

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.9523, 68.5395, 88.6235)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.9523, 68.5395, 88.6235)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.1480, 68.7047,  
89.0264)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBD5EC
RGB	219, 213, 236
RGB Percent	86%, 84%, 93%
CMY	0.1412, 0.1647, 0.0745
CMYK	0.07, 0.10, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	256°, 38%, 88%
HSV	256°, 10%, 93%
XYZ	68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264
YIQ	217.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

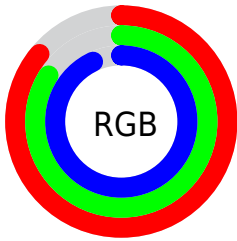
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	219, 213, 236
Decimal	14407148
CIE Lab	86.36, 6.32, -10.54
CIE LCh	86, 12.288, 300.946
Yxy	68.7047, 0.3017, 0.3042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292597228 (0xFFD5E8)
YUV	217.4160, 9.1619, 1.3892
Hunter-Lab	82.8883, 1.7022, -5.6588

# Details

The XYZ color **68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **74.6413, 81.6198, 74.7743**, and the grayscale version is **66.1814, 69.6280, 75.8248**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.7749, 35.6415, 48.1740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6625, 55.1206, 86.9581**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.0514, 84.3058, 91.4114**.

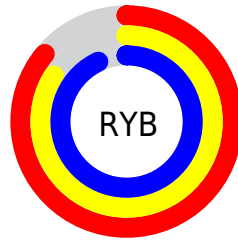
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (84%)

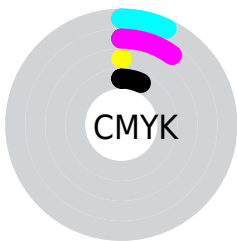
Blue (93%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (93%)

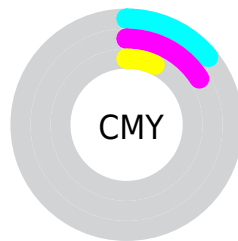


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264 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 68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.1480, 68.7047,  
89.0264

■ 68.1480, 68.7047,  
89.0264

443.3887,  
455.9888, 545.3468

■ 50.2923, 50.4713,  
66.6043

115.6046,  
117.3597, 147.9090

■ 35.8644, 35.7880,  
48.3035

145.9362,  
148.5500, 185.2065

■ 24.4991, 24.2705,  
33.7056

181.1570,  
184.8281, 228.2995

■ 15.8310, 15.5344,  
22.3920

221.6326,  
226.5784, 277.6067

■ 9.4947, 9.1953,  
13.9442

267.7282,  
274.1852, 333.5464

■ 5.1249, 4.8688,  
7.9435

319.8092,

■ 2.3563, 2.1705,

328.0329, 396.5373

3.9716

378.2409,  
388.5060, 466.9980

■ 0.8232, 0.7038,  
1.6098

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2978

■ 68.1480, 68.7047,  
89.0264

■ 68.1480, 68.7047,  
89.0264

■ 57.6625, 55.1206,  
86.9581

■ 80.0514, 84.3058,  
91.4114

■ 48.5349, 43.4617,  
85.1888

■ 91.7346, 98.6269,  
93.5599

■ 40.7096, 33.6422,  
83.7059

■ 92.1405, 98.8362,  
93.5789

■ 34.1248, 25.5661,  
82.4941

■ 28.7134, 19.1287,  
81.5367

■ 24.4016, 14.2137,  
80.8153

■ 21.1066, 10.6890,  
80.3087

■ 18.7322, 8.3989,  
79.9918

■ 17.1330, 7.0931,  
79.8240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.3919, 68.7047, 91.5455



68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264



70.1886, 68.7047, 82.6561

# Triad

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



68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264



67.9876, 68.7047, 61.9620



59.9966, 68.7047, 75.0661

# Complementary

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



68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264



74.6413, 81.6198, 74.7743

# 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.



60.6471, 68.7047, 67.4726



68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264



65.2117, 68.7047, 60.2456

# Square

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



68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264



70.0941, 68.7047, 67.0562



62.5359, 68.7047, 62.1898



60.7329, 68.7047, 83.1347



# Rectangle

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



68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264



70.8398, 68.7047, 77.2939



62.5359, 68.7047, 62.1898



60.0602, 68.7047, 72.3755

# Sweetspot

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



68.1500, 68.7076, 89.0279



90.6079, 94.1590, 108.0067



70.9496, 76.9372, 90.4688



19.1454, 19.8279, 23.0680



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.



68.1500, 68.7076, 89.0279



78.2154, 77.9660, 105.5343



71.6502, 70.5120, 89.1917



14.5995, 14.7388, 18.9976



9.5278, 3.9477, 44.0028



0.8359, 0.3552, 3.4594



# Inverse Universe

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



72.6716, 71.1376, 84.7669



84.7949, 81.5032, 99.2746



71.1462, 79.8180, 74.6108



15.5373, 15.2428, 18.1149



23.3595, 11.5465, 23.4920

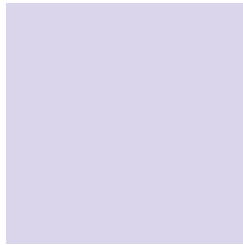


1.8733, 0.9223, 2.0500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

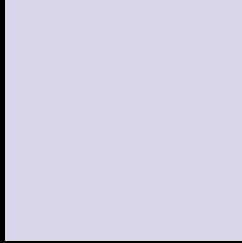
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

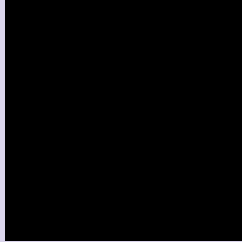
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264.



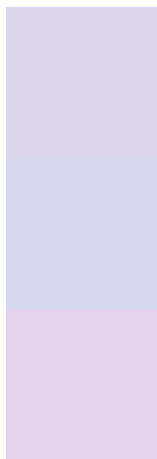
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1480, 68.7047,



# 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

68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264

### Protanopia

67.3181, 69.0114, 89.8933

### Deuteranopia

70.3276, 68.7016, 89.6748



## Tritanopia

67.3838, 68.7681, 85.3234

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264

## Protanomaly

67.6515, 68.8065, 89.8361

## Deuteranomaly

69.6317, 68.7105, 89.7132

## Tritanomaly

67.6680, 68.8818, 86.8198

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264

## Achromatopsia

65.9525, 69.3872, 75.5626

## Achromatomaly

66.9239, 69.3990, 80.3891

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264 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, 213, 236) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 213, 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(219, 213, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 213, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264 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, 213, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 213, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 213, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 213, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 213, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 213,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.1480, 68.7047, 89.0264 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 213, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
213, 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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