

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.0965, 69.1369, 77.0381)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.0965, 69.1369, 77.0381)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145)</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(68.1968, 69.3764,  
76.8145)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2D6DB
RGB	226, 214, 219
RGB Percent	89%, 84%, 86%
CMY	0.1137, 0.1608, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.03, 0.11
HSL	335°, 17%, 86%
HSV	335°, 5%, 89%
XYZ	68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145
YIQ	218.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

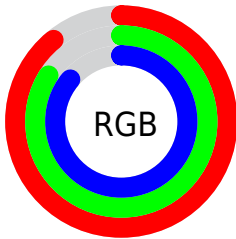
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 214, 219
Decimal	14866139
CIE Lab	86.69, 4.99, -0.99
CIE LCh	87, 5.090, 348.775
Yxy	69.3764, 0.3181, 0.3236
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293056219 (0xFFE2D6DB)
YUV	218.1580, 0.4151, 6.8774
Hunter-Lab	83.2925, 0.3873, 3.6260

# Details

The XYZ color **68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **67.9817, 73.9111, 79.0935**, and the grayscale version is **66.7458, 70.2218, 76.4715**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.8936, 36.1345, 40.2048** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2018, 58.0548, 66.2542**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.1269, 82.3461, 88.3669**.

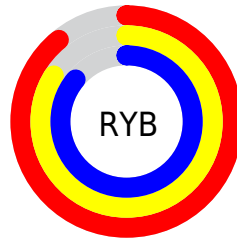
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (84%)

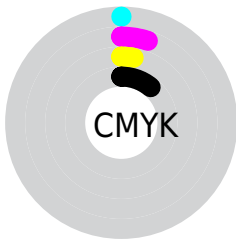
Blue (86%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (86%)

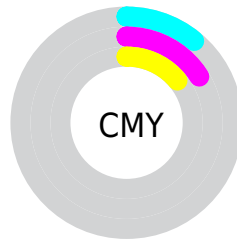


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145 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 68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.1968, 69.3764,  
76.8145

68.1968, 69.3764,  
76.8145

443.5588,  
458.3574, 503.5522

50.3321, 51.0183,  
56.5900

115.6740,  
118.3190, 130.6482

35.8962, 36.2232,  
40.2690

146.0172,  
149.6724, 165.0945

24.5238, 24.6066,  
27.4329

181.2507,  
186.1262, 205.1185

15.8495, 15.7842,  
17.6633

221.7397,  
228.0650, 251.1386

9.5079, 9.3716,  
10.5416

267.8497,  
275.8731, 303.5735

5.1336, 4.9843,  
5.6492

319.9459,

2.3615, 2.2381,

329.9350, 362.8417

2.5677

378.3939,  
390.6349, 429.3618

■ 0.8258, 0.7406,  
0.8757

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.1968, 69.3764,  
76.8145

■ 68.1968, 69.3764,  
76.8145

■ 61.2018, 58.0548,  
66.2542

■ 76.1269, 82.3461,  
88.3669

■ 55.1002, 48.3061,  
56.6538

■ 83.6634, 94.3046,  
100.4810

■ 49.8561, 40.0625,  
47.9861

■ 85.1744, 94.9090,  
108.4378

■ 45.4287, 33.2478,  
40.2206

■ 41.7736, 27.7793,  
33.3249

■ 38.8422, 23.5652,  
27.2645

■ 36.5797, 20.5026,  
22.0020

■ 34.9229, 18.4716,  
17.4959

■ 33.7951, 17.3255,  
13.6994

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.6660, 69.3764, 79.9145



68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145



68.1176, 69.3764, 73.4616

# Triad

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



68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145



65.2107, 69.3764, 69.5371



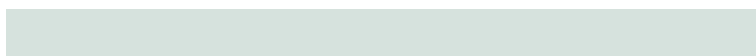
64.4523, 69.3764, 80.5459

# Complementary

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



68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145



67.9817, 73.9111, 79.0935

# 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.



63.8097, 69.3764, 77.6554



68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145



64.2440, 69.3764, 71.3264

# Square

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



68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145



66.3840, 69.3764, 69.3272



63.7339, 69.3764, 74.2779



65.4983, 69.3764, 82.1114



# Rectangle

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



68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145



67.7297, 69.3764, 71.5320



63.7339, 69.3764, 74.2779



64.1825, 69.3764, 79.6931

# Sweetspot

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



68.1988, 69.3794, 76.8160



92.9690, 96.5989, 105.8609



67.5953, 68.9596, 81.7003



19.9210, 20.7118, 22.6906



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.



68.1988, 69.3794, 76.8160



88.9575, 90.0619, 99.9420



67.8045, 69.6278, 73.4878



14.3792, 14.5029, 16.1222



19.1051, 9.7090, 7.2193



1.3681, 0.6905, 0.7314



# Inverse Universe

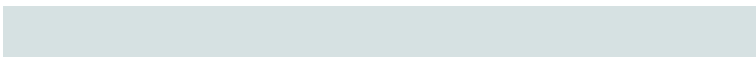
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.1988, 69.3794, 76.8160



88.9575, 90.0619, 99.9420



68.3865, 73.6393, 82.5619



14.3792, 14.5029, 16.1222



19.1051, 9.7090, 7.2193

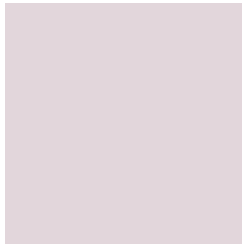


1.3681, 0.6905, 0.7314



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

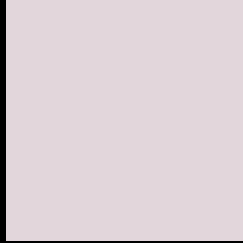
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

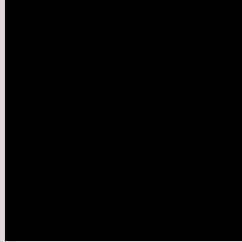
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

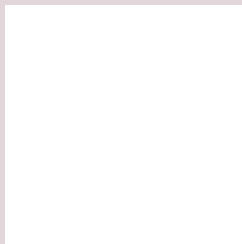
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145.



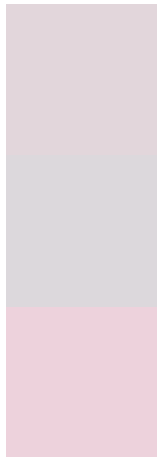
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1968, 69.3764,



# 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

68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145

### Protanopia

66.9893, 69.4947, 77.5932

### Deuteranopia

70.8899, 69.2650, 77.3433



## Tritanopia

69.3649, 69.0750, 83.8056

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145

## Protanomaly

67.3429, 69.2978, 77.5366

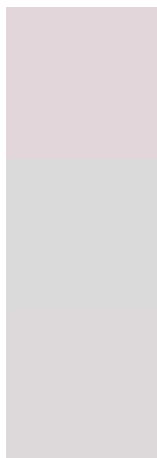
## Deuteranomaly

69.8168, 69.0795, 77.3641

## Tritanomaly

69.0634, 69.3556, 80.9811

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145

## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

## Achromatomaly

67.2865, 70.0598, 76.3062

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145 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(226, 214, 219) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 214, 219)  
}
```

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(226, 214, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 214, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145 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(226, 214, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 214, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(226, 214, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 214, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 214, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 214,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.1968, 69.3764, 76.8145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 214, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
214, 219) }
```

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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