

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.3477, 72.4100,  
104.9820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.3477, 72.4100, 104.9820)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606)</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(68.2571, 72.2747,  
104.9606)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8DFFF
RGB	200, 223, 255
RGB Percent	78%, 87%, 100%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1255, 0.0000
CMYK	0.22, 0.13, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	215°, 100%, 89%
HSV	215°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606
YIQ	219.7710, -23.9800, 5.0760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

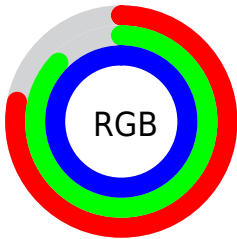
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 216, 255
Decimal	13164543
CIE Lab	88.10, -0.96, -18.09
CIE LCh	88, 18.110, 266.976
Yxy	72.2747, 0.2780, 0.2944
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291354623 (0xFFC8DFFF)
YUV	219.7710, 17.3679, -17.3392
Hunter-Lab	85.0145, -5.4600, -13.6904

# Details

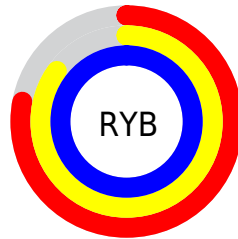
The XYZ color **68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **80.5218, 83.1426, 66.4495**, and the grayscale version is **67.7643, 71.2934, 77.6385**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **35.8727, 38.1022, 58.8898** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2151, 61.4710, 103.4046**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.7862, 84.3642, 106.6865**.

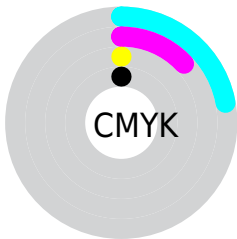
# Distribution



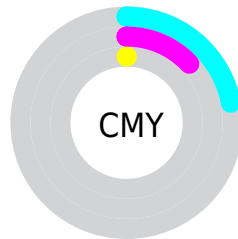
- Red (78%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606 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 68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.2571, 72.2747,  
104.9606

■ 68.2571, 72.2747,  
104.9606

443.7689,  
468.4972, 597.3644

■ 50.3814, 53.3831,  
79.8099

115.7598,  
122.4470, 170.0688

■ 35.9356, 38.1087,  
59.0367

146.1174,  
154.4965, 210.8633

■ 24.5543, 26.0671,  
42.2224

181.3664,  
191.7007, 257.7094

■ 15.8723, 16.8738,  
28.9486

221.8720,  
234.4442, 311.0258

■ 9.5241, 10.1446,  
18.7967

267.9998,  
283.1111, 371.2310

■ 5.1444, 5.4949,  
11.3482

320.1149,

■ 2.3679, 2.5405,

338.0860, 438.7434

6.1844

378.5828,  
399.7532, 513.9817

■ 0.8291, 0.8968,  
2.8869

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0372

■ 68.2571, 72.2747,  
104.9606

■ 68.2571, 72.2747,  
104.9606

■ 58.2151, 61.4710,  
103.4046

■ 79.7862, 84.3642,  
106.6865

■ 49.5890, 51.8978,  
102.0114

■ 92.8574, 97.7751,  
108.5861

■ 42.3105, 43.5080,  
100.7756

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 36.3028, 36.2478,  
99.6909

■ 31.4806, 30.0581,  
98.7503

■ 27.7467, 24.8730,  
97.9463

■ 24.9858, 20.6166,  
97.2702

■ 23.2712, 17.6625,  
96.7904

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.2608, 72.2747, 100.4052



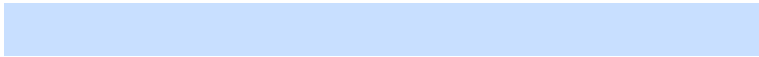
68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606



72.5375, 72.2747, 101.8907

# Triad

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



68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606



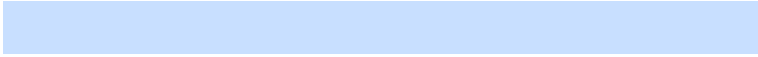
76.3775, 72.2747, 68.3760



61.9543, 72.2747, 66.4133

# Complementary

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



68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606



80.5218, 83.1426, 66.4495

# 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.



64.9905, 72.2747, 59.3171



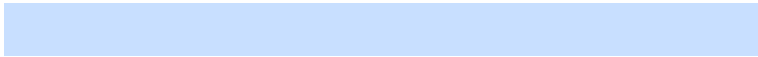
68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606



73.3285, 72.2747, 60.3640

# Square

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



68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606



77.3404, 72.2747, 79.9582



69.1346, 72.2747, 57.2230



60.7190, 72.2747, 77.4449



# Rectangle

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



68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606



74.9570, 72.2747, 96.0929



69.1346, 72.2747, 57.2230



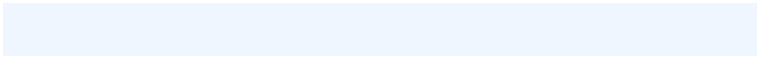
62.7917, 72.2747, 63.5347

# Sweetspot

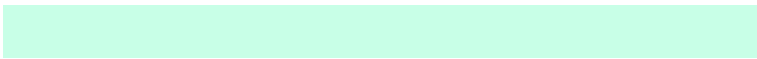
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



68.2591, 72.2775, 104.9611



86.8693, 91.6646, 107.7223



74.0277, 89.5788, 89.1145



18.4104, 19.4321, 23.0304



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

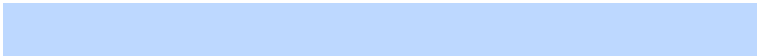


# Same Dimension

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



68.2591, 72.2775, 104.9611



63.6278, 67.3323, 104.2506



63.5163, 61.3206, 103.0961



17.6272, 18.6261, 22.9161



12.2992, 9.5081, 50.6216



1.3026, 1.1358, 4.9639



# Inverse Universe

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



75.2148, 67.8979, 78.9566



71.8233, 62.5063, 73.5363



86.0896, 96.2615, 68.6883



18.3245, 18.1131, 20.3259



22.9963, 11.6878, 8.6309

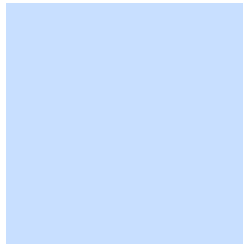


2.2921, 1.1592, 1.1195



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

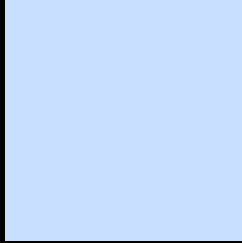
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

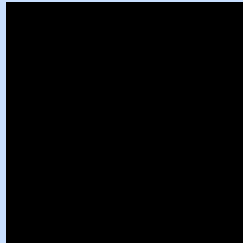
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

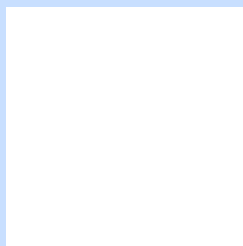
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.2571, 72.2747,



# 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

68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606

### Protanopia

70.9265, 72.1384, 102.2813

### Deuteranopia

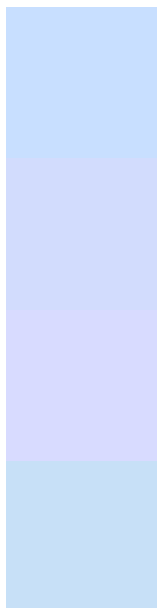
73.6572, 72.3393, 104.6885



## Tritanopia

66.3916, 72.3273, 95.2554

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606

## Protanomaly

69.9012, 71.9799, 103.1378

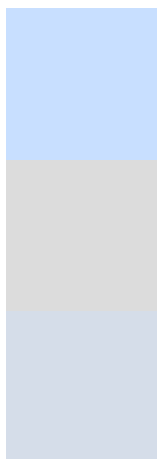
## Deuteranomaly

71.7004, 72.4820, 104.8191

## Tritanomaly

66.9973, 72.1688, 98.3945

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

68.0050, 71.7422, 87.3542

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606 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(200, 223, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 223, 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(200, 223, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 223, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606 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(200, 223, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 223, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 223, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 223, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 223, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 223,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.2571, 72.2747, 104.9606 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 223, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
223, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor