

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.6628, 67.1617,  
70.9726)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECCFD3
RGB	236, 207, 211
RGB Percent	93%, 81%, 83%
CMY	0.0745, 0.1882, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.11, 0.07
HSL	352°, 43%, 87%
HSV	352°, 12%, 93%
XYZ	68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726
YIQ	216.1270, 16.0000, 7.3920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

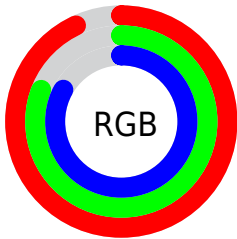
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 207, 211
Decimal	15519699
CIE Lab	85.59, 10.77, 1.74
CIE LCh	86, 10.910, 9.165
Yxy	67.1617, 0.3320, 0.3248
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293709779 (0xFFECCFD3)
YUV	216.1270, -2.5276, 17.4286
Hunter-Lab	81.9522, 6.1379, 6.0200

# Details

The XYZ color **68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.2957, 79.0842, 87.9077**, and the grayscale version is **65.3674, 68.7716, 74.8923**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.2994, 34.9201, 36.7254** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.9756, 55.6139, 56.6114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.5313, 80.5537, 87.3223**.

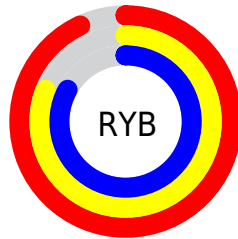
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (81%)

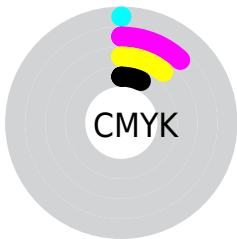
Blue (83%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (83%)

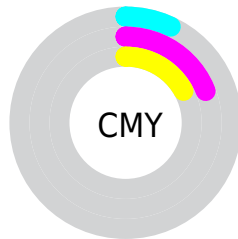


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (19%)


Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726 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 68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 68.6628, 67.1617,  
70.9726

 68.6628, 67.1617,  
70.9726

445.1808,  
450.5201, 482.8387

 50.7128, 49.2160,  
51.8381


116.3365,  
115.1521, 122.2888

 36.2002, 34.7909,  
36.4947


146.7910,  
145.9656, 155.3076

 24.7597, 23.5018,  
24.5238


182.1442,  
181.8372, 193.7916

 16.0259, 14.9645,  
15.5069

222.7617,  
223.1513, 238.1594

 9.6334, 8.7945,  
9.0253

269.0088,  
270.2922, 288.8295

 5.2170, 4.6074,  
4.6607

321.2507,

 2.4112, 2.0188,

323.6444, 346.2203

1.9943

379.8529,  
383.5922, 410.7506

■ 0.8507, 0.6184,  
0.5518

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.6628, 67.1617,  
70.9726

■ 68.6628, 67.1617,  
70.9726

■ 60.9756, 55.6139,  
56.6114

■ 77.5313, 80.5537,  
87.3223

■ 54.4142, 45.8211,  
44.1584

■ 87.6223, 95.8565,  
105.7280

■ 48.9272, 37.6999,  
33.5345

■ 88.4024, 96.5731,  
108.5889

■ 44.4567, 31.1567,  
24.6528

■ 40.9397, 26.0884,  
17.4199

■ 38.3056, 22.3801,  
11.7332

■ 36.4743, 19.8995,  
7.4785

■ 35.3501, 18.4875,  
4.5253

■ 34.8603, 17.9402,  
3.0295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.3995, 67.1617, 78.0968



68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726



67.6068, 67.1617, 64.8321

# Triad

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



68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726



60.8688, 67.1617, 63.0356



62.1530, 67.1617, 86.6578

# Complementary

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



68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726



70.2957, 79.0842, 87.9077

# 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.



60.2065, 67.1617, 82.1023



68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726



59.4786, 67.1617, 68.3739

# Square

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



68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726



63.0782, 67.1617, 60.4490



59.2393, 67.1617, 75.3259



64.5982, 67.1617, 87.4657



# Rectangle

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



68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726



66.3124, 67.1617, 62.0100



59.2393, 67.1617, 75.3259



61.4204, 67.1617, 85.5005

# Sweetspot

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



68.6647, 67.1647, 70.9740



90.4981, 93.1103, 100.5567



70.6205, 67.7822, 88.7189



19.1927, 19.6609, 21.1969



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

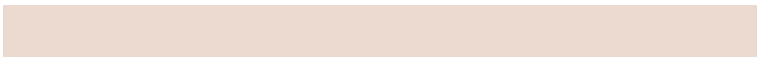
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



68.6647, 67.1647, 70.9740



79.1761, 76.0320, 79.6247



70.7082, 72.0435, 69.2142



15.1500, 15.0878, 16.0752



19.2427, 9.8998, 1.8135



1.5377, 0.7880, 0.2830



# Inverse Universe

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



68.6647, 67.1647, 70.9740



79.1761, 76.0320, 79.6247



68.0305, 73.6350, 89.9851



15.1500, 15.0878, 16.0752



19.2427, 9.8998, 1.8135

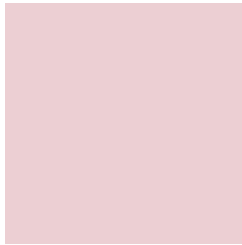


1.5377, 0.7880, 0.2830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

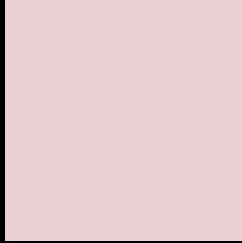
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

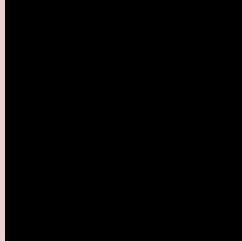
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.6628, 67.1617,

70.9726.

# 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

68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726

### Protanopia

64.8453, 67.3490, 73.2003

### Deuteranopia

68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726



## Tritanopia

69.8075, 66.8876, 77.6380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726

## Protanomaly

66.3558, 67.4002, 72.4630

## Deuteranomaly

68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726

## Tritanomaly

69.5207, 67.1569, 74.9441

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726

## Achromatopsia

65.2694, 68.6685, 74.7800

## Achromatomaly

66.3633, 68.1315, 73.2713

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726 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(236, 207, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 207, 211)  
}
```

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(236, 207, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 207, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726 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(236, 207, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 207, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 207, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 207, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 207, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 207,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.6628, 67.1617, 70.9726 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 207, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
207, 211) }
```

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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