

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.1940, 80.3040, 82.4149)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.1940, 80.3040, 82.4149)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.1985, 80.2982,  
82.4257)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C6F1E0
RGB	198, 241, 224
RGB Percent	78%, 95%, 88%
CMY	0.2235, 0.0549, 0.1216
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.07, 0.05
HSL	156°, 61%, 86%
HSV	156°, 18%, 95%
XYZ	68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257
YIQ	226.2050, -20.1710, -14.4030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

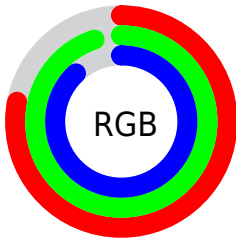
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	198, 225, 241
Decimal	13038048
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.82, -17.11, 3.62
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 17.487, 168.061
Yxy	80.2982, 0.2953, 0.3477
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291228128 (0xFFC6F1E0)
YUV	226.2050, -1.0871, -24.7358
Hunter-Lab	89.6093, -20.9661, 8.1895

# Details

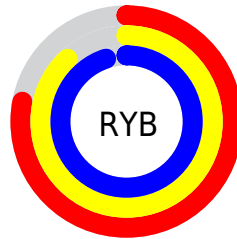
The XYZ color **68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **68.7382, 63.9972, 73.0231**, and the grayscale version is **72.4569, 76.2303, 83.0148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.0120, 43.4918, 44.0328** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0884, 76.7802, 75.5356**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.3963, 84.3730, 89.7482**.

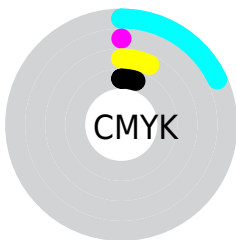
# Distribution



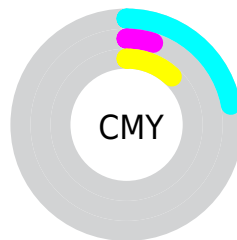
- Red (78%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257 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 68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.1985, 80.2982,  
82.4257

68.1985, 80.2982,  
82.4257

443.5647,  
495.9372, 522.9913

50.3335, 59.9638,  
61.1786

115.6764,  
133.7849, 138.6128

35.8973, 43.3894,  
43.9379

146.0200,  
167.7060, 174.3900

24.5247, 30.1908,  
30.2848

181.2539,  
206.9247, 215.8476

15.8501, 19.9834,  
19.8010

221.7434,  
251.8255, 263.4042

9.5083, 12.3830,  
12.0678

267.8539,  
302.7928, 317.4784

5.1339, 7.0051,  
6.6668

319.9507,

2.3616, 3.4653,

360.2109, 378.4885

3.1793

378.3992,  
424.4642, 446.8534

0.8259, 1.3792,  
1.1869

0.0000, 0.2013,  
0.0000

68.1985, 80.2982,  
82.4257

68.1985, 80.2982,  
82.4257

61.0884, 76.7802,  
75.5356

76.3963, 84.3730,  
89.7482

55.0105, 73.7838,  
69.0641

85.7208, 89.0179,  
97.5059

49.9141, 71.2854,  
63.0044

90.3611, 91.2394,  
105.4344

45.7417, 69.2554,  
57.3471

90.7468, 91.3936,  
107.4656

■ 42.4296, 67.6610,  
52.0827

■ 39.9051, 66.4650,  
47.2010

■ 38.0832, 65.6237,  
42.6910

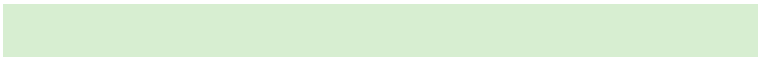
■ 36.8488, 65.0780,  
38.5400

■ 36.6228, 64.9800,  
37.6895

# Harmonies

## Analogous

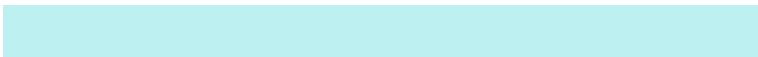
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



70.0901, 80.2982, 71.9558



68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257



68.4197, 80.2982, 95.3062

# Triad

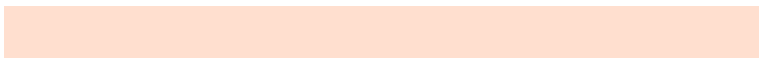
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257



79.0234, 80.2982, 113.0496



82.2250, 80.2982, 70.3315

# Complementary

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



68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257



68.7382, 63.9972, 73.0231

# 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.



84.8084, 80.2982, 80.0022



68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257



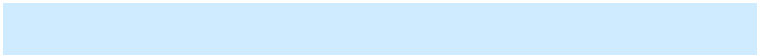
82.9107, 80.2982, 104.9799

# Square

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



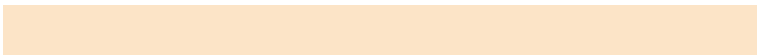
68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257



74.5527, 80.2982, 113.8611



85.0642, 80.2982, 92.6351

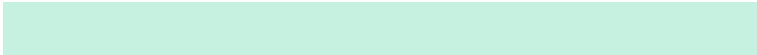


78.1171, 80.2982, 65.4446

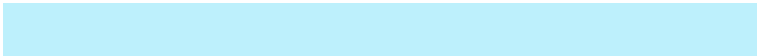


# Rectangle

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



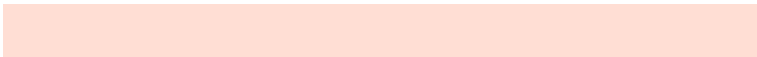
68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257



69.7367, 80.2982, 103.5419



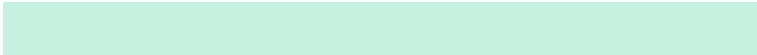
85.0642, 80.2982, 92.6351



83.3073, 80.2982, 73.0847

# Sweetspot

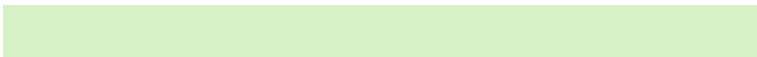
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



68.2008, 80.3016, 82.4275



89.7127, 97.3411, 104.4689



69.7341, 81.4688, 65.4768



19.0473, 20.7579, 22.2295



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

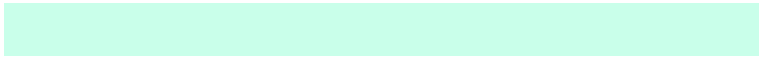


# Same Dimension

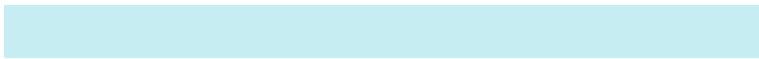
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



68.2008, 80.3016, 82.4275



74.7949, 89.9305, 91.1276



69.3659, 78.7547, 94.7683



15.9673, 17.8169, 18.8507



19.9271, 35.2628, 20.7967



1.7066, 2.9531, 1.9873



# Inverse Universe

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



68.7382, 63.9972, 73.0231



75.5002, 68.5508, 78.7984



67.6621, 65.1619, 62.4384



16.0316, 15.8624, 17.7229



20.8607, 10.6167, 7.1828

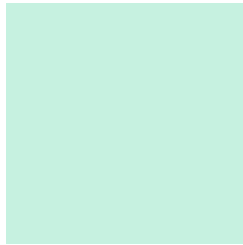


1.7831, 0.9023, 0.8485



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

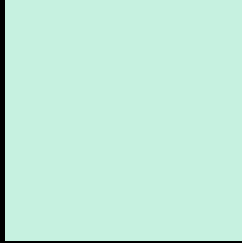
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257 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

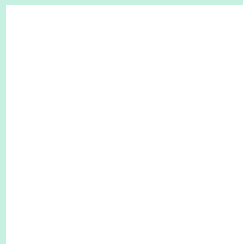
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257.



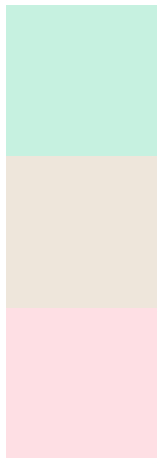
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257.

82.4257.

# 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

68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257

### Protanopia

76.2116, 79.8327, 77.7221

### Deuteranopia

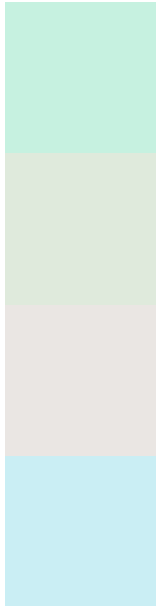
81.2643, 79.4476, 84.4506



## Tritanopia

72.9473, 80.0483, 106.2139

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257

**Protanomaly**

72.7725, 79.7009, 79.2584

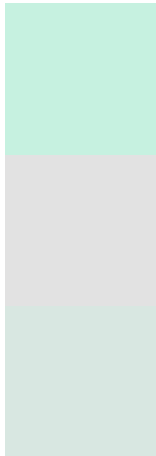
**Deuteranomaly**

76.0936, 79.6321, 84.0330

**Tritanomaly**

71.2608, 80.2373, 97.3195

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257

**Achromatopsia**

72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8211

**Achromatomaly**

70.4854, 77.1870, 82.4178

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257 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(198, 241, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 241, 224)  
}
```

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(198, 241, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 241, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257 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(198, 241, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 241, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 241, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 241, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 241, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 241,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.1985, 80.2982, 82.4257 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 241, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
241, 224) }
```

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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