

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.7715, 71.0364, 78.3654)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.7715, 71.0364, 78.3654)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(67.8979, 71.0991,  
78.5515)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDBDD
RGB	220, 219, 221
RGB Percent	86%, 86%, 87%
CMY	0.1372, 0.1412, 0.1333
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	270°, 3%, 86%
HSV	270°, 1%, 87%
XYZ	67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515
YIQ	219.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

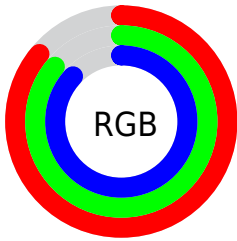
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 219, 221
Decimal	14474205
CIE Lab	87.53, 0.70, -0.87
CIE LCh	88, 1.119, 309.000
Yxy	71.0991, 0.3121, 0.3268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664285 (0xFFDCDBDD)
YUV	219.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148
Hunter-Lab	84.3203, -3.8255, 3.7905

# Details

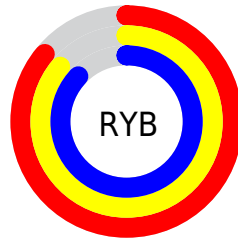
The XYZ color **67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **68.1604, 72.0449, 77.3350**, and the grayscale version is **67.6949, 71.2203, 77.5589**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.6754, 37.3034, 41.3964** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.2719, 58.6556, 76.6054**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.5152, 85.1939, 80.7663**.

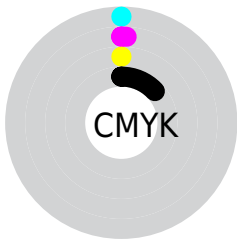
# Distribution



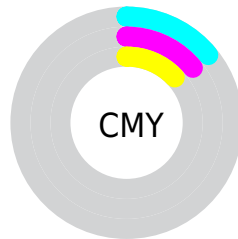
- Red (86%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515 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 67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 67.8979, 71.0991,  
78.5515

■ 67.8979, 71.0991,  
78.5515

442.5166,  
464.3998, 509.6152

■ 50.0880, 52.4231,  
58.0080

115.2488,  
120.7748, 133.1202

■ 35.7014, 37.3424,  
41.4003

145.5205,  
152.5433, 167.9825

■ 24.3727, 25.4727,  
28.3100

180.6769,  
189.4447, 208.4548

■ 15.7366, 16.4296,  
18.3184

221.0834,  
231.8635, 254.9556

■ 9.4276, 9.8287,  
11.0070

267.1052,  
280.1840, 307.9035

■ 5.0805, 5.2855,  
5.9573

319.1078,

■ 2.3298, 2.4157,

334.7906, 367.7171

2.7508

377.4565,  
396.0677, 434.8148

■ 0.8098, 0.8340,  
0.9688

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 67.8979, 71.0991,  
78.5515

■ 67.8979, 71.0991,  
78.5515

■ 59.2719, 58.6556,  
76.6054

■ 77.5152, 85.1939,  
80.7663

■ 51.5969, 47.7922,  
74.9130

■ 85.4763, 95.6420,  
82.3633

■ 44.8387, 38.4459,  
73.4652

■ 89.3938, 97.6616,  
82.5467

■ 38.9585, 30.5459,  
72.2503

■ 90.0513, 98.0005,  
82.5775

■ 33.9145, 24.0157,  
71.2557

■ 29.6612, 18.7713,  
70.4676

■ 26.1482, 14.7194,  
69.8706

■ 23.3182, 11.7532,  
69.4473

■ 21.1038, 9.7458,  
69.1765

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.6571, 71.0991, 78.8613



67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515



68.0531, 71.0991, 77.9376

# Triad

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



67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515



67.7599, 71.0991, 76.0639



67.0768, 71.0991, 77.6427

# Complementary

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



67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515



68.1604, 72.0449, 77.3350

# 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.



67.1042, 71.0991, 76.8944



67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515



67.4981, 71.0991, 75.9861

# Square

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



67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515



67.9733, 71.0991, 76.5025



67.2582, 71.0991, 76.2892



67.1834, 71.0991, 78.3344



# Rectangle

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



67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515



68.0870, 71.0991, 77.4402



67.2582, 71.0991, 76.2892



67.0707, 71.0991, 77.3894

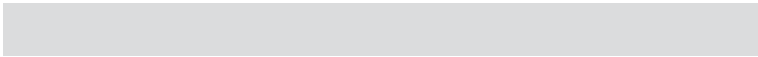
# Sweetspot

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



67.8999, 71.1022, 78.5531

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



67.8691, 71.4870, 78.6290



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.



67.8999, 71.1022, 78.5531



93.7736, 98.1424, 108.6087



68.1933, 71.2534, 78.5668



14.5357, 15.2180, 16.8234



11.4714, 5.0379, 40.1062



0.8425, 0.3776, 2.6029



# Inverse Universe

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



68.0710, 71.2057, 77.8699



94.0376, 98.3021, 107.5548



67.8687, 71.8945, 77.3213



14.5739, 15.2412, 16.6707



19.0358, 9.6154, 9.8347

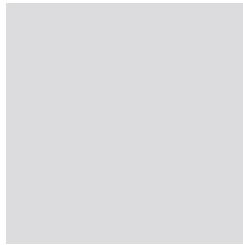


1.2767, 0.6403, 0.8662



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

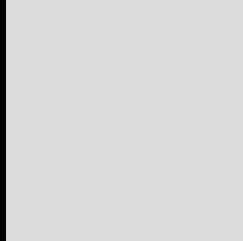
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515 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

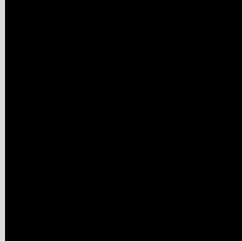
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

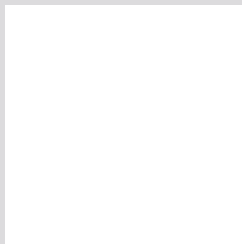


# XYZ 67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515.



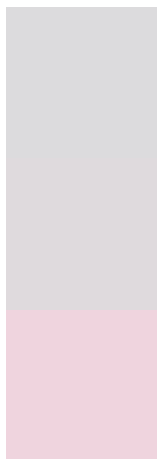
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.8979, 71.0991,



# 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

67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515

### Protanopia

68.5540, 71.0512, 78.5077

### Deuteranopia

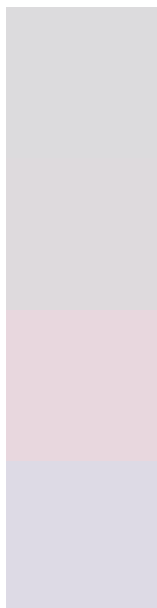
72.3249, 70.7116, 78.9440



## Tritanopia

69.7883, 71.0958, 87.8865

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515

## Protanomaly

68.2467, 70.8929, 78.4933

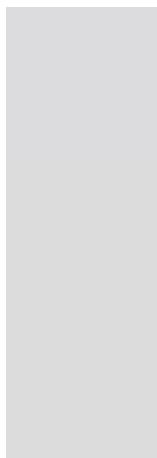
## Deuteranomaly

70.7640, 71.0306, 79.0879

## Tritanomaly

69.0331, 71.1721, 84.2279

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515 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, 219, 221) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 219, 221)  
}
```

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, 219, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 219, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515 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, 219, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 219, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 219, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 219, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219,  
221) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.8979, 71.0991, 78.5515 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 219, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
219, 221) }
```

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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