

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.2071, 67.5021, 68.3160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.2071, 67.5021, 68.3160)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294)</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(68.0793, 67.2789,  
68.4294)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EBD0CF
RGB	235, 208, 207
RGB Percent	92%, 82%, 81%
CMY	0.0784, 0.1843, 0.1882
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.12, 0.08
HSL	2°, 41%, 87%
HSV	2°, 12%, 92%
XYZ	68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294
YIQ	215.9590, 16.4130, 5.4130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

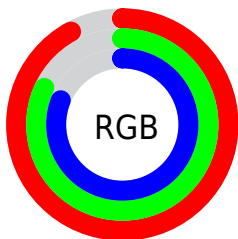
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	235, 208, 207
Decimal	15454415
CIE Lab	85.64, 9.24, 3.94
CIE LCh	86, 10.045, 23.069
Yxy	67.2789, 0.3341, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293644495 (0xFFEBD0CF)
YUV	215.9590, -4.4168, 16.6990
Hunter-Lab	82.0237, 4.6127, 7.9531

# Details

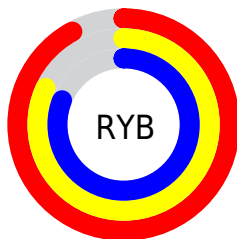
The XYZ color **68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.1500, 78.1076, 89.9770**, and the grayscale version is **65.2652, 68.6641, 74.7752**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.8958, 34.9948, 34.9998** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.2827, 55.9460, 52.6952**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.0964, 80.3670, 86.6817**.

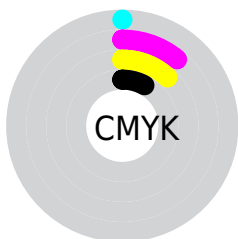
# Distribution



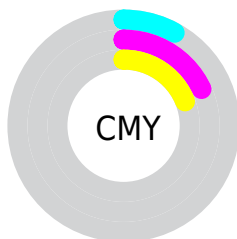
- Red (92%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294 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 68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.0793, 67.2789,  
68.4294

68.0793, 67.2789,  
68.4294

443.1492,  
450.9369, 473.6552

50.2362, 49.3113,  
49.7783

115.5069,  
115.3200, 118.6262

35.8196, 34.8665,  
34.8673

145.8220,  
146.1622, 151.0090

24.4644, 23.5601,  
23.2779

181.0252,  
182.0648, 188.8061

15.8051, 15.0076,  
14.5916

221.4818,  
223.4122, 232.4361

9.4763, 8.8247,  
8.3899

267.5571,  
270.5887, 282.3174

5.1127, 4.6270,  
4.2541

319.6166,

2.3490, 2.0301,

323.9787, 338.8687

1.7657

378.0255,  
383.9666, 402.5085

■ 0.8196, 0.6249,  
0.4052

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.0793, 67.2789,  
68.4294

■ 68.0793, 67.2789,  
68.4294

■ 60.2827, 55.9460,  
52.6952

■ 77.0964, 80.3670,  
86.6817

■ 53.6489, 46.2853,  
39.3646

■ 87.3774, 95.2711,  
107.5512

■ 48.1239, 38.2202,  
28.3206

■ 88.0713, 96.4023,  
108.5734

■ 43.6472, 31.6651,  
19.4346

■ 40.1525, 26.5260,  
12.5656

■ 37.5660, 22.6984,  
7.5557

■ 35.8035, 20.0637,  
4.2234

■ 34.7650, 18.4817,  
2.3511

■ 34.3527, 17.8453,  
1.6339

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.4130, 67.2789, 74.7860



68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294



66.6260, 67.2789, 63.6402

# Triad

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



68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294



60.4947, 67.2789, 65.9440



63.4172, 67.2789, 86.4852

# Complementary

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



68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294



70.1500, 78.1076, 89.9770

# 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.



61.3400, 67.2789, 83.7931



68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294



59.6789, 67.2789, 71.7456

# Square

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



68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294



62.2385, 67.2789, 62.2661



59.9846, 67.2789, 78.3029



65.6856, 67.2789, 85.4668



# Rectangle

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



68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294



65.2361, 67.2789, 61.8531



59.9846, 67.2789, 78.3029



62.6742, 67.2789, 85.9791

# Sweetspot

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



68.0812, 67.2819, 68.4308



90.3935, 93.2456, 99.4601



71.4354, 68.2331, 87.2981



19.1663, 19.6949, 20.9207



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

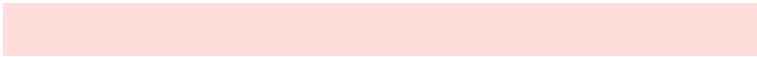


# Same Dimension

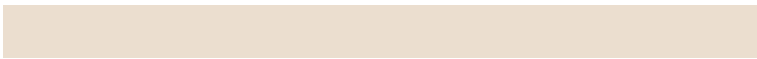
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



68.0812, 67.2819, 68.4308



79.8115, 77.8819, 78.0513



71.6278, 74.3752, 69.6130



15.1088, 15.1406, 15.6448



19.1383, 9.9708, 0.9159



1.5181, 0.8136, 0.0770



# Inverse Universe

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



70.1500, 78.1076, 89.9770



82.7067, 93.0324, 108.2057



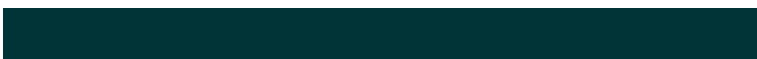
66.3391, 70.4858, 88.7067



15.4687, 17.0238, 19.3929



23.5894, 33.8259, 49.0287



1.8668, 2.6852, 3.8548



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

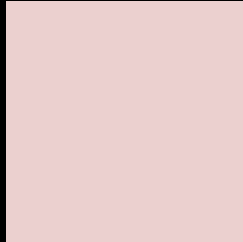
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

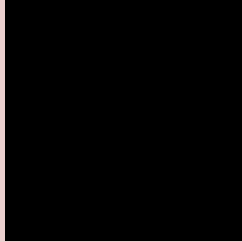
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294.



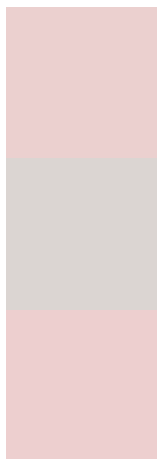
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.0793, 67.2789,

68.4294.

# 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

68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294

### Protanopia

64.6405, 67.3017, 70.5564

### Deuteranopia

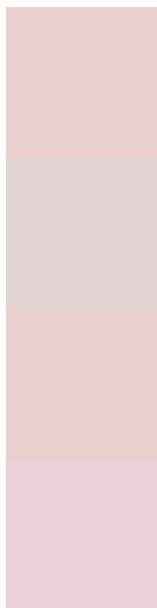
68.5004, 67.1352, 68.3795



## Tritanopia

70.1812, 67.4211, 78.4219

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294

## Protanomaly

65.8542, 67.1995, 69.8215

## Deuteranomaly

68.1674, 66.9635, 68.3639

## Tritanomaly

69.4293, 67.4683, 75.0090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294

## Achromatopsia

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800

## Achromatomaly

66.2359, 68.0806, 72.6006

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294 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(235, 208, 207) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 208, 207)  
}
```

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(235, 208, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 208, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294 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(235, 208, 207) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 208, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 208, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 208, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 208, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 208,  
207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.0793, 67.2789, 68.4294 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 208, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235,  
208, 207) }
```

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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