

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.7526, 68.5864, 79.9284)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.7526, 68.5864, 79.9284)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.7145, 68.5350,  
80.2334)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DBD6E0
RGB	219, 214, 224
RGB Percent	86%, 84%, 88%
CMY	0.1412, 0.1608, 0.1216
CMYK	0.02, 0.04, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	270°, 14%, 86%
HSV	270°, 4%, 88%
XYZ	66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334
YIQ	216.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

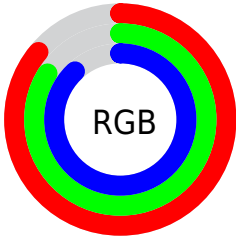
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 214, 224
Decimal	14407392
CIE Lab	86.27, 3.52, -4.31
CIE LCh	86, 5.569, 309.241
Yxy	68.5350, 0.3096, 0.3181
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292597472 (0xFFD6D6E0)
YUV	216.6350, 3.6309, 2.0741
Hunter-Lab	82.7859, -1.0278, 0.4881

# Details

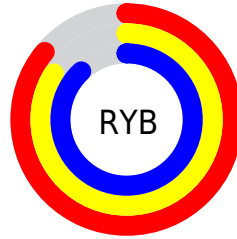
The XYZ color **66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **68.0093, 73.2283, 74.1718**, and the grayscale version is **65.6813, 69.1018, 75.2519**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **34.8694, 35.5534, 42.5608** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.1732, 56.2884, 78.3208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.2662, 82.4635, 82.4195**.

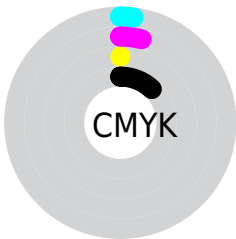
# Distribution



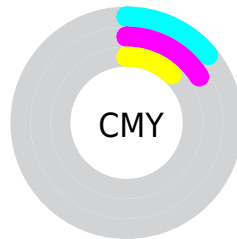
- Red (86%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334 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 66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.7145, 68.5350,  
80.2334

■ 66.7145, 68.5350,  
80.2334

438.3763,  
455.3892, 515.4466

■ 49.1225, 50.3331,  
59.3831

113.5633,  
117.1172, 135.5082

■ 34.9316, 35.6781,  
42.4996

143.5508,  
148.2662, 170.7698

■ 23.7765, 24.1857,  
29.1642

178.4008,  
184.4998, 211.6723

■ 15.2917, 15.4714,  
18.9584

218.4787,  
226.2023, 258.6342

■ 9.1120, 9.1509,  
11.4637

264.1498,  
273.7581, 312.0740

■ 4.8720, 4.8398,  
6.2616

315.7796,

■ 2.2063, 2.1535,

327.5516, 372.4103

2.9334

373.7333,  
387.9672, 440.0616

■ 0.7461, 0.6945,  
1.0607

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.7145, 68.5350,  
80.2334

■ 66.7145, 68.5350,  
80.2334

■ 58.1732, 56.2884,  
78.3208

■ 76.2662, 82.4635,  
82.4195

■ 50.6003, 45.6495,  
76.6664

■ 85.6305, 95.6749,  
84.4760

■ 43.9596, 36.5513,  
75.2603

■ 89.5825, 97.7122,  
84.6609

■ 38.2098, 28.9187,  
74.0901

■ 90.4548, 98.1619,  
84.7018

■ 33.3067, 22.6699,  
73.1424

■ 29.2015, 17.7152,  
72.4024

■ 25.8397, 13.9536,  
71.8535

■ 23.1591, 11.2684,  
71.4765

■ 21.0845, 9.5177,  
71.2479

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.5377, 68.5350, 81.8206



66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334



67.4761, 68.5350, 77.1569

# Triad

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



66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334



66.0193, 68.5350, 68.2056



62.7342, 68.5350, 75.7640

# Complementary

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



66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334



68.0093, 73.2283, 74.1718

# 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.



62.8594, 68.5350, 72.1451



66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334



64.7449, 68.5350, 67.8603

# Square

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



66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334



67.0711, 68.5350, 70.2396



63.5914, 68.5350, 69.2804



63.2472, 68.5350, 79.1850



# Rectangle

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



66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334



67.6401, 68.5350, 74.7167



63.5914, 68.5350, 69.2804



62.7032, 68.5350, 74.5293

# Sweetspot

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



66.7165, 68.5379, 80.2349



93.7742, 98.1427, 108.6087



66.5637, 70.4306, 80.6083



20.0850, 21.0262, 23.2498



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.



66.7165, 68.5379, 80.2349



88.8091, 90.9436, 107.4809



68.1919, 69.2986, 80.3039



14.3213, 14.6137, 17.4536



11.8505, 5.2045, 41.4283



0.9247, 0.4140, 2.8764



# Inverse Universe

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



67.5757, 69.0580, 76.7893



90.1074, 91.7295, 102.2745



66.5760, 72.4894, 74.1047



14.5584, 14.7572, 16.5027



19.6550, 9.9290, 10.1149

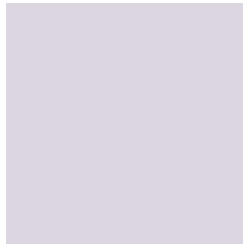


1.4076, 0.7063, 0.9391



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

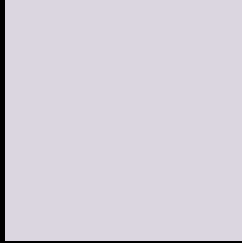
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

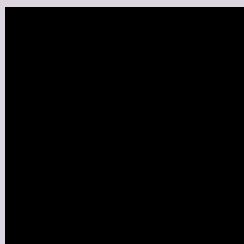
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

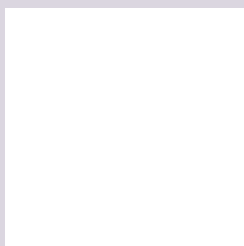
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334.



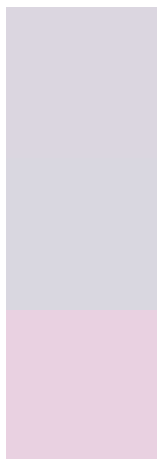
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.7145, 68.5350,



# 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

66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334

### Protanopia

66.3703, 68.7344, 80.2900

### Deuteranopia

69.9953, 68.3608, 80.7400



## Tritanopia

67.5924, 68.5173, 84.5256

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334

## Protanomaly

66.6684, 68.8881, 80.3039

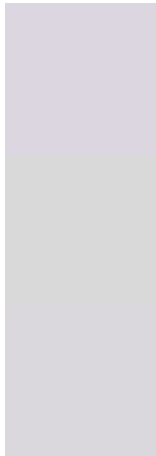
## Deuteranomaly

68.8798, 68.5188, 80.8292

## Tritanomaly

67.3130, 68.4056, 83.0546

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334

## Achromatopsia

65.9525, 69.3872, 75.5626

## Achromatomaly

66.3876, 69.1845, 77.5651

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334 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(219, 214, 224) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 214, 224)  
}
```

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(219, 214, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 214, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334 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(219, 214, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 214, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(219, 214, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 214, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 214, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 214,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.7145, 68.5350, 80.2334 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 214, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
214, 224) }
```

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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