

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.8980, 69.8849, 75.7959)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.8980, 69.8849, 75.7959)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.8524, 69.8511,  
75.6048)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD9D9
RGB	220, 217, 217
RGB Percent	86%, 85%, 85%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1490, 0.1490
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.14
HSL	0°, 4%, 86%
HSV	0°, 1%, 86%
XYZ	66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048
YIQ	217.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

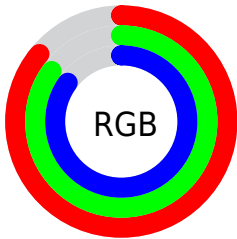
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 217, 217
Decimal	14473689
CIE Lab	86.92, 1.02, 0.35
CIE LCh	87, 1.083, 18.941
Yxy	69.8511, 0.3149, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292663769 (0xFFD9D9D9)
YUV	217.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443
Hunter-Lab	83.5770, -3.4793, 4.8694

# Details

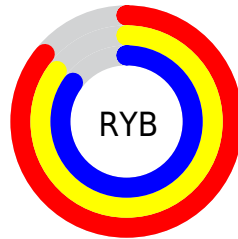
The XYZ color **66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **67.1267, 71.1044, 77.8975**, and the grayscale version is **66.5733, 70.0403, 76.2739**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **34.9590, 36.4486, 39.3752** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.8884, 58.2008, 59.7608**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.9559, 83.1682, 93.7124**.

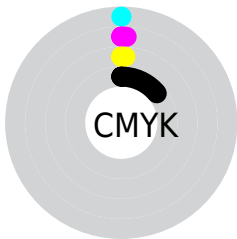
# Distribution



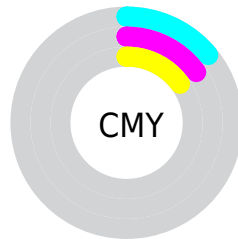
- Red (86%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048 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 66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.8524, 69.8511,  
75.6048

■ 66.8524, 69.8511,  
75.6048

438.8599,  
460.0270, 499.3046

■ 49.2349, 51.4052,  
55.6038

113.7599,  
118.9964, 128.9231

■ 35.0212, 36.5312,  
39.4835

143.7806,  
150.4645, 163.0774

■ 23.8458, 24.8447,  
26.8253

178.6664,  
187.0422, 202.7866

■ 15.3434, 15.9614,  
17.2108

218.7827,  
229.1137, 248.4693

■ 9.1486, 9.4968,  
10.2214

264.4949,  
277.0636, 300.5438

■ 4.8961, 5.0666,  
5.4385

316.1682,

■ 2.2206, 2.2864,

331.2762, 359.4289

2.4435

374.1681,  
392.1359, 425.5429

■ 0.7536, 0.7665,  
0.8100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.8524, 69.8511,  
75.6048

■ 66.8524, 69.8511,  
75.6048

■ 58.8884, 58.2008,  
59.7608

■ 75.9559, 83.1682,  
93.7124

■ 52.0135, 48.1430,  
46.0870

■ 83.3256, 93.9558,  
108.3513

■ 46.1821, 39.6113,  
34.4904

■ 41.3433, 32.5313,  
24.8694

■ 37.4418, 26.8222,  
17.1140

■ 34.4170, 22.3952,  
11.1032

■ 32.2011, 19.1514,  
6.7021

■ 30.7164, 16.9772,  
3.7559

■ 29.8702, 15.7371,  
2.0793

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.8698, 69.8511, 76.3234



66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048



66.7113, 69.8511, 75.0106

# Triad

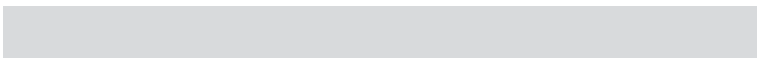
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048



66.0254, 69.8511, 75.1449



66.2981, 69.8511, 77.4310

# Complementary

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



66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048



67.1267, 71.1044, 77.8975

# 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.



66.0725, 69.8511, 77.1110



66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048



65.9153, 69.8511, 75.7891

# Square

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



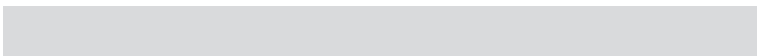
66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048



66.2337, 69.8511, 74.7463



65.9325, 69.8511, 76.5089



66.5493, 69.8511, 77.3809



# Rectangle

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



66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048



66.5663, 69.8511, 74.7637



65.9325, 69.8511, 76.5089



66.2168, 69.8511, 77.3631

# Sweetspot

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



66.8544, 69.8541, 75.6063

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



67.2473, 70.0097, 77.6799



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.



66.8544, 69.8541, 75.6063



92.6361, 96.4689, 104.0982



67.2418, 70.6289, 75.7355



14.3707, 14.9753, 16.1694



17.3245, 8.9346, 0.8114



1.1228, 0.5798, 0.0527



# Inverse Universe

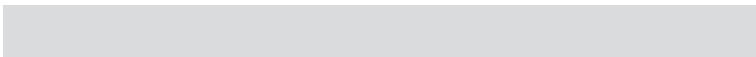
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.1267, 71.1044, 77.8975



93.1965, 99.0415, 108.8127



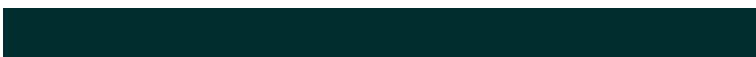
66.7358, 70.3226, 77.7672



14.4519, 15.3483, 16.8530



22.5608, 32.9910, 44.9172

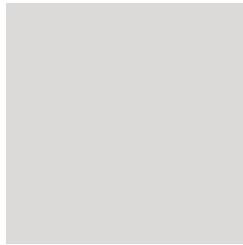


1.4621, 2.1382, 2.9101



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048 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 66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048 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

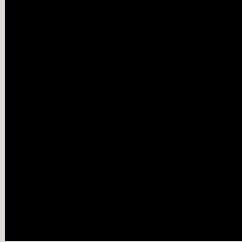
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

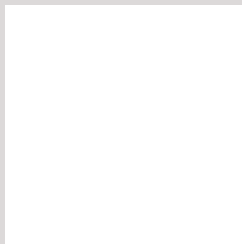


# XYZ 66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048.



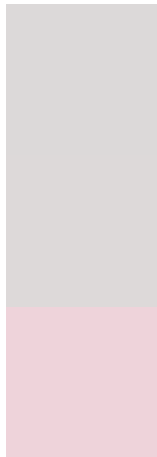
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.8524, 69.8511,

75.6048.

# 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

66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048

### Protanopia

67.1560, 70.0076, 75.6190

### Deuteranopia

71.2090, 69.8276, 76.0546



## Tritanopia

68.9901, 69.9567, 86.2107

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048

## Protanomaly

67.1560, 70.0076, 75.6190

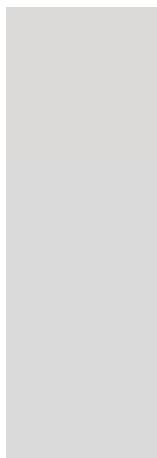
## Deuteranomaly

69.4041, 69.6394, 76.1134

## Tritanomaly

68.2398, 70.0299, 82.5936

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048

## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

## Achromatomaly

66.9397, 70.2648, 76.3640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048 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(220, 217, 217) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 217, 217)  
}
```

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(220, 217, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 217, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048 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(220, 217, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 217, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 217, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 217, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 217, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 217,  
217) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.8524, 69.8511, 75.6048 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 217, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
217, 217) }
```

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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