

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.7959, 87.0736,  
80.1988)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAFFDB
RGB	186, 255, 219
RGB Percent	73%, 100%, 86%
CMY	0.2706, 0.0000, 0.1412
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	149°, 100%, 86%
HSV	149°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988
YIQ	230.2650, -29.5680, -25.8240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

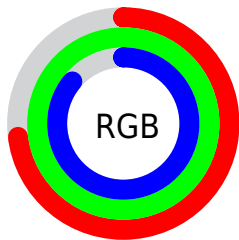
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	186, 233, 255
Decimal	12255195
CIELab	94.77, -28.53, 10.36
CIELCh	95, 30.349, 160.036
Yxy	87.0736, 0.2914, 0.3688
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290445275 (0xFFBAFFDB)
YUV	230.2650, -5.5536, -38.8204
Hunter-Lab	93.3132, -31.6977, 14.3620

# Details

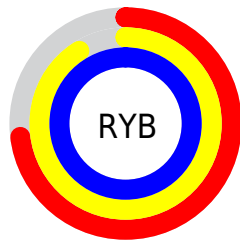
The XYZ color **68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **71.9842, 61.6526, 77.2135**, and the grayscale version is **75.4653, 79.3953, 86.4615**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.7721, 97.7947, 108.6998**, and **36.2550, 47.8938, 42.4555** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4617, 83.4870, 71.0756**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.3771, 91.2868, 90.1139**.

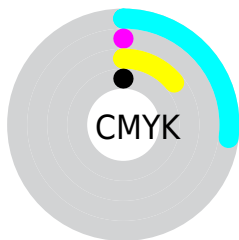
# Distribution



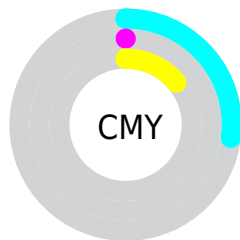
- Red (73%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988 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 68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.7959, 87.0736,  
80.1988

 68.7959, 87.0736,  
80.1988


445.6434,  
518.4647, 515.3270

 50.8215, 65.5561,  
59.3548


 116.5257,  
143.2667, 135.4591

 36.2871, 47.9122,  
42.4769


147.0118,  
178.7111, 170.7126

 24.8271, 33.7573,  
29.1466


182.3992,  
219.5667, 211.6062

 16.0763, 22.7072,  
18.9452

223.0533,  
266.2177, 258.5587

 9.6694, 14.3775,  
11.4543

269.3395,  
319.0486, 311.9884

 5.2409, 8.3837,  
6.2553

321.6229,

 2.4255, 4.3414,

378.4438, 372.3140

2.9296

380.2691,  
444.7877, 439.9540

■ 0.8578, 1.8663,  
1.0588

■ 0.0000, 0.5280,  
0.0000

■ 68.7959, 87.0736,  
80.1988

■ 68.7959, 87.0736,  
80.1988

■ 61.4617, 83.4870,  
71.0756

■ 77.3771, 91.2868,  
90.1139

■ 55.3102, 80.4943,  
62.7202

■ 87.2605, 96.1548,  
100.8359

■ 50.2744, 78.0615,  
55.1132

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 46.2797, 76.1502,  
48.2328

■ 43.2413, 74.7175,  
42.0560

■ 41.0605, 73.7127,  
36.5582

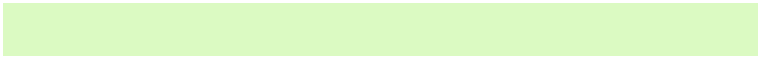
■ 39.6117, 73.0715,  
31.7125

■ 39.2704, 72.9241,  
30.4053

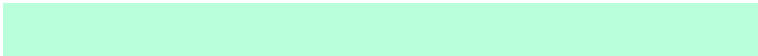
# Harmonies

## Analogous

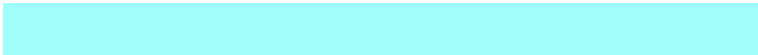
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



73.0182, 87.0736, 64.2427



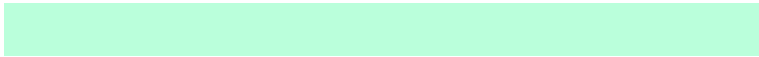
68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988



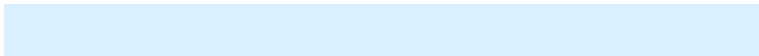
68.1729, 87.0736, 102.9053

# Triad

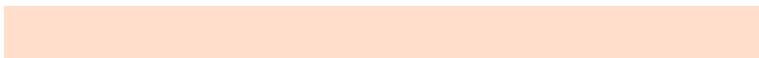
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988



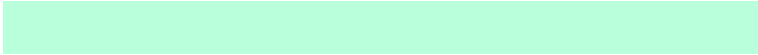
85.5418, 87.0736, 146.6423



95.4416, 87.0736, 68.6044

# Complementary

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



68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988



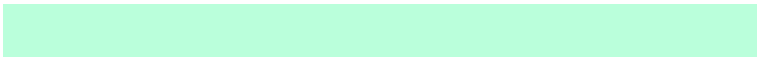
71.9842, 61.6526, 77.2135

# 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.



99.2942, 87.0736, 87.1476



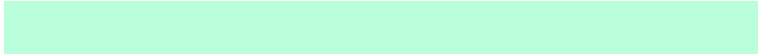
68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988



93.3337, 87.0736, 133.7947

# Square

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



68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988



77.4886, 87.0736, 143.9515



98.4982, 87.0736, 111.0924

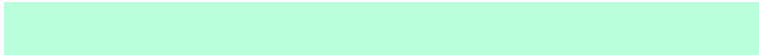


88.2669, 87.0736, 58.3555



# Rectangle

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



68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988



69.8364, 87.0736, 119.2795



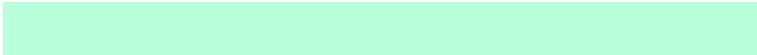
98.4982, 87.0736, 111.0924



97.1889, 87.0736, 73.9363

# Sweetspot

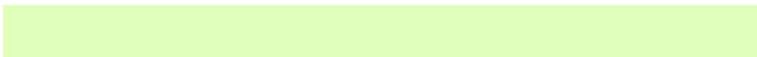
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



68.7967, 87.0739, 80.2002



86.2724, 95.6675, 99.7909



74.9933, 90.7216, 60.0140



18.1334, 20.3129, 21.0054



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

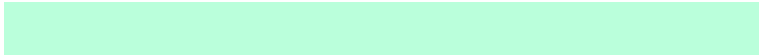


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

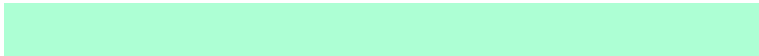


# Same Dimension

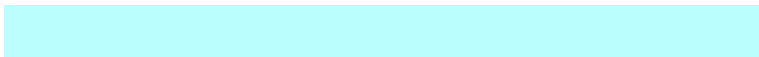
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



68.7967, 87.0739, 80.2002



65.0198, 85.2250, 75.5934



73.6921, 89.0321, 105.9791



18.1334, 20.3129, 21.0054



20.5940, 38.1342, 16.2794



2.0600, 3.7349, 1.8737



# Inverse Universe

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



71.9842, 61.6526, 77.2135



68.6515, 56.2572, 72.1877



67.9091, 60.0226, 55.7542



18.4052, 18.1454, 20.7510



23.8384, 12.0247, 13.0654

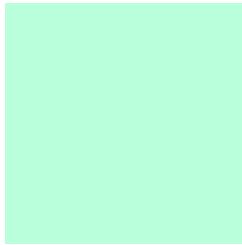


2.3763, 1.1929, 1.5630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

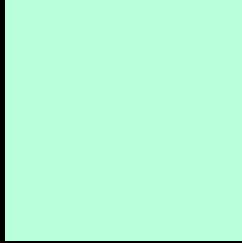
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

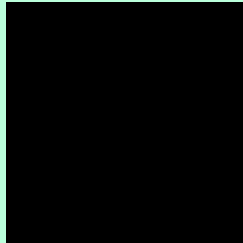
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

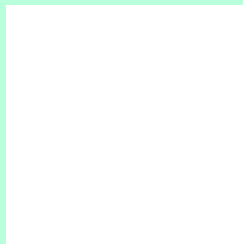
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988.



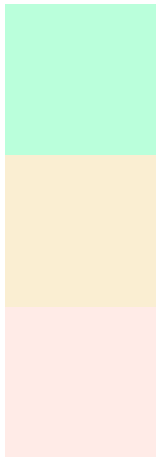
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.7959, 87.0736,

80.1988.

# 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

68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988

### Protanopia

81.6317, 86.1262, 73.2943

### Deuteranopia

85.3721, 86.4462, 87.7875



## **Tritanopia**

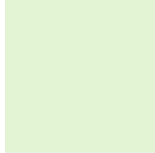
79.0160, 86.6731, 107.1727

# Trichromacy



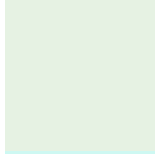
## Original Color

68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988



## Protanomaly

76.0395, 85.8364, 75.5112



## Deuteranomaly

78.2504, 85.8733, 85.1240



## Tritanomaly

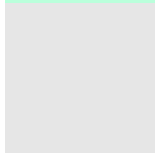
75.0480, 86.6674, 96.7774

# Monochromacy



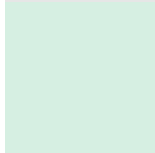
## Original Color

68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988



## Achromatopsia

75.2129, 79.1298, 86.1723



## Achromatomaly

72.3255, 81.5201, 83.8745

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988 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(186, 255, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 255, 219)  
}
```

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(186, 255, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 255, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988 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(186, 255, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 255, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 255, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 255, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 255, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 255,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.7959, 87.0736, 80.1988 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 255, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
255, 219) }
```

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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