

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.5229, 69.1131, 87.1709)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.5229, 69.1131, 87.1709)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.4152, 68.9920,  
86.9071)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4D8E9
RGB	212, 216, 233
RGB Percent	83%, 85%, 91%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1529, 0.0863
CMYK	0.09, 0.07, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	229°, 32%, 87%
HSV	229°, 9%, 91%
XYZ	66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071
YIQ	216.7420, -7.8410, 4.4390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

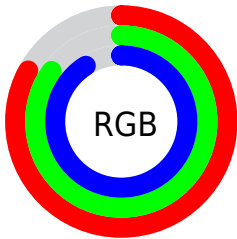
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 215, 233
Decimal	13949161
CIE Lab	86.50, 1.88, -8.80
CIE LCh	87, 8.996, 282.058
Yxy	68.9920, 0.2987, 0.3103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292139241 (0xFFD4D8E9)
YUV	216.7420, 8.0152, -4.1587
Hunter-Lab	83.0614, -2.6304, -3.8921

# Details

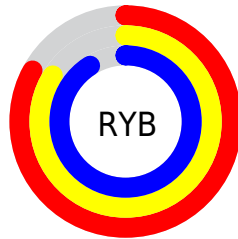
The XYZ color **66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.5074, 78.1150, 73.4920**, and the grayscale version is **65.7291, 69.1522, 75.3067**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **34.5853, 35.8322, 46.6884** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6201, 56.6632, 85.0974**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.7381, 82.9353, 88.9500**.

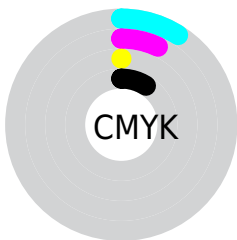
# Distribution



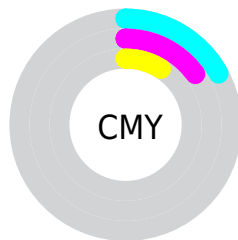
- Red (83%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071 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 66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.4152, 68.9920,  
86.9071

■ 66.4152, 68.9920,  
86.9071

437.3256,  
457.0028, 538.2258

■ 48.8785, 50.7052,  
64.8591

113.1365,  
117.7701, 144.9324

■ 34.7372, 35.9740,  
46.8963

143.0518,  
149.0303, 181.7468

■ 23.6261, 24.4142,  
32.5999

177.8239,  
185.3836, 224.3204

■ 15.1797, 15.6411,  
21.5515

217.8183,  
227.2146, 273.0718

■ 9.0328, 9.2706,  
13.3326

263.4003,  
274.9077, 328.4195

■ 4.8198, 4.9181,  
7.5245

314.9353,

■ 2.1756, 2.1993,

328.8471, 390.7820

3.7089

372.7886,  
389.4173, 460.5780

■ 0.7298, 0.7196,  
1.4670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.1932

■ 66.4152, 68.9920,  
86.9071

■ 66.4152, 68.9920,  
86.9071

■ 55.6201, 56.6632,  
85.0974

■ 78.7381, 82.9353,  
88.9500

■ 46.2867, 45.8814,  
83.5083

■ 91.3017, 97.8503,  
91.1667

■ 38.3532, 36.5875,  
82.1325

■ 91.7082, 98.6633,  
91.3022

■ 31.7505, 28.7149,  
80.9609

■ 26.4041, 22.1919,  
79.9837

■ 22.2315, 16.9405,  
79.1899

■ 19.1401, 12.8740,  
78.5680

■ 17.0223, 9.8942,  
78.1044

■ 15.7250, 7.8741,  
77.7829

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.3486, 68.9920, 86.5717



66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071



68.2949, 68.9920, 83.9640

# Triad

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



66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071



68.5941, 68.9920, 67.6948



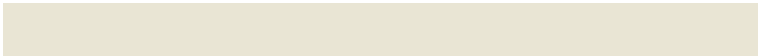
61.8373, 68.9920, 71.6418

# Complementary

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



66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071



73.5074, 78.1150, 73.4920

# 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.



62.9279, 68.9920, 66.9209



66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071



66.8165, 68.9920, 64.7265

# Square

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



66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071



69.5706, 68.9920, 72.7494



64.7416, 68.9920, 64.4510



61.7350, 68.9920, 77.5427



# Rectangle

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



66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071



69.1776, 68.9920, 80.6252



64.7416, 68.9920, 64.4510



62.0994, 68.9920, 69.8723

# Sweetspot

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



66.4172, 68.9949, 86.9086



90.3478, 94.6908, 108.1231



70.4063, 77.9220, 85.3131



19.0755, 19.9707, 23.0993



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.



66.4172, 68.9949, 86.9086



78.6532, 81.4235, 106.1786



67.2558, 67.9231, 86.6575



14.4636, 15.0136, 19.0579



8.9325, 4.5120, 44.1431



0.7661, 0.4837, 3.4879



# Inverse Universe

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



69.5440, 69.3699, 74.6935



83.3032, 82.0139, 88.0053



72.6077, 79.3146, 73.7709



15.1828, 15.1010, 16.2479



19.3640, 9.9483, 2.4522

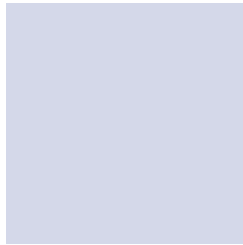


1.5532, 0.7942, 0.3646



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

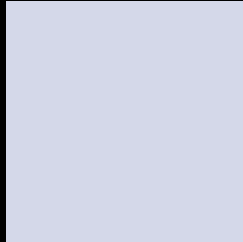
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

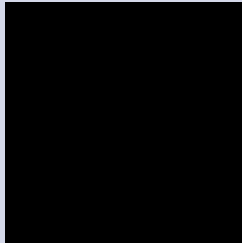
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071.



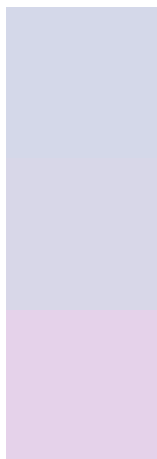
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.4152, 68.9920,



# 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

66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071

### Protanopia

67.1848, 69.0260, 86.1263

### Deuteranopia

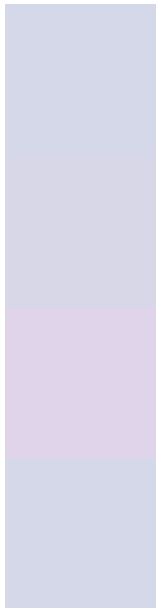
70.2110, 68.6917, 87.4002



## Tritanopia

66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071

## Protanomaly

66.8903, 68.8741, 86.1125

## Deuteranomaly

68.8262, 68.7155, 87.4778

## Tritanomaly

66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071

## Achromatopsia

65.9525, 69.3872, 75.5626

## Achromatomaly

66.1565, 69.4005, 79.7209

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071 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(212, 216, 233) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 216, 233)  
}
```

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(212, 216, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 216, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071 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(212, 216, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 216, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 216, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 216, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 216, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 216,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.4152, 68.9920, 86.9071 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 216, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
216, 233) }
```

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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