

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.5359, 68.5870, 86.7215)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.5359, 68.5870, 86.7215)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.6829, 68.6581,  
86.7232)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFD4E9
RGB	223, 212, 233
RGB Percent	87%, 83%, 91%
CMY	0.1255, 0.1686, 0.0863
CMYK	0.04, 0.09, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	271°, 32%, 87%
HSV	271°, 9%, 91%
XYZ	68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232
YIQ	217.6830, -0.1850, 8.8630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

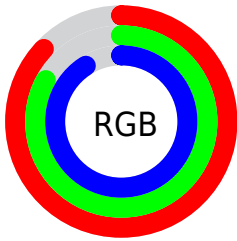
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 212, 233
Decimal	14669033
CIE Lab	86.33, 7.59, -8.95
CIE LCh	86, 11.735, 310.280
Yxy	68.6581, 0.3065, 0.3064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292859113 (0xFFDFD4E9)
YUV	217.6830, 7.5513, 4.6630
Hunter-Lab	82.8602, 2.9535, -4.0520

# Details

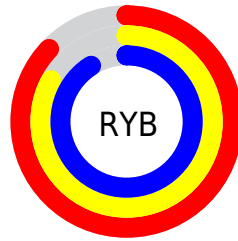
The XYZ color **68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **71.1493, 78.5627, 73.7048**, and the grayscale version is **66.3738, 69.8304, 76.0453**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.1412, 35.6131, 46.5641** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.9664, 56.1346, 84.7664**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.4681, 82.9840, 88.9737**.

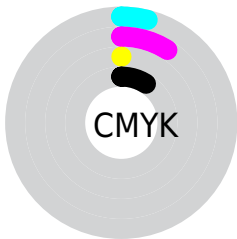
# Distribution



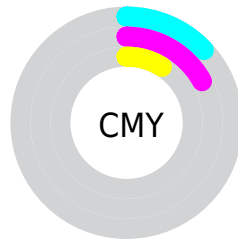
- Red (87%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232 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 68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.6829, 68.6581,  
86.7232

68.6829, 68.6581,  
86.7232

445.2507,  
455.8242, 537.6054

50.7292, 50.4333,  
64.7078

116.3651,  
117.2931, 144.6737

36.2133, 35.7578,  
46.7744

146.8243,  
148.4721, 181.4460

24.7699, 24.2472,  
32.5043

182.1828,  
184.7380, 223.9743

16.0335, 15.5171,  
21.4790

222.8058,  
226.4751, 272.6772

9.6389, 9.1831,  
13.2799

269.0587,  
274.0679, 327.9732

5.2206, 4.8608,  
7.4886

321.3069,

2.4133, 2.1658,

327.9008, 390.2809

3.6864

379.9158,  
388.3581, 460.0188

■ 0.8518, 0.7013,  
1.4550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.1840

■ 68.6829, 68.6581,  
86.7232

■ 68.6829, 68.6581,  
86.7232

■ 59.9664, 56.1346,  
84.7664

■ 78.4681, 82.9840,  
88.9737

■ 52.2723, 45.3307,  
83.0865

■ 88.1926, 96.8509,  
91.1377

■ 45.5599, 36.1704,  
81.6722

■ 91.7082, 98.6633,  
91.3023

■ 39.7832, 28.5683,  
80.5093

■ 34.8919, 22.4308,  
79.5825

■ 30.8307, 17.6544,  
78.8746

■ 27.5367, 14.1211,  
78.3662

■ 24.9366, 11.6917,  
78.0343

■ 22.9202, 10.1539,  
77.8437

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.1913, 68.6581, 90.4146



68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232



70.2840, 68.6581, 79.9037

# Triad

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



68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232



67.0306, 68.6581, 61.5768



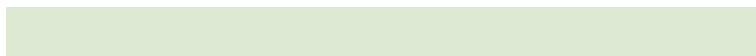
60.2659, 68.6581, 77.4506

# Complementary

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



68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232



71.1493, 78.5627, 73.7048

# 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.



60.4765, 68.6581, 69.8362



68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232



64.3324, 68.6581, 61.0202

# Square

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



68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232



69.3119, 68.6581, 65.5223



61.9479, 68.6581, 63.9455



61.3643, 68.6581, 84.8210



# Rectangle

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



68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232



70.6053, 68.6581, 74.6841



61.9479, 68.6581, 63.9455



60.1867, 68.6581, 74.8299

# Sweetspot

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



68.6849, 68.6610, 86.7247



91.3302, 94.5313, 108.0405



68.0230, 72.2051, 87.4437



19.3400, 19.9282, 23.0771



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.



68.6849, 68.6610, 86.7247



82.0003, 80.9446, 105.9097



71.8077, 70.2767, 86.6101



14.9841, 14.9371, 19.0156



13.0467, 5.7617, 44.1675



1.1355, 0.5097, 3.4734



# Inverse Universe

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



70.3349, 69.6876, 78.8545



84.4695, 82.4805, 94.1472



68.2207, 77.0479, 73.7985



15.3642, 15.1735, 17.2031



20.7566, 10.5053, 9.7857

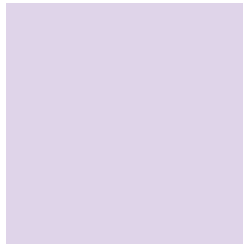


1.6782, 0.8443, 1.0229



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

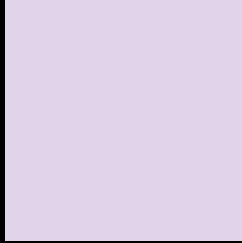
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

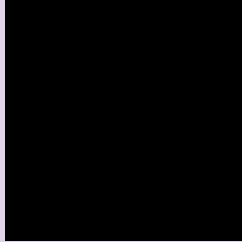
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

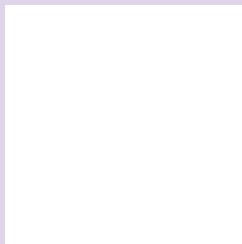
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.6829, 68.6581,

86.7232.

# 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

68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232

### Protanopia

67.0274, 68.8952, 88.3626

### Deuteranopia

70.0677, 68.6344, 86.6456



## Tritanopia

68.0613, 68.7752, 83.8165

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232

## Protanomaly

67.5131, 68.7854, 87.5605

## Deuteranomaly

69.6808, 68.8026, 86.6985

## Tritanomaly

68.2014, 68.8313, 84.5541

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232

## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

## Achromatomaly

67.3903, 69.6551, 79.7050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232 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(223, 212, 233) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 212, 233)  
}
```

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(223, 212, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 212, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232 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(223, 212, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 212, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 212, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 212, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 212, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 212,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.6829, 68.6581, 86.7232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 212, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
212, 233) }
```

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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