

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.2938, 71.8504, 78.2451)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.2938, 71.8504, 78.2451)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(68.0267, 71.5694,  
77.9390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDCDC
RGB	220, 220, 220
RGB Percent	86%, 86%, 86%
CMY	0.1372, 0.1372, 0.1372
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	120°, 0%, 86%
HSV	120°, 0%, 86%
XYZ	68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390
YIQ	220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

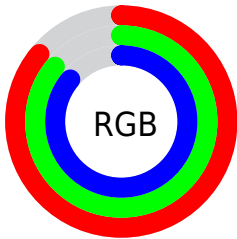
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	220, 220, 220
Decimal	14474460
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	87.76, 0.00, -0.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	88, 0.010, 296.800
Yxy	71.5694, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664540 (0xFFDCDCDC)
YUV	220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5965

# Details

The XYZ color **68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**, and the color name is **gainsboro**. A complement of this color would be **68.0294, 71.5713, 77.9430**, and the grayscale version is **68.0293, 71.5721, 77.9420**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.7637, 37.6262, 40.9749** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.0856, 67.2770, 63.2983**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.2290, 76.4718, 94.6434**.

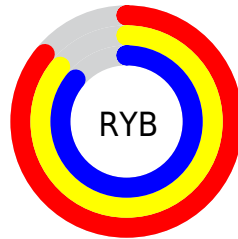
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (86%)

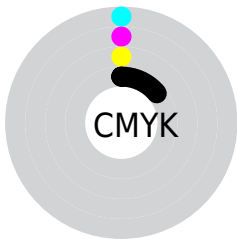
Blue (86%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (86%)

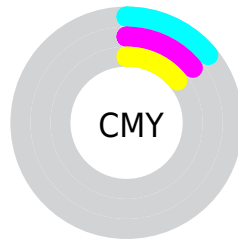


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390 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 68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.0267, 71.5694,  
77.9390

■ 68.0267, 71.5694,  
77.9390

442.9659,  
466.0414, 507.4821

■ 50.1932, 52.8070,  
57.5077

115.4320,  
121.4441, 132.2492

■ 35.7854, 37.6487,  
41.0009

145.7346,  
153.3253, 166.9652

■ 24.4378, 25.7102,  
28.0001

180.9242,  
190.3481, 207.2799

■ 15.7852, 16.6069,  
18.0867

221.3663,  
232.8970, 253.6118

■ 9.4622, 9.9546,  
10.8422

267.4261,  
281.3564, 306.3794

■ 5.1034, 5.3689,  
5.8480

319.4691,

■ 2.3434, 2.4653,

336.1107, 366.0013

2.6856

377.8605,  
397.5442, 432.8960

■ 0.8167, 0.8592,  
0.9361

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.0267, 71.5694,  
77.9390

■ 68.0267, 71.5694,  
77.9390

■ 59.0856, 67.2770,  
63.2983

■ 78.2290, 76.4718,  
94.6434

■ 51.3510, 63.5619,  
50.6367

■ 84.8846, 79.6692,  
105.5115

■ 44.7731, 60.4023,  
39.8708

■ 39.2962, 57.7715,  
30.9095

■ 34.8604, 55.6408,  
23.6539

■ 31.3996, 53.9783,  
17.9961

■ 28.8405, 52.7490,  
13.8154

■ 27.0994, 51.9125,  
10.9744

■ 26.0770, 51.4211,  
9.3098

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.0243, 71.5694, 77.9404



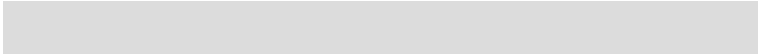
68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



68.0285, 71.5694, 77.9343

# Triad

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



68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



68.0272, 71.5694, 77.9156



68.0198, 71.5694, 77.9262

# Complementary

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



68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



68.0294, 71.5713, 77.9430

# 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.



68.0206, 71.5694, 77.9195



68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



68.0248, 71.5694, 77.9134

# Square

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



68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



68.0288, 71.5694, 77.9208



68.0224, 71.5694, 77.9148



68.0203, 71.5694, 77.9330



# Rectangle

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



68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



68.0292, 71.5694, 77.9300



68.0224, 71.5694, 77.9148



68.0200, 71.5694, 77.9238

# Sweetspot

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



68.0287, 71.5725, 77.9406

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



68.0299, 71.5730, 77.9406



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



68.0287, 71.5725, 77.9406

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



68.0290, 71.5726, 77.9419



14.7206, 15.4872, 16.8656



15.0237, 30.0425, 5.0070



0.9740, 1.9466, 0.3244



# Inverse Universe

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



68.0294, 71.5713, 77.9430

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



68.0291, 71.5712, 77.9417



14.7206, 15.4872, 16.8656



24.8446, 11.9321, 40.7321

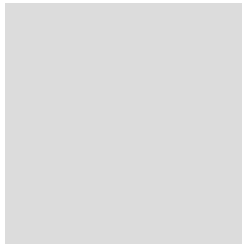


1.6102, 0.7734, 2.6389



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

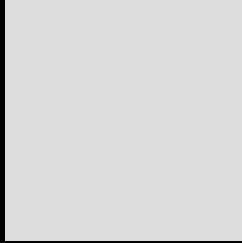
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390 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

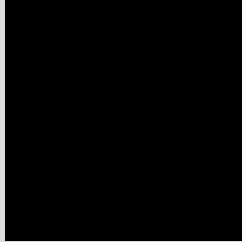
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

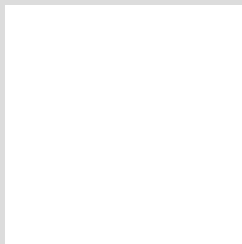


# XYZ 68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390.



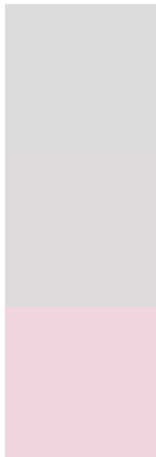
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.0267, 71.5694,



# 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

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

### Protanopia

68.8582, 71.6248, 77.2136

### Deuteranopia

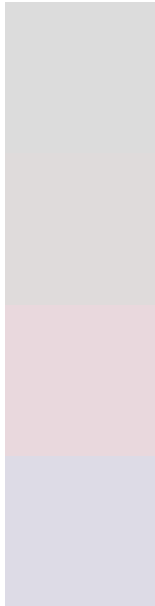
72.7806, 71.3342, 78.3395



## Tritanopia

70.1910, 71.6706, 88.7316

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Protanomaly

68.5491, 71.4655, 77.1991

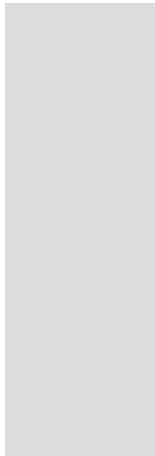
## Deuteranomaly

71.2113, 71.6558, 78.4843

## Tritanomaly

69.4332, 71.7484, 85.0522

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390 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(220, 220, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 220, 220)  
}
```

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(220, 220, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 220, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390 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(220, 220, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 220, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 220, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 220, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 220, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 220, 220) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 220, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
220, 220) }
```

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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