

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(68.8935, 70.6675,  
86.3531)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD9E8
RGB	220, 217, 232
RGB Percent	86%, 85%, 91%
CMY	0.1372, 0.1490, 0.0902
CMYK	0.05, 0.06, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	252°, 25%, 88%
HSV	252°, 6%, 91%
XYZ	68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531
YIQ	219.6070, -3.0270, 5.3010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

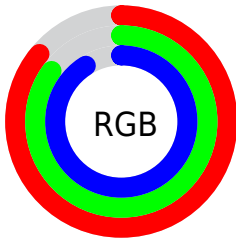
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 217, 232
Decimal	14473704
CIE Lab	87.32, 3.78, -6.98
CIE LCh	87, 7.942, 298.445
Yxy	70.6675, 0.3050, 0.3128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292663784 (0xFFD9E8)
YUV	219.6070, 6.1097, 0.3447
Hunter-Lab	84.0640, -0.8246, -2.0597

# Details

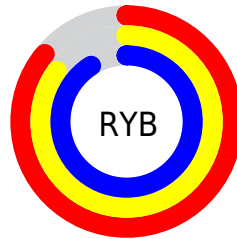
The XYZ color **68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.6968, 79.3829, 77.0873**, and the grayscale version is **67.7157, 71.2422, 77.5827**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.2739, 36.9746, 46.2993** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0192, 56.8013, 84.2509**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2365, 86.5426, 88.7678**.

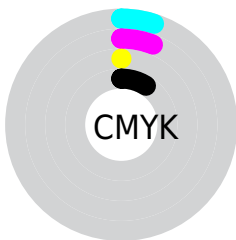
# Distribution



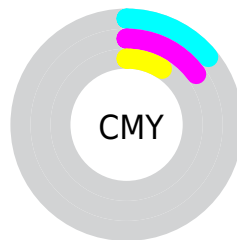
- Red (86%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531 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 68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.8935, 70.6675,  
86.3531

■ 68.8935, 70.6675,  
86.3531

445.9825,  
462.8903, 536.3557

■ 50.9013, 52.0709,  
64.4034

116.6643,  
120.1602, 144.1530

■ 36.3508, 37.0616,  
46.5292

147.1737,  
151.8250, 180.8404

■ 24.8766, 25.2552,  
32.3120

182.5862,  
188.6147, 223.2773

■ 16.1134, 16.2673,  
21.3331

223.2671,  
230.9137, 271.8825

■ 9.6958, 9.7135,  
13.1741

269.5819,  
279.1064, 327.0744

■ 5.2584, 5.2094,  
7.4164

321.8958,

■ 2.4360, 2.3706,

333.5771, 389.2715

3.6415

380.5742,  
394.7103, 458.8924

■ 0.8631, 0.8107,  
1.4308

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.1656

■ 68.8935, 70.6675,  
86.3531

■ 68.8935, 70.6675,  
86.3531

■ 58.0192, 56.8013,  
84.2509

■ 81.2365, 86.5426,  
88.7678

■ 48.5523, 44.8547,  
82.4439

■ 91.5657, 98.6063,  
90.5520

■ 40.4360, 34.7452,  
80.9203

■ 33.6076, 26.3805,  
79.6657

■ 27.9990, 19.6603,  
78.6642

■ 23.5357, 14.4741,  
77.8984

■ 20.1346, 10.6974,  
77.3487

■ 17.7007, 8.1856,  
76.9921

■ 16.1189, 6.7591,  
76.8002

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.0699, 70.6675, 87.6976



68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531



70.2762, 70.6675, 82.4571

# Triad

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



68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531



69.0654, 70.6675, 68.5043



63.6389, 70.6675, 76.6659

# Complementary

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



68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531



73.6968, 79.3829, 77.0873

# Split Complementary

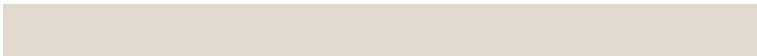
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



64.1516, 70.6675, 71.6840



68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531



67.2649, 70.6675, 67.1091

# Square

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



68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531



70.3767, 70.6675, 72.1464



65.4703, 70.6675, 68.2461



64.0570, 70.6675, 81.9516



# Rectangle

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



68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531



70.7498, 70.6675, 79.0248



65.4703, 70.6675, 68.2461



63.7079, 70.6675, 74.9018

# Sweetspot

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



68.8956, 70.6705, 86.3547



91.9590, 96.0233, 108.2953



71.2716, 76.7571, 87.4042



19.7154, 20.5946, 23.1860



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.



68.8956, 70.6705, 86.3547



83.1313, 84.7023, 106.5754



71.1382, 71.8266, 86.4596



13.8504, 14.0251, 18.1215



8.8022, 3.6036, 42.6148



0.7251, 0.3048, 3.1526



# Inverse Universe

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



72.2369, 72.4418, 84.3078



88.2345, 87.4081, 103.4248



71.4310, 78.2149, 76.9813



14.8652, 14.5633, 17.4905



23.4203, 11.5023, 26.9060

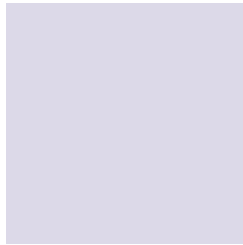


1.7622, 0.8626, 2.1540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

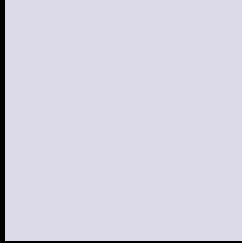
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

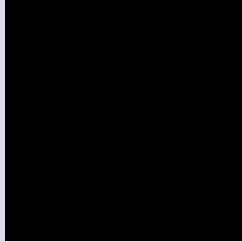
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

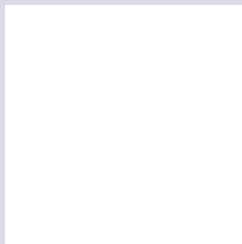
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531.



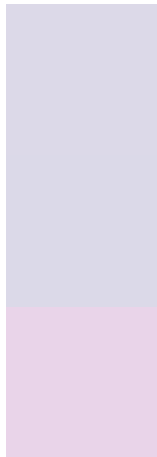
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.8935, 70.6675,



# 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

68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531

### Protanopia

68.5918, 70.5120, 86.3389

### Deuteranopia

71.8557, 70.2938, 86.8716



## Tritanopia

69.1793, 70.7819, 87.8580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531

## Protanomaly

68.5918, 70.5120, 86.3389

## Deuteranomaly

70.7495, 70.4703, 86.9640

## Tritanomaly

69.0360, 70.7245, 87.1034

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

68.3013, 71.2605, 80.6758

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531 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(220, 217, 232) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 217, 232)  
}
```

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(220, 217, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 217, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531 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(220, 217, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 217, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 217, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 217, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 217, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 217,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.8935, 70.6675, 86.3531 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 217, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
217, 232) }
```

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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