

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.0762, 80.3929, 72.2984)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.0762, 80.3929, 72.2984)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(67.0802, 80.3871,  
72.3024)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8F2D1
RGB	200, 242, 209
RGB Percent	78%, 95%, 82%
CMY	0.2157, 0.0510, 0.1804
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.14, 0.05
HSL	133°, 62%, 87%
HSV	133°, 17%, 95%
XYZ	67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024
YIQ	225.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

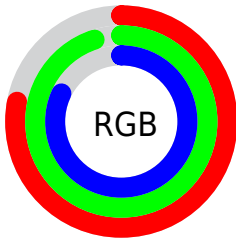
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	200, 235, 242
Decimal	13169361
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.86, -19.74, 11.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 22.834, 149.828
Yxy	80.3871, 0.3052, 0.3658
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291359441 (0xFFC8F2D1)
YUV	225.6800, -8.2232, -22.5214
Hunter-Lab	89.6589, -23.3544, 14.9487

# Details

The XYZ color **67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **71.9831, 66.0709, 86.0535**, and the grayscale version is **72.1244, 75.8805, 82.6339**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.3294, 43.5954, 37.5630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.9061, 76.4314, 60.3558**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.5628, 84.9894, 85.7804**.

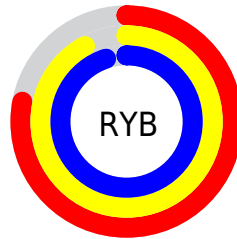
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (95%)

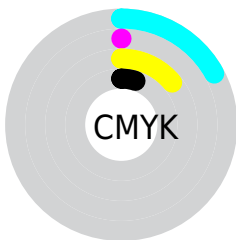
Blue (82%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (92%)

Blue (95%)

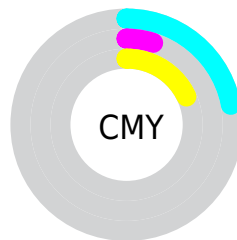


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024 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 67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.0802, 80.3871,  
72.3024

67.0802, 80.3871,  
72.3024

439.6582,  
496.2364, 487.5993

49.4207, 60.0369,  
52.9174

114.0845,  
133.9098, 124.1981

35.1693, 43.4484,  
37.3496

144.1600,  
167.8512, 157.5458

23.9604, 30.2371,  
25.1803

179.1050,  
207.0918, 196.3849

15.4288, 20.0186,  
15.9912

219.2847,  
252.0160, 241.1339

9.2092, 12.4086,  
9.3637

265.0645,  
303.0081, 292.2113

4.9361, 7.0226,  
4.8791

316.8098,

2.2442, 3.4762,

360.4526, 350.0356

2.1190

374.8859,  
424.7339, 415.0254

■ 0.7659, 1.3851,  
0.6270

■ 0.0000, 0.2057,  
0.0000

■ 67.0802, 80.3871,  
72.3024

■ 67.0802, 80.3871,  
72.3024

■ 58.9061, 76.4314,  
60.3558

■ 76.5628, 84.9894,  
85.7804

■ 51.9760, 73.0835,  
49.8812

■ 87.4014, 90.2549,  
100.8358

■ 46.2298, 70.3158,  
40.8231

■ 91.0437, 91.9874,  
107.5646

■ 41.5998, 68.0946,  
33.1204

■ 38.0112, 66.3828,  
26.7077

■ 35.3798, 65.1386,  
21.5139

■ 33.6077, 64.3129,  
17.4611

■ 32.5694, 63.8429,  
14.4619

■ 32.3703, 63.7540,  
13.8315

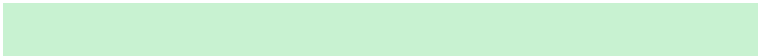
# Harmonies

## Analogous

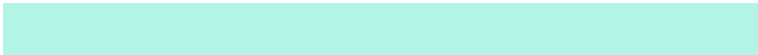
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



70.9416, 80.3871, 62.4307



67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024



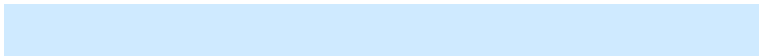
65.6915, 80.3871, 87.4309

# Triad

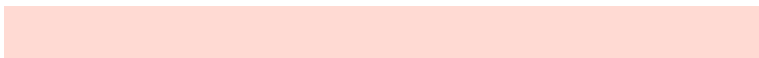
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024



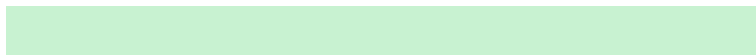
76.3717, 80.3871, 123.8908



86.5942, 80.3871, 72.4504

# Complementary

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



67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024



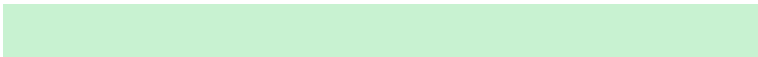
71.9831, 66.0709, 86.0535

# 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.



88.2255, 80.3871, 87.6249



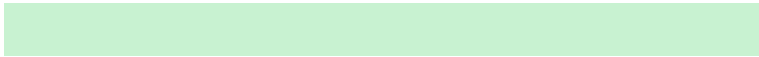
67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024



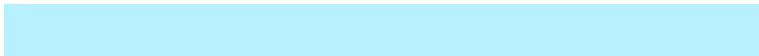
82.1431, 80.3871, 118.5840

# Square

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



67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024



70.8857, 80.3871, 118.4653



86.5574, 80.3871, 104.7535

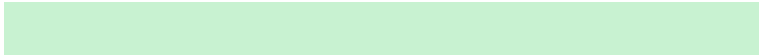


82.2047, 80.3871, 62.5082



# Rectangle

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



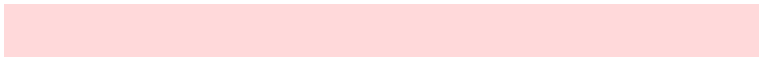
67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024



66.2967, 80.3871, 98.9259



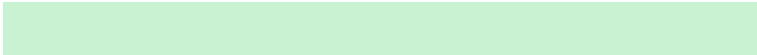
86.5574, 80.3871, 104.7535



87.4930, 80.3871, 77.0408

# Sweetspot

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



67.0824, 80.3905, 72.3042



88.9425, 97.0330, 100.4133



75.9812, 85.1031, 67.0665



18.8603, 20.6831, 21.2450



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

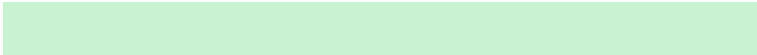


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

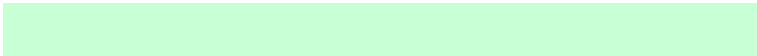


# Same Dimension

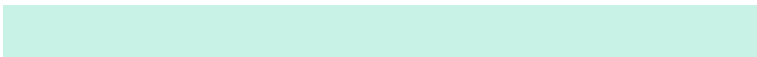
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



67.0824, 80.3905, 72.3042



71.9692, 88.8002, 76.2475



69.7729, 81.4667, 86.4722



15.7045, 17.7118, 17.4668



17.4294, 34.2638, 7.6442



1.4855, 2.8646, 0.8231



# Inverse Universe

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



71.9831, 66.0709, 86.0535



78.4889, 69.7463, 94.5363



69.2342, 64.9714, 71.5784



16.3008, 15.9700, 19.1400



24.7253, 12.1626, 27.5339



2.0926, 1.0261, 2.4784



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

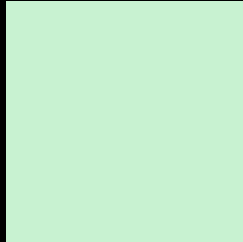
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

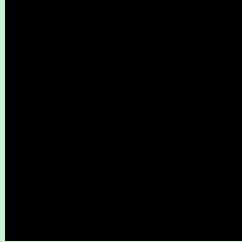
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

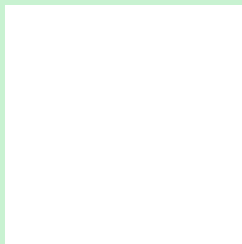
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024.



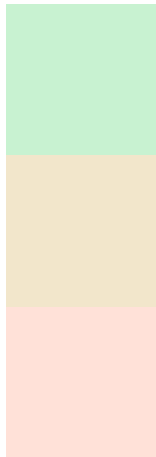
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.0802, 80.3871,



# 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

67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024

### Protanopia

75.6943, 79.7827, 67.9100

### Deuteranopia

80.5599, 80.0683, 76.1745



## Tritanopia

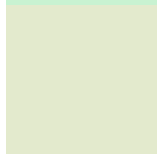
73.8973, 80.5566, 105.4201

# Trichromacy



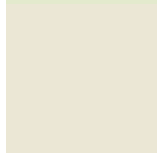
## Original Color

67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024



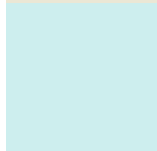
## Protanomaly

72.1208, 79.5843, 69.3177



## Deuteranomaly

74.8471, 79.6181, 74.3738



## Tritanomaly

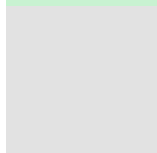
71.1840, 80.3013, 92.6368

# Monochromacy



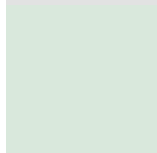
## Original Color

67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024



## Achromatopsia

72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8211



## Achromatomaly

70.3902, 77.6322, 78.9847

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024 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(200, 242, 209) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 242, 209)  
}
```

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(200, 242, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 242, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024 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(200, 242, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 242, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 242, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 242, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 242, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 242,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.0802, 80.3871, 72.3024 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 242, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
242, 209) }
```

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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