

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.1400, 75.3293, 53.6580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.1400, 75.3293, 53.6580)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(68.1932, 75.3995,  
53.6072)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5E4B3
RGB	229, 228, 179
RGB Percent	90%, 89%, 70%
CMY	0.1020, 0.1059, 0.2980
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.22, 0.10
HSL	59°, 49%, 80%
HSV	59°, 22%, 90%
XYZ	68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072
YIQ	222.7130, 16.3250, -15.0270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

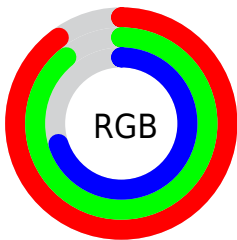
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">180, 229, 179</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15066291</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">89.58, -7.47, 24.11</a>
<a href="#">CIELCh</a>	<a href="#">90, 25.240, 107.217</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">75.3995, 0.3458, 0.3824</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293256371</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFE5E4B3</a> )
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">222.7130, -21.5505, 5.5137</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">86.8329, -11.7746, 24.1797</a>

# Details

The XYZ color **68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **49.0544, 47.8823, 80.7859**, and the grayscale version is **70.0772, 73.7267, 80.2883**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.9954, 98.7782, 92.8147**, and **35.9430, 40.2777, 25.6186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.9425, 74.3015, 42.3638**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.8329, 76.6588, 66.8796**.

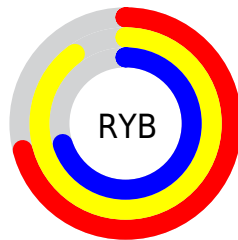
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (89%)

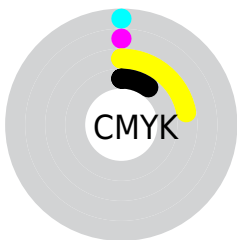
Blue (70%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (70%)

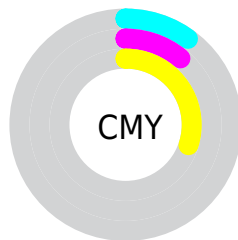


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072 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 68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.1932, 75.3995,  
53.6072

■ 68.1932, 75.3995,  
53.6072

443.5462,  
479.2896, 417.7426

■ 50.3292, 55.9402,  
37.8967

■ 115.6689,  
126.8777, 96.9478

■ 35.8939, 40.1550,  
25.6013

146.0112,  
159.6654, 125.4150

■ 24.5220, 27.6594,  
16.3025

181.2438,  
197.6648, 158.9715

■ 15.8481, 18.0691,  
9.5818

221.7318,  
241.2602, 198.0359

■ 9.5069, 10.9996,  
5.0206

267.8407,  
290.8359, 243.0266

■ 5.1330, 6.0666,  
2.2004

319.9359,

■ 2.3611, 2.8856,

346.7765, 294.3623

0.6746

378.3826,  
409.4662, 352.4614

■ 0.8256, 1.0723,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.1932, 75.3995,  
53.6072

■ 68.1932, 75.3995,  
53.6072

■ 65.9425, 74.3015,  
42.3638

■ 70.8329, 76.6588,  
66.8796

■ 64.0558, 73.3471,  
33.0448

■ 73.8733, 78.0763,  
82.2694

■ 62.5147, 72.5314,  
25.5432

■ 77.3329, 79.6620,  
99.8653

■ 61.2963, 71.8453,  
19.7400

■ 78.6123, 80.3762,  
105.9786

60.3754, 71.2788,  
15.5017

78.7392, 80.6299,  
106.0209

59.7229, 70.8201,  
12.6752

78.8663, 80.8842,  
106.0633

59.3039, 70.4554,  
11.0764

78.9938, 81.1392,  
106.1058

59.0885, 70.2086,  
10.4373

79.1217, 81.3949,  
106.1484

79.2498, 81.6512,  
106.1911

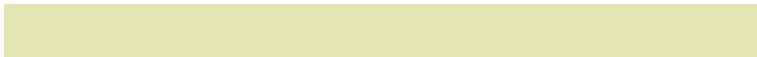
# Harmonies

## Analogous

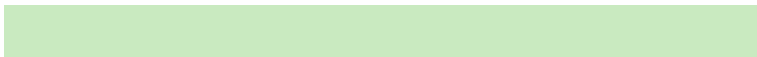
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



74.3358, 75.3995, 53.0942



68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072



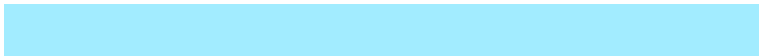
63.2649, 75.3995, 61.0178

# Triad

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



68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072



63.8671, 75.3995, 109.7978



83.9338, 75.3995, 89.8875

# Complementary

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



68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072



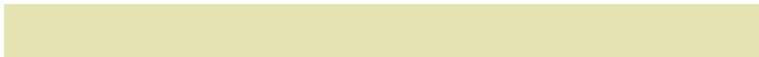
49.0544, 47.8823, 80.7859

# Split Complementary

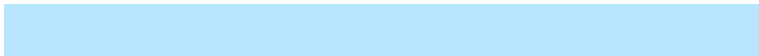
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



80.7775, 75.3995, 107.5457



68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072



69.0588, 75.3995, 120.1067

# Square

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



68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072



60.8679, 75.3995, 92.6256



75.2526, 75.3995, 119.2277



83.6688, 75.3995, 72.3985

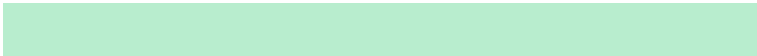


# Rectangle

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



68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072



61.2238, 75.3995, 69.5703



75.2526, 75.3995, 119.2277



83.2304, 75.3995, 96.0443

# Sweetspot

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



68.1952, 75.4029, 53.6088



92.1948, 98.6768, 94.4231



56.7403, 52.2217, 50.6272



19.6834, 21.0975, 19.9571



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.



68.1952, 75.4029, 53.6088



85.7334, 95.6024, 61.9080



61.5178, 72.3680, 53.3750



15.5757, 16.7654, 15.3196



33.7950, 40.1642, 5.9713



2.5052, 2.9838, 0.4439



# Inverse Universe

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



49.0544, 47.8823, 80.7859



57.3795, 54.8357, 102.1679



54.7112, 50.5014, 80.9933



13.6057, 13.9328, 18.1165



8.1247, 3.3116, 42.5941

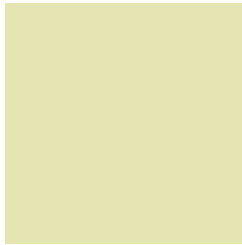


0.6086, 0.2610, 3.1503



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

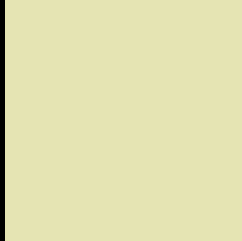
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

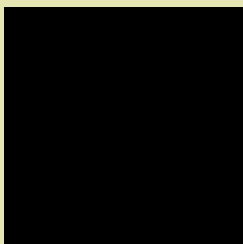
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

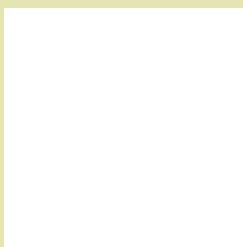
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1932, 75.3995,



# 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

68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072

### Protanopia

70.7962, 75.5500, 52.4462

### Deuteranopia

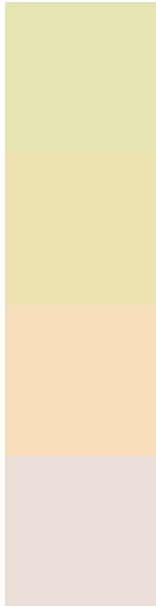
75.7154, 75.1644, 59.8078



## Tritanopia

75.8043, 75.3053, 90.6608

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072

## Protanomaly

69.8243, 75.4399, 53.0007

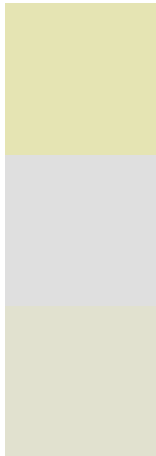
## Deuteranomaly

73.0970, 75.4232, 57.7192

## Tritanomaly

72.7140, 75.2256, 75.6533

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072

## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

## Achromatomaly

69.2390, 74.3630, 69.7357

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072 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(229, 228, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 228, 179)  
}
```

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(229, 228, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 228, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072 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(229, 228, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 228, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 228, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 228, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 228, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 228,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.1932, 75.3995, 53.6072 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 228, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
228, 179) }
```

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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