

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.5722, 87.6978, 66.9390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.5722, 87.6978, 66.9390)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(68.2012, 87.0666,  
66.6370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2FFC6
RGB	194, 255, 198
RGB Percent	76%, 100%, 78%
CMY	0.2392, 0.0000, 0.2235
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	124°, 100%, 88%
HSV	124°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370
YIQ	230.2630, -18.0590, -30.6590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

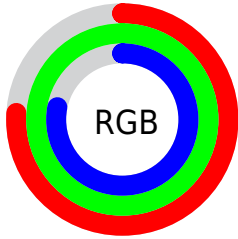
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	194, 251, 255
Decimal	12779462
CIELab	94.77, -29.81, 21.17
CIELCh	95, 36.564, 144.616
Yxy	87.0666, 0.3073, 0.3924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290969542 (0xFFC2FFC6)
YUV	230.2630, -15.9057, -31.8027
Hunter-Lab	93.3095, -32.8235, 22.9747

# Details

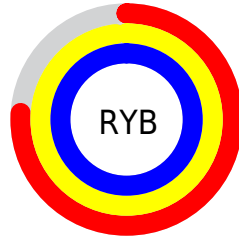
The XYZ color **68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **77.9446, 66.8092, 100.0535**, and the grayscale version is **75.5318, 79.4654, 86.5378**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.5937, 99.2492, 108.8318**, and **35.8756, 47.8908, 33.7386** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6724, 82.9628, 53.0021**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.2865, 91.9228, 82.6043**.

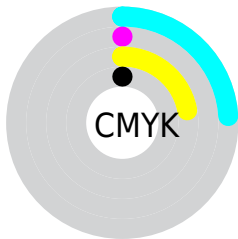
# Distribution



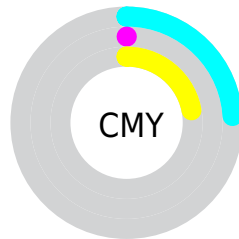
- Red (76%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370 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 68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.2012, 87.0666,  
66.6370

68.2012, 87.0666,  
66.6370

443.5741,  
518.4417, 467.1178

50.3357, 65.5503,  
48.3299

115.6803,  
143.2570, 116.0358

35.8991, 47.9075,  
33.7264

146.0245,  
178.6998, 147.9647

24.5260, 33.7536,  
22.4078

181.2591,  
219.5537, 185.2712

15.8511, 22.7044,  
13.9557

221.7494,  
266.2030, 228.3739

9.5090, 14.3754,  
7.9515

267.8606,  
319.0320, 277.6914

5.1344, 8.3822,  
3.9766

319.9583,

2.3619, 4.3405,

378.4252, 333.6422

1.6125

378.4076,  
444.7670, 396.6448

■ 0.8261, 1.8658,  
0.2997

■ 0.0000, 0.5277,  
0.0000

■ 68.2012, 87.0666,  
66.6370

■ 68.2012, 87.0666,  
66.6370

■ 59.6724, 82.9628,  
53.0021

■ 78.2865, 91.9228,  
82.6043

■ 52.6210, 79.5730,  
41.5866

■ 89.9986, 97.5655,  
101.0018

■ 46.9632, 76.8565,  
32.2745

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 42.6065, 74.7685,  
24.9373

■ 39.4471, 73.2583,  
19.4325

■ 37.3650, 72.2676,  
15.5988

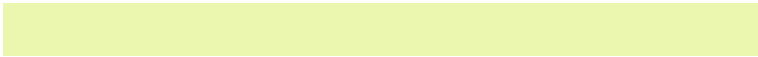
■ 36.2154, 71.7259,  
13.2466

■ 35.8590, 71.5596,  
12.4415

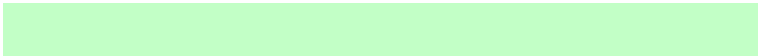
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.0849, 87.0666, 53.4148



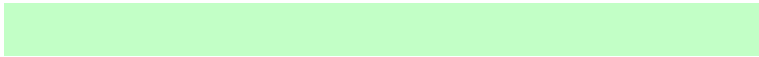
68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370



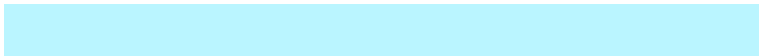
65.2321, 87.0666, 89.7824

# Triad

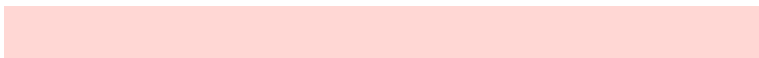
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370



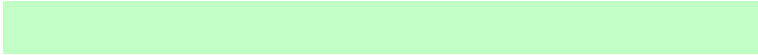
80.9829, 87.0666, 160.0006



101.2703, 87.0666, 73.8812

# Complementary

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



68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370



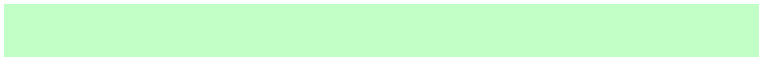
77.9446, 66.8092, 100.0535

# 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.



103.1627, 87.0666, 100.0026



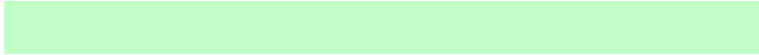
68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370



90.9287, 87.0666, 153.4191

# Square

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



68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370



72.2258, 87.0666, 146.4833



99.2428, 87.0666, 129.9556

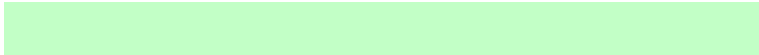


94.2590, 87.0666, 56.9768



# Rectangle

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



68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370



65.6865, 87.0666, 109.2148



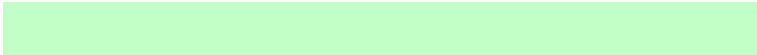
99.2428, 87.0666, 129.9556



102.5485, 87.0666, 81.7142

# Sweetspot

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



68.2018, 87.0668, 66.6384



86.2150, 95.7423, 95.0723



85.6246, 96.1012, 65.0763



18.2988, 20.4182, 20.1065



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

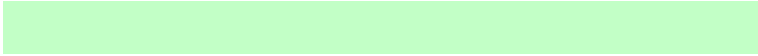


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

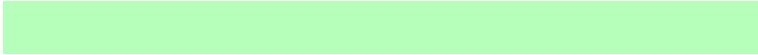


# Same Dimension

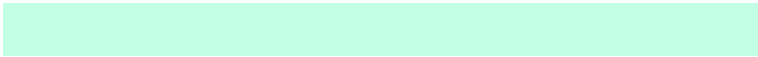
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



68.2018, 87.0668, 66.6384



63.6801, 84.8907, 59.4280



71.9498, 88.5660, 86.3749



17.8199, 20.1875, 19.3545



18.7551, 37.3986, 6.5957



1.8422, 3.6478, 0.7271



# Inverse Universe

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



77.9446, 66.8092, 100.0535



75.0529, 61.2396, 98.4304



73.6434, 65.0887, 77.4039



18.7382, 18.2786, 22.5045



29.6558, 14.3516, 43.6994

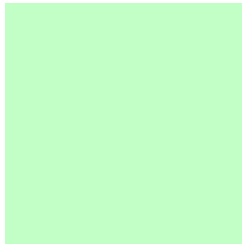


2.9024, 1.4033, 4.3333



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

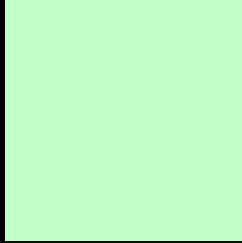
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

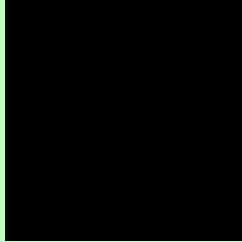
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370.



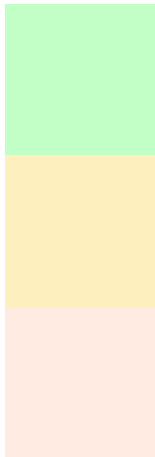
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370.

66.6370.

# 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

68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370

### Protanopia

81.0338, 86.5215, 61.1446

### Deuteranopia

84.5389, 86.1129, 83.3999



## **Tritanopia**

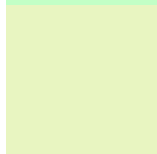
79.9194, 86.6933, 107.1290

# Trichromacy



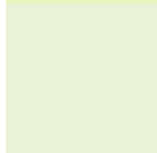
## Original Color

68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370



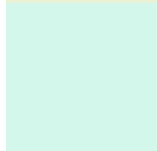
## Protanomaly

75.5568, 86.3109, 63.1295



## Deuteranomaly

77.6221, 85.7342, 76.7472



## Tritanomaly

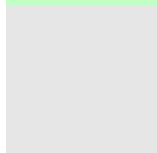
74.9760, 86.3109, 90.5499

# Monochromacy



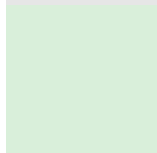
## Original Color

68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370



## Achromatopsia

75.2129, 79.1298, 86.1723



## Achromatomaly

72.1367, 81.5467, 78.2677

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370 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(194, 255, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 255, 198)  
}
```

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(194, 255, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 255, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370 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(194, 255, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 255, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 255, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 255, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 255, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 255,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.2012, 87.0666, 66.6370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 255, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
255, 198) }
```

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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