

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.3906, 66.1506,  
103.7535)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.3906, 66.1506, 103.7535)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.3872, 66.2927,  
103.7991)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7CFFF
RGB	215, 207, 255
RGB Percent	84%, 81%, 100%
CMY	0.1569, 0.1882, 0.0000
CMYK	0.16, 0.19, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	250°, 100%, 91%
HSV	250°, 19%, 100%
XYZ	68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991
YIQ	214.8640, -10.6400, 16.6240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

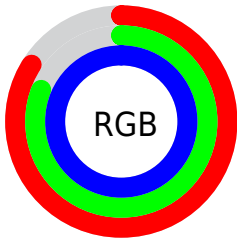
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 207, 255
Decimal	14143487
CIE Lab	85.15, 12.07, -22.45
CIE LCh	85, 25.486, 298.259
Yxy	66.2927, 0.2868, 0.2780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292333567 (0xFFD7CFFF)
YUV	214.8640, 19.7870, 0.1193
Hunter-Lab	81.4203, 7.4415, -18.5919

# Details

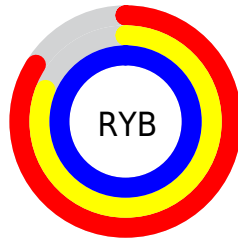
The XYZ color **68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **85.3815, 95.7997, 73.0255**, and the grayscale version is **64.3765, 67.7291, 73.7570**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.0815, 34.3333, 58.1514** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.8612, 51.9099, 101.6304**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.7251, 83.0940, 106.3391**.

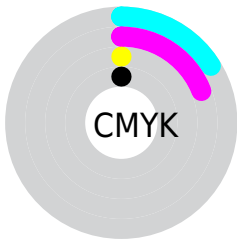
# Distribution



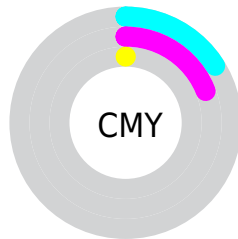
- Red (84%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991 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 68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.3872, 66.2927,  
103.7991

68.3872, 66.2927,  
103.7991

444.2219,  
447.4229, 593.6559

50.4876, 48.5100,  
78.8426

115.9448,  
113.9063, 168.4655

36.0204, 34.2310,  
58.2459

146.3335,  
144.5061, 209.0126

24.6201, 23.0711,  
41.5903

181.6159,  
180.1470, 255.5935

15.9215, 14.6460,  
28.4575

222.1575,  
221.2135, 308.6269

9.5591, 8.5713,  
18.4288

268.3235,  
268.0900, 368.5313

5.1676, 4.4627,  
11.0856

320.4793,

2.3817, 1.9356,

321.1608, 435.7252

6.0096

378.9904,  
380.8103, 510.6272

■ 0.8360, 0.5696,  
2.7820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.9844

■ 68.3872, 66.2927,  
103.7991

■ 68.3872, 66.2927,  
103.7991

■ 56.8612, 51.9099,  
101.6304

■ 81.7251, 83.0940,  
106.3391

■ 47.0628, 39.8260,  
99.8144

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 38.9090, 29.9232,  
98.3328

■ 32.3080, 22.0699,  
97.1648

■ 27.1585, 16.1204,  
96.2879

■ 23.3466, 11.9091,  
95.6759

■ 20.7409, 9.2415,  
95.2984

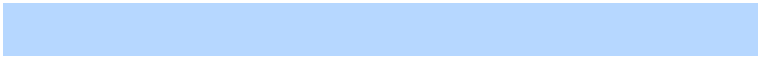
■ 19.1647, 7.8431,  
95.1115

■ 19.0252, 7.7227,  
95.0956

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.6741, 66.2927, 108.6598



68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991



72.8817, 66.2927, 90.1433

# Triad

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



68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991



69.0032, 66.2927, 48.4741



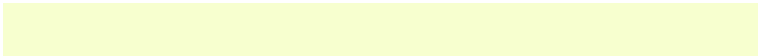
52.5969, 66.2927, 71.2243

# Complementary

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



68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991



85.3815, 95.7997, 73.0255

# 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.



54.0711, 66.2927, 56.7798



68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991



63.3455, 66.2927, 44.9448

# Square

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



68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991



73.2523, 66.2927, 58.2108



57.9209, 66.2927, 47.7405



53.7685, 66.2927, 88.2258



# Rectangle

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



68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991



74.4593, 66.2927, 78.8147



57.9209, 66.2927, 47.7405



52.7976, 66.2927, 65.9313

# Sweetspot

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



68.3891, 66.2954, 103.7995



85.8255, 88.2851, 107.1250



77.2896, 87.4984, 107.4230



18.1642, 18.6356, 22.8896



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.



68.3891, 66.2954, 103.7995



63.3569, 59.9975, 102.8491



75.6916, 70.0599, 104.1413



17.2850, 17.5231, 22.7212



10.0232, 4.0776, 49.6934



1.0514, 0.4359, 4.8420



# Inverse Universe

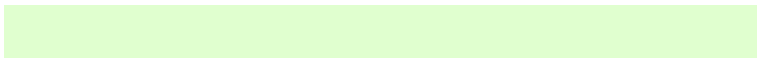
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80.3427, 72.6034, 97.7765



77.5750, 67.5043, 95.5085



77.7025, 91.8410, 72.6662



18.6550, 18.2453, 22.0664



27.8398, 13.6252, 34.1364

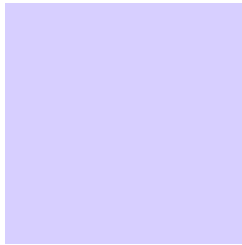


2.7436, 1.3398, 3.4974



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

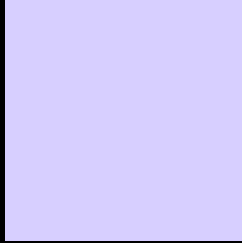
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

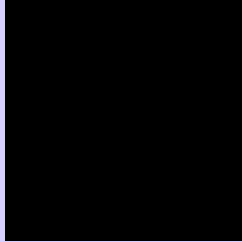
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991.



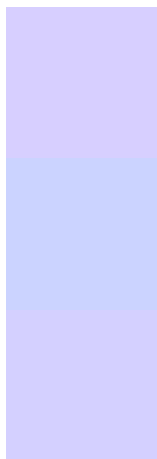
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.3872, 66.2927,



# 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

68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991

### Protanopia

65.9729, 66.5050, 103.9674

### Deuteranopia

67.7573, 66.3288, 103.8393



## Tritanopia

64.1254, 66.3900, 82.8336

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991

## Protanomaly

66.8287, 66.5786, 103.9364

## Deuteranomaly

68.0464, 66.4779, 103.8528

## Tritanomaly

65.6306, 66.2633, 90.2199

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991

## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022

## Achromatomaly

65.8507, 67.2472, 84.3722

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991 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(215, 207, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 207, 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(215, 207, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 207, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991 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(215, 207, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 207, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 207, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 207, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 207, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 207,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.3872, 66.2927, 103.7991 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 207, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
207, 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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