

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(68.9438, 70.2280,  
72.8724)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6D7D5
RGB	230, 215, 213
RGB Percent	90%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1568, 0.1647
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.07, 0.10
HSL	7°, 25%, 87%
HSV	7°, 7%, 90%
XYZ	68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724
YIQ	219.2570, 9.5820, 2.5580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

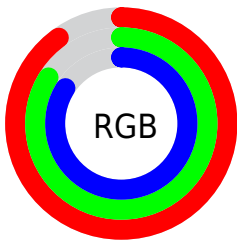
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	230, 215, 213
Decimal	15128533
CIE Lab	87.11, 4.82, 2.83
CIE LCh	87, 5.587, 30.432
Yxy	70.2280, 0.3251, 0.3312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293318613 (0xFFE6D7D5)
YUV	219.2570, -3.0847, 9.4216
Hunter-Lab	83.8021, 0.1977, 7.1043

# Details

The XYZ color **68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.4666, 75.3447, 85.7454**, and the grayscale version is **67.5281, 71.0448, 77.3678**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.1979, 36.6089, 37.5061** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3796, 59.4445, 56.9549**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.5667, 82.4647, 91.1872**.

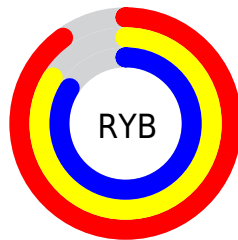
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (84%)

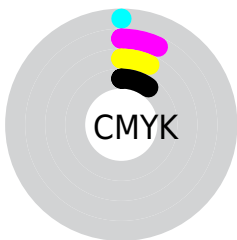
Blue (84%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (84%)

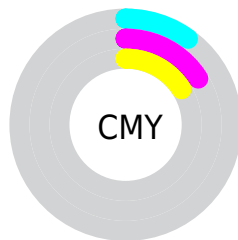


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724 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 68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.9438, 70.2280,  
72.8724

68.9438, 70.2280,  
72.8724

446.1572,  
461.3501, 489.6314

50.9424, 51.7124,  
53.3804

116.7358,  
119.5338, 125.0153

36.3836, 36.7759,  
37.7168

147.2571,  
151.0929, 158.5033

24.9021, 25.0340,  
25.4628

182.6825,  
187.7686, 197.4937

16.1325, 16.1024,  
16.2000

223.3773,  
229.9453, 242.4052

9.7094, 9.5967,  
9.5099

269.7067,  
278.0074, 293.6561

5.2675, 5.1324,  
4.9739

322.0363,

2.4414, 2.3251,

332.3393, 351.6651

2.1735

380.7314,  
393.3254, 416.8507

■ 0.8658, 0.7870,  
0.6590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.9438, 70.2280,  
72.8724

■ 68.9438, 70.2280,  
72.8724

■ 61.3796, 59.4445,  
56.9549

■ 77.5667, 82.4647,  
91.1872

■ 54.8276, 50.0512,  
43.3310

■ 86.4435, 95.5632,  
108.4972

■ 49.2463, 41.9942,  
31.8962

■ 44.5893, 35.2128,  
22.5361

■ 40.8062, 29.6412,  
15.1261

■ 37.8419, 25.2081,  
9.5279

■ 35.6349, 21.8343,  
5.5852

■ 34.1146, 19.4305,  
3.1149

■ 33.1939, 17.8915,  
1.8762

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.2987, 70.2280, 76.4120



68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724



67.9996, 70.2280, 70.3655

# Triad

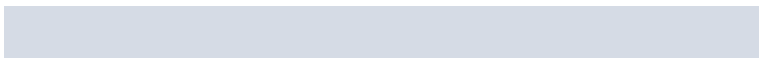
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724



64.5839, 70.2280, 72.9636



66.7686, 70.2280, 83.9047

# Complementary

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



68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724



69.4666, 75.3447, 85.7454

# 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.



65.5151, 70.2280, 82.9100



68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724



64.2638, 70.2280, 76.5207

# Square

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



68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724



65.4826, 70.2280, 70.4169



64.6025, 70.2280, 80.1766



68.0328, 70.2280, 82.8527



# Rectangle

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



68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724



67.1689, 70.2280, 69.5751



64.6025, 70.2280, 80.1766



66.3320, 70.2280, 83.7983

# Sweetspot

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



68.9458, 70.2311, 72.8739



92.8212, 96.8390, 104.1599



70.4342, 70.0148, 83.2137



19.8909, 20.7607, 22.3441



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

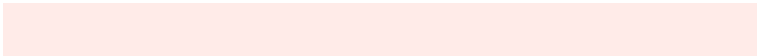


# Same Dimension

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



68.9458, 70.2311, 72.8739



85.4510, 86.3659, 88.5477



71.1612, 74.6620, 73.6124



14.5132, 14.6402, 14.9654



18.7440, 10.0622, 0.9543



1.4305, 0.8343, 0.0856

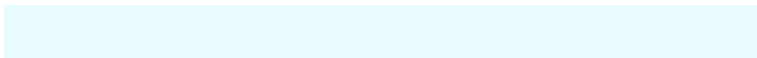


# Inverse Universe

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



69.4666, 75.3447, 85.7454



86.2479, 94.1900, 108.2425



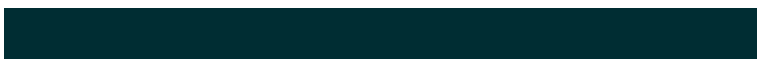
67.1910, 70.7933, 84.9868



14.6548, 16.0310, 18.4662



20.2205, 27.5031, 46.6261

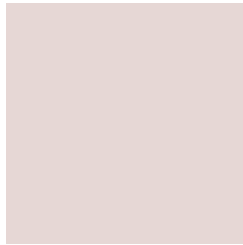


1.5355, 2.1148, 3.4592



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724 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 68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

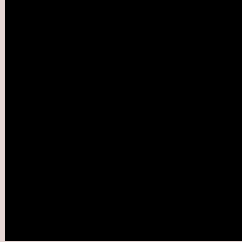
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

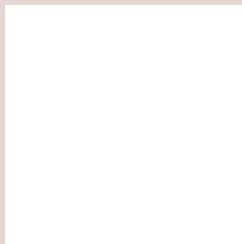
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.9438, 70.2280,

72.8724.

# 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

68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724

### Protanopia

67.3819, 70.1687, 73.6108

### Deuteranopia

71.7075, 70.1443, 73.3781



## Tritanopia

71.2158, 70.4014, 83.9641

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724

## Protanomaly

68.0575, 70.1355, 73.5688

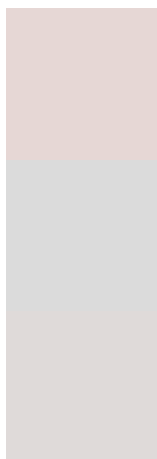
## Deuteranomaly

70.6061, 69.9465, 73.3980

## Tritanomaly

70.3208, 70.4098, 79.6962

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724

## Achromatopsia

67.3311, 70.8376, 77.1421

## Achromatomaly

68.0272, 70.8405, 75.7338

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724 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(230, 215, 213) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 215, 213)  
}
```

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(230, 215, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 215, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724 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(230, 215, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 215, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 215, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 215, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 215, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 215,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.9438, 70.2280, 72.8724 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 215, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
215, 213) }
```

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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