

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.5058, 68.7482,  
89.0687)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D8D6EC
RGB	216, 214, 236
RGB Percent	85%, 84%, 93%
CMY	0.1529, 0.1608, 0.0745
CMYK	0.08, 0.09, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	245°, 37%, 88%
HSV	245°, 9%, 93%
XYZ	67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687
YIQ	217.1060, -5.8700, 7.2660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

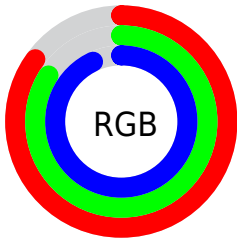
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 214, 236
Decimal	14210796
CIE Lab	86.38, 4.82, -10.53
CIE LCh	86, 11.580, 294.573
Yxy	68.7482, 0.2996, 0.3051
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292400876 (0xFFD8D6EC)
YUV	217.1060, 9.3147, -0.9700
Hunter-Lab	82.9145, 0.2273, -5.6505

# Details

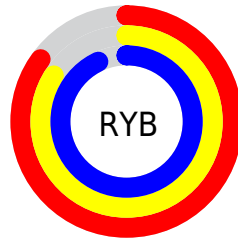
The XYZ color **67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **76.0673, 82.3402, 75.5058**, and the grayscale version is **65.9687, 69.4043, 75.5812**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.3343, 35.6686, 48.2024** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0299, 54.6002, 86.9438**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.6789, 85.0593, 91.5238**.

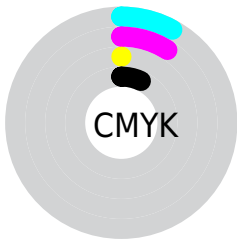
# Distribution



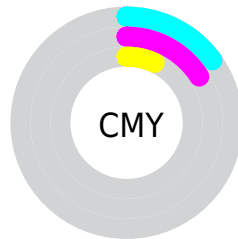
- Red (85%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687 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 67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 67.5058, 68.7482,  
89.0687

■ 67.5058, 68.7482,  
89.0687

441.1473,  
456.1424, 545.4884

■ 49.7680, 50.5067,  
66.6391

114.6907,  
117.4219, 147.9683

■ 35.4461, 35.8161,  
48.3317

144.8685,  
148.6228, 185.2754

■ 24.1749, 24.2922,  
33.7278

179.9236,  
184.9123, 228.3788

■ 15.5888, 15.5505,  
22.4089

220.2215,  
226.6748, 277.6969

■ 9.3227, 9.2067,  
13.9565

266.1274,  
274.2946, 333.6484

■ 5.0110, 4.8762,  
7.9520

318.0068,

■ 2.2886, 2.1748,

328.1562, 396.6518

3.9769

376.2250,  
388.6440, 467.1256

■ 0.7888, 0.7062,  
1.6127

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2998

■ 67.5058, 68.7482,  
89.0687

■ 67.5058, 68.7482,  
89.0687

■ 56.0299, 54.6002,  
86.9438

■ 80.6789, 85.0593,  
91.5238

■ 46.1762, 42.5163,  
85.1307

■ 92.1405, 98.8362,  
93.5789

■ 37.8733, 32.4023,  
83.6161

■ 31.0418, 24.1536,  
82.3840

■ 25.5953, 17.6558,  
81.4169

■ 21.4385, 12.7820,  
80.6952

■ 18.4639, 9.3877,  
80.1968

■ 16.5459, 7.3033,  
79.8956

■ 15.5086, 6.2718,  
79.7512

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.8578, 68.7482, 90.5005



67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687



69.6252, 68.7482, 83.7239

# Triad

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



67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687



68.3706, 68.7482, 63.4804



60.3546, 68.7482, 73.4705

# Complementary

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



67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687



76.0673, 82.3402, 75.5058

# 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.



61.2403, 68.7482, 66.6358



67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687



65.8308, 68.7482, 61.1255

# Square

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



67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687



70.1339, 68.7482, 68.8940



63.2271, 68.7482, 62.2403



60.7756, 68.7482, 81.1505



# Rectangle

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



67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687



70.4285, 68.7482, 78.8428



63.2271, 68.7482, 62.2403



60.5086, 68.7482, 71.0042

# Sweetspot

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



67.5078, 68.7511, 89.0702



90.1451, 93.9204, 107.9850



72.3443, 79.2947, 90.8504



19.0210, 19.7637, 23.0622



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.



67.5078, 68.7511, 89.0702



77.9772, 78.8706, 105.7215



70.8153, 70.4562, 89.2250



14.3580, 14.6143, 18.9863



8.5668, 3.4523, 43.9578



0.7162, 0.2935, 3.4538



# Inverse Universe

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



73.4923, 71.8696, 87.8440



86.3381, 83.2279, 103.9868



72.6180, 80.5620, 75.3443



15.6524, 15.2888, 18.7209



25.8242, 12.5324, 36.4711

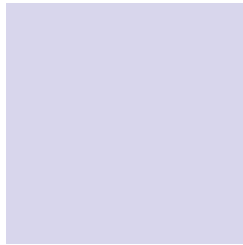


2.0451, 0.9910, 2.9549



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687 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 67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

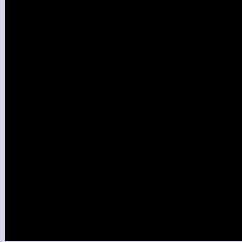
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687.



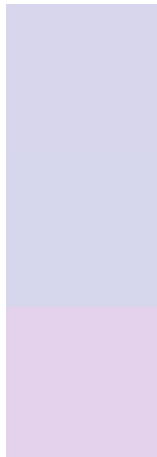
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.5058, 68.7482,



# 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

67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687

### Protanopia

67.1723, 68.9531, 89.1258

### Deuteranopia

70.3276, 68.7016, 89.6748



## Tritanopia

66.8903, 68.8741, 86.1125

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687

## Protanomaly

67.4651, 69.1041, 89.1395

## Deuteranomaly

69.3208, 68.5502, 89.6987

## Tritanomaly

67.0328, 68.9311, 86.8628

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687

## Achromatopsia

65.9525, 69.3872, 75.5626

## Achromatomaly

66.6257, 69.2453, 80.3751

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687 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(216, 214, 236) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 214, 236)  
}
```

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(216, 214, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 214, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687 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(216, 214, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 214, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 214, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 214, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 214, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 214,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.5058, 68.7482, 89.0687 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 214, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
214, 236) }
```

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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