

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.9957, 56.0005,  
101.8331)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.9957, 56.0005, 101.8331)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.1674, 56.1035,  
101.8440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECB0FF
RGB	236, 176, 255
RGB Percent	93%, 69%, 100%
CMY	0.0745, 0.3098, 0.0000
CMYK	0.07, 0.31, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	286°, 100%, 85%
HSV	286°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440
YIQ	202.9460, 10.4010, 37.2890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

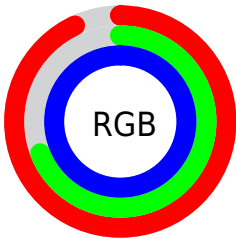
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 176, 255
Decimal	15511807
CIE Lab	79.67, 35.18, -30.64
CIE LCh	80, 46.650, 318.942
Yxy	56.1035, 0.3015, 0.2481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293701887 (0xFFECB0FF)
YUV	202.9460, 25.6626, 28.9884
Hunter-Lab	74.9023, 31.3711, -28.1845

# Details

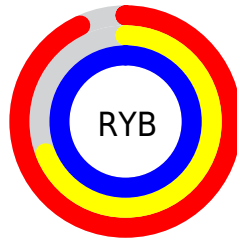
The XYZ color **68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **66.1034, 86.2573, 54.2422**, and the grayscale version is **56.5718, 59.5180, 64.8151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989**, and **35.8664, 27.8268, 56.9068** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.6283, 45.9956, 100.2376**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.7188, 68.1302, 103.7674**.

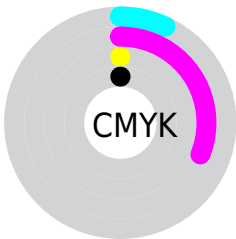
# Distribution



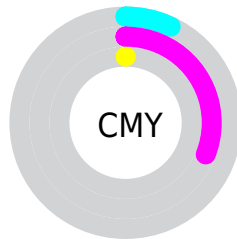
- Red (93%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440 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 68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.1674, 56.1035,  
101.8440

68.1674, 56.1035,  
101.8440

443.4563,  
410.0814, 587.3858

50.3081, 40.2859,  
77.2160

115.6322, 99.1559,  
165.7629

35.8771, 27.7615,  
56.9175

145.9684,  
127.1595, 205.8908

24.5089, 18.1460,  
40.5301

181.1943,  
159.9939, 252.0225

15.8384, 11.0548,  
27.6352

221.6752,  
198.0434, 304.5765

9.5000, 6.1037,  
17.8142

267.7765,  
241.6926, 363.9712

5.1284, 2.9083,  
10.6486

319.8635,

2.3583, 1.0840,

291.3257, 430.6253

5.7199

378.3017,  
347.3272, 504.9573

■ 0.8243, 0.0000,  
2.6095

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.8974

■ 68.1674, 56.1035,  
101.8440

■ 68.1674, 56.1035,  
101.8440

■ 61.6283, 45.9956,  
100.2376

■ 75.7188, 68.1302,  
103.7674

■ 56.0432, 37.6938,  
98.9296

■ 84.3267, 82.1662,  
106.0229

■ 51.3550, 31.0841,  
97.9009

■ 94.0388, 98.3048,  
108.6261

■ 47.4984, 26.0369,  
97.1299

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 44.3982, 22.4028,  
96.5919

■ 41.9645, 20.0033,  
96.2570

■ 40.2145, 18.6462,  
96.0873

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.4173, 56.1035, 124.3903



68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440



73.1302, 56.1035, 71.5772

# Triad

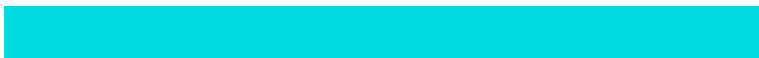
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440



56.8717, 56.1035, 23.0337



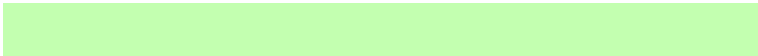
37.9740, 56.1035, 79.5023

# Complementary

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



68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440



66.1034, 86.2573, 54.2422

# 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.



37.4629, 56.1035, 51.6756



68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440



47.6635, 56.1035, 24.0096

# Square

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



68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440



66.1162, 56.1035, 29.7484



40.8099, 56.1035, 32.9773



42.2996, 56.1035, 109.0934



# Rectangle

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



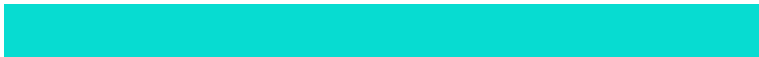
68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440



73.2736, 56.1035, 53.3806



40.8099, 56.1035, 32.9773



37.3712, 56.1035, 69.5019

# Sweetspot

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



68.1691, 56.1058, 101.8443



86.1592, 85.1896, 106.5099



55.6400, 55.8195, 102.4494



18.1523, 17.7565, 22.7206



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.



68.1691, 56.1058, 101.8443



64.1130, 49.7952, 100.8400



71.7980, 58.3253, 86.2614



18.3407, 18.0674, 22.7706



21.1536, 9.8156, 50.2143



2.1571, 1.0059, 4.8937



# Inverse Universe

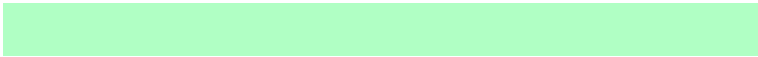
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66.6170, 56.2529, 58.9783



62.5066, 50.0607, 51.3541



63.6014, 84.7250, 65.0791



18.1884, 18.0587, 19.6094



22.0418, 11.3060, 3.6048



2.1867, 1.1171, 0.5648



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

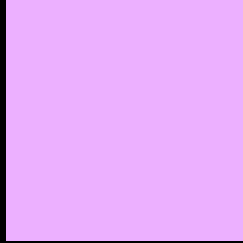
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440 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 68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1674, 56.1035,

101.8440.

# 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

68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440

### Protanopia

56.8460, 56.5236, 102.5218

### Deuteranopia

57.8487, 56.4307, 99.9387



## Tritanopia

60.3078, 56.2517, 62.9374

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440



## Protanomaly

60.3350, 56.0327, 102.2431



## Deuteranomaly

60.9535, 55.7543, 100.4776



## Tritanomaly

62.9396, 56.0764, 75.9132

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440



## Achromatopsia

56.7640, 59.7202, 65.0353



## Achromatomaly

60.2791, 57.8609, 77.0985

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440 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(236, 176, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 176, 255)  
}
```

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(236, 176, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 176, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440 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(236, 176, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 176, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 176, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 176, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 176, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 176,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.1674, 56.1035, 101.8440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 176, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
176, 255) }
```

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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