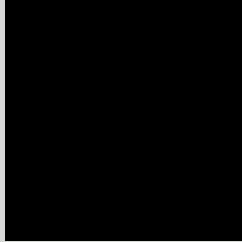
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

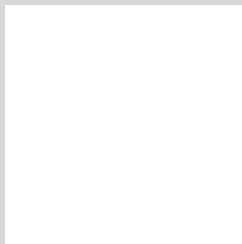


# XYZ 65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730.



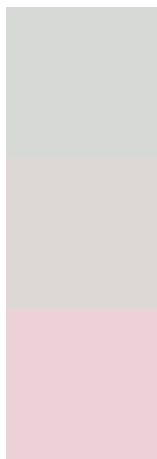
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.1029, 68.9791,



# 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

65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730

### Protanopia

66.2568, 68.8281, 73.4114

### Deuteranopia

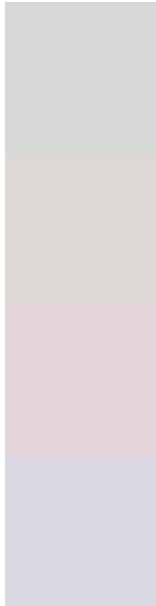
70.2499, 68.6152, 75.1871



## Tritanopia

67.3838, 68.7681, 85.3234

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730

## Protanomaly

65.9069, 69.0268, 73.4682

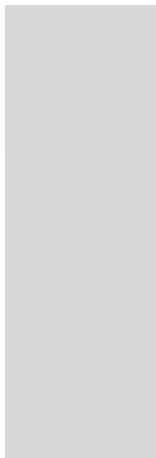
## Deuteranomaly

68.2513, 68.7028, 74.6295

## Tritanomaly

66.5063, 68.7888, 81.0065

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730

## Achromatopsia

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800

## Achromatomaly

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730 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, 217, 215) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 217, 215)  
}
```

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, 217, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 217, 215) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730 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, 217, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 217, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 217, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 217, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 217, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 217,  
215) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.1029, 68.9791, 74.1730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 217, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
217, 215) }
```

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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