

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.2989, 80.2629,  
106.5003)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.2989, 80.2629, 106.5003)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(68.3925, 80.3080,  
106.5041)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3F2FF
RGB	179, 242, 255
RGB Percent	70%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.2980, 0.0510, 0.0000
CMYK	0.30, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	190°, 100%, 85%
HSV	190°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041
YIQ	224.6450, -41.7210, -9.3130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

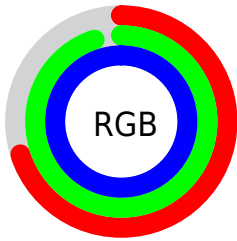
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	179, 213, 255
Decimal	11793151
CIELab	91.82, -16.70, -12.63
CIELCh	92, 20.942, 217.096
Yxy	80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289983231 (0xFFB3F2FF)
YUV	224.6450, 14.9650, -40.0307
Hunter-Lab	89.6147, -20.5975, -7.7339

# Details

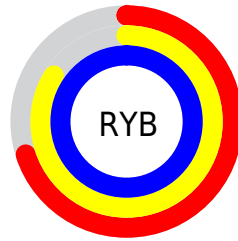
The XYZ color **68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **68.2263, 62.2134, 51.0620**, and the grayscale version is **71.2325, 74.9422, 81.6120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.4021, 96.5729, 108.5889**, and **36.0641, 43.4801, 59.9178** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.7531, 74.9834, 105.8263**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.1569, 86.2624, 107.2442**.

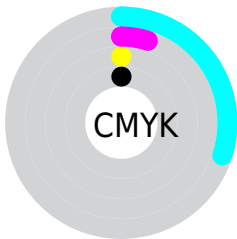
# Distribution



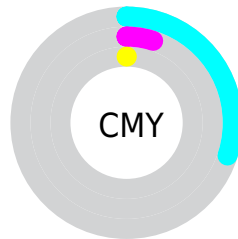
- Red (70%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041 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 68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.3925, 80.3080,  
106.5041

68.3925, 80.3080,  
106.5041

444.2404,  
495.9702, 602.2741

50.4920, 59.9718,  
81.0963

115.9523,  
133.7987, 172.1965

36.0238, 43.3959,  
60.0895

146.3423,  
167.7220, 213.3183

24.6228, 30.1959,  
43.0650

181.6261,  
206.9431, 260.5151

15.9235, 19.9873,  
29.6043

222.1691,  
251.8465, 314.2055

9.5605, 12.3858,  
19.2890

268.3367,  
302.8165, 374.8080

5.1686, 7.0070,  
11.7003

320.4942,

2.3823, 3.4665,

360.2375, 442.7413

6.4199

379.0070,  
424.4940, 518.4238

■ 0.8363, 1.3799,  
3.0292

■ 0.0000, 0.2018,  
1.1096

■ 68.3925, 80.3080,  
106.5041

■ 68.3925, 80.3080,  
106.5041

■ 61.7531, 74.9834,  
105.8263

■ 76.1569, 86.2624,  
107.2442

■ 56.1719, 70.2480,  
105.2064

■ 85.0956, 92.8665,  
108.0478

■ 51.5848, 66.0704,  
104.6418

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 47.9180, 62.4122,  
104.1290

■ 45.0871, 59.2296,  
103.6639

■ 42.9914, 56.4704,  
103.2417

■ 41.4703, 54.0513,  
102.8550

■ 41.4426, 54.0052,  
102.8475

# Harmonies

## Analogous

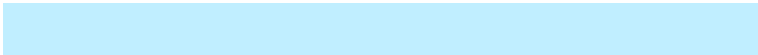
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



66.5421, 80.3080, 91.1435



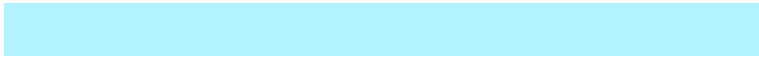
68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041



72.3847, 80.3080, 117.5853

# Triad

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



68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041



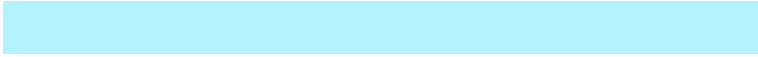
86.2351, 80.3080, 99.4539



75.0627, 80.3080, 61.2732

# Complementary

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



68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041



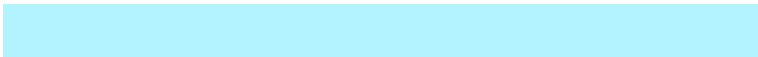
68.2263, 62.2134, 51.0620

# 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.



80.4169, 80.3080, 62.9476



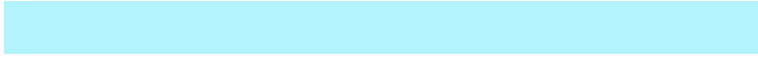
68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041



87.0343, 80.3080, 83.8416

# Square

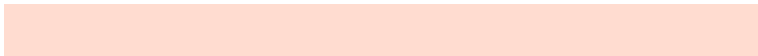
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



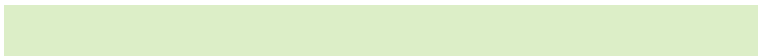
68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041



82.7246, 80.3080, 113.1934



84.8598, 80.3080, 70.8015

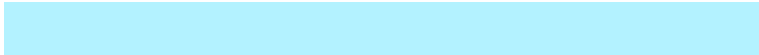


70.2744, 80.3080, 65.9258

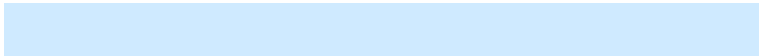


# Rectangle

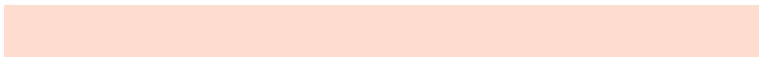
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



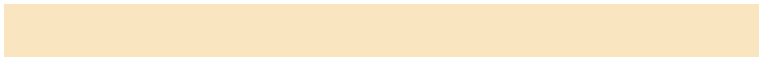
68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041



75.8089, 80.3080, 120.3995



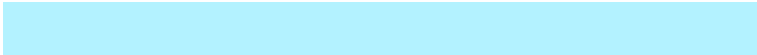
84.8598, 80.3080, 70.8015



76.8542, 80.3080, 61.1247

# Sweetspot

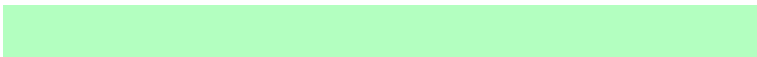
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



68.3946, 80.3111, 106.5046



85.8657, 93.4258, 108.1151



63.8289, 84.8952, 62.6995



18.0813, 19.7807, 23.1150



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

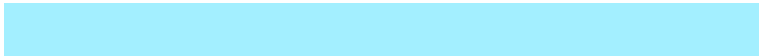


# Same Dimension

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



68.3946, 80.3111, 106.5046



64.1503, 76.9378, 106.0771



58.3138, 60.1494, 103.1443



18.2750, 19.9216, 23.1320



21.7518, 28.4132, 53.7724



2.1845, 2.8998, 5.2578



# Inverse Universe

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



73.3884, 59.9125, 91.7043



69.9974, 53.7753, 88.5861



77.5814, 80.9237, 54.1803



18.6515, 18.2439, 22.0477



27.7675, 13.5963, 33.7558

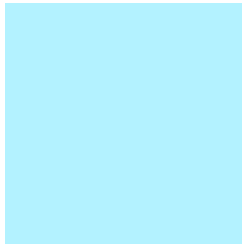


2.7373, 1.3373, 3.4638



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

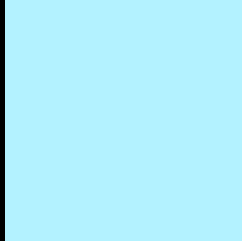
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

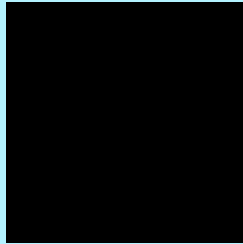
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041.



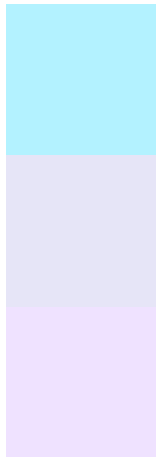
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.3925, 80.3080,



# 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

68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041

### Protanopia

77.4409, 79.5770, 99.2740

### Deuteranopia

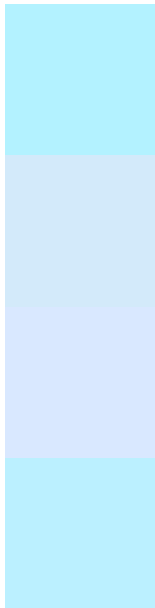
80.8430, 79.9634, 105.7813



## Tritanopia

70.4024, 80.0294, 106.3444

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041

## Protanomaly

73.5421, 79.5966, 101.9301

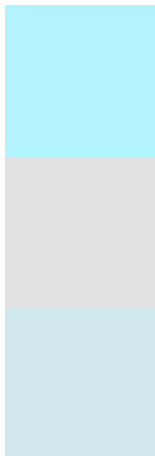
## Deuteranomaly

75.5219, 79.6849, 106.0080

## Tritanomaly

69.7036, 80.1050, 106.3958

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041

## Achromatopsia

71.5672, 75.2942, 81.9954

## Achromatomaly

69.7287, 76.6179, 90.4705

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041 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(179, 242, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 242, 255)  
}
```

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(179, 242, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 242, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041 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(179, 242, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 242, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 242, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 242, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 242, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 242,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.3925, 80.3080, 106.5041 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 242, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
242, 255) }
```

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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