

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.7581, 68.3127,  
104.1695)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.7581, 68.3127, 104.1695)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.7449, 68.3040,  
104.1685)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4D4FF
RGB	212, 212, 255
RGB Percent	83%, 83%, 100%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1686, 0.0000
CMYK	0.17, 0.17, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	240°, 100%, 92%
HSV	240°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685
YIQ	216.9020, -13.8030, 13.3730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

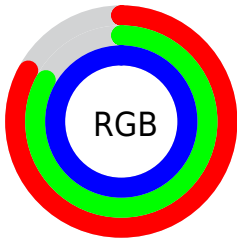
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	212, 212, 255
Decimal	13948159
CIE Lab	86.16, 8.48, -20.94
CIE LCh	86, 22.589, 292.053
Yxy	68.3040, 0.2850, 0.2832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292138239 (0xFFD4D4FF)
YUV	216.9020, 18.7823, -4.2991
Hunter-Lab	82.6462, 3.8449, -16.8776

# Details

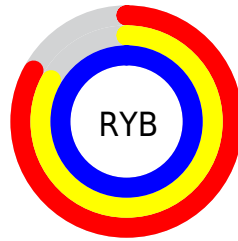
The XYZ color **68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **88.8834, 97.5324, 76.4302**, and the grayscale version is **65.7701, 69.1953, 75.3536**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.1546, 35.3593, 58.3455** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0877, 53.0535, 101.8919**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.5733, 86.1715, 106.8357**.

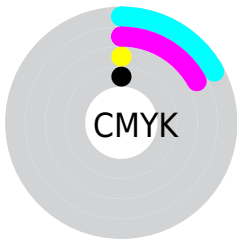
# Distribution



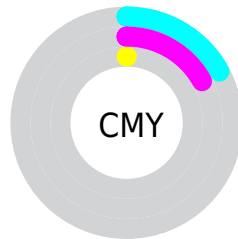
- Red (83%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685 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 68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.7449, 68.3040,  
104.1685

68.7449, 68.3040,  
104.1685

445.4662,  
454.5723, 594.8366

50.7799, 50.1451,  
79.1502

116.4532,  
116.7869, 168.9756

36.2538, 35.5287,  
58.4972

146.9272,  
147.8797, 209.6015

24.8013, 24.0704,  
41.7912

182.3015,  
184.0526, 256.2669

16.0570, 15.3859,  
28.6135

222.9416,  
225.6900, 309.3904

9.6556, 9.0906,  
18.5455

269.2128,  
273.1763, 369.3906

5.2317, 4.8004,  
11.1689

321.4803,

2.4200, 2.1306,

326.8959, 436.6860

6.0650

380.1097,  
387.2331, 511.6952

■ 0.8551, 0.6818,  
2.8152

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0011

■ 68.7449, 68.3040,  
104.1685

■ 68.7449, 68.3040,  
104.1685

■ 56.0877, 53.0535,  
101.8919

■ 83.5733, 86.1715,  
106.8357

■ 45.4946, 40.2895,  
99.9866

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 36.8578, 29.8827,  
98.4331

■ 30.0577, 21.6890,  
97.2099

■ 24.9614, 15.5482,  
96.2932

■ 21.4183, 11.2790,  
95.6559

■ 19.2516, 8.6681,  
95.2662

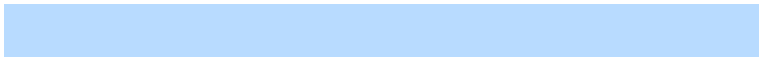
■ 18.2372, 7.4456,  
95.0837

■ 18.0501, 7.2202,  
95.0500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.5494, 68.3040, 106.4619



68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685



73.1226, 68.3040, 93.3908

# Triad

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



68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685



71.2605, 68.3040, 54.0124



55.5201, 68.3040, 70.4852

# Complementary

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



68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685



88.8834, 97.5324, 76.4302

# 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.



57.3566, 68.3040, 58.1273



68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685



66.3120, 68.3040, 49.4798

# Square

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



68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685



74.6281, 68.3040, 64.1371



61.2414, 68.3040, 50.8788



56.0942, 68.3040, 85.6404



# Rectangle

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



68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685



74.8972, 68.3040, 83.5412



61.2414, 68.3040, 50.8788



55.8724, 68.3040, 65.8985

# Sweetspot

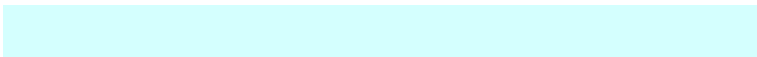
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



68.7468, 68.3067, 104.1689



86.5806, 89.7950, 107.3766



80.8470, 92.6914, 107.6342



18.2869, 18.9247, 22.9390



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.



68.7468, 68.3067, 104.1689



64.5452, 63.2442, 103.4132



75.1282, 71.5958, 104.4674



17.0032, 17.3779, 22.7081



9.4316, 3.7728, 49.6657



0.9183, 0.3674, 4.8358



# Inverse Universe

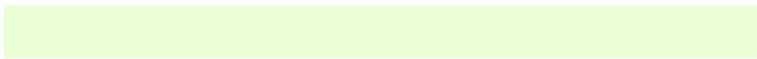
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



76.6684, 73.1020, 72.3596



73.7322, 68.8055, 66.5228



81.6473, 93.8030, 76.0917



18.0095, 17.9871, 18.6672



21.5488, 11.1088, 1.0087

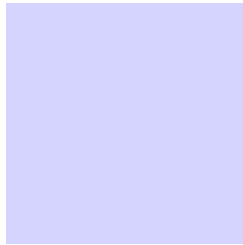


2.0981, 1.0816, 0.0983



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

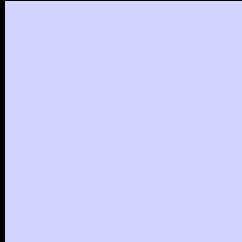
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

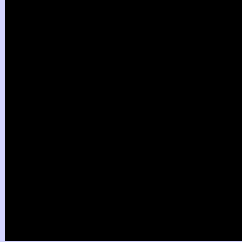
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.7449, 68.3040,



# 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

68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685

### Protanopia

67.8287, 68.5785, 104.2698

### Deuteranopia

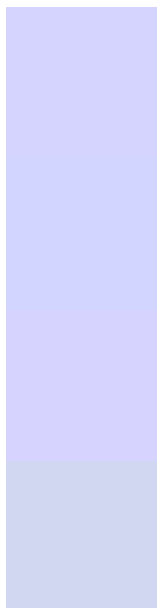
69.7119, 68.0649, 104.0714



## Tritanopia

65.2763, 68.4048, 86.8538

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685

## Protanomaly

68.1387, 68.3638, 104.2120

## Deuteranomaly

69.3686, 68.2556, 104.1263

## Tritanomaly

66.4721, 68.5071, 92.9388

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685

## Achromatopsia

65.9525, 69.3872, 75.5626

## Achromatomaly

66.7486, 68.8175, 85.3664

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685 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(212, 212, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 212, 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(212, 212, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 212, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685 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(212, 212, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 212, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 212, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 212, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 212, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 212,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.7449, 68.3040, 104.1685 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 212, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
212, 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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