

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.1360, 72.7354, 79.2107)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.1360, 72.7354, 79.2107)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472)</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> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	27
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# **Color**

**XYZ(69.4303, 73.0461,  
79.5472)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DEDEDE
RGB	222, 222, 222
RGB Percent	87%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1294, 0.1294
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	123°, 0%, 87%
HSV	123°, 0%, 87%
XYZ	69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472
YIQ	222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

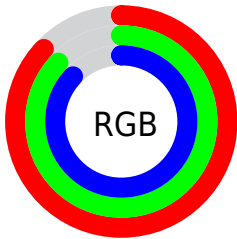
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 222, 222
Decimal	14606046
CIE Lab	88.47, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	88, 0.010, 296.628
Yxy	73.0461, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292796126 (0xFFDEDEDE)
YUV	222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436

# Details

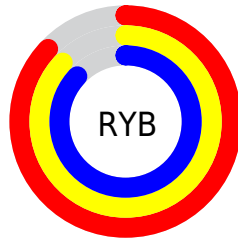
The XYZ color **69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.4330, 73.0480, 79.5511**, and the grayscale version is **69.4330, 73.0489, 79.5502**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **36.7301, 38.6429, 42.0822** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.3995, 68.7016, 65.1674**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.7205, 78.0024, 95.8672**.

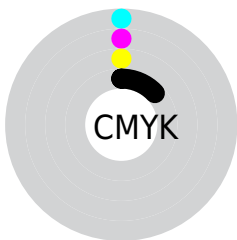
# Distribution



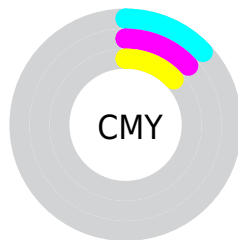
- Red (87%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472 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 69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.4303, 73.0461,  
79.5472

■ 69.4303, 73.0461,  
79.5472

447.8448,  
471.1746, 513.0720

■ 51.3401, 54.0137,  
58.8218

117.4267,  
123.5427, 134.5346

■ 36.7015, 38.6126,  
42.0507

148.0636,  
155.7756, 169.6337

■ 25.1491, 26.4585,  
28.8151

183.6135,  
193.1774, 210.3611

■ 16.3175, 17.1669,  
18.6966

224.4417,  
236.1326, 257.1354

■ 9.8414, 10.3536,  
11.2767

270.9136,  
285.0255, 310.3751

■ 5.3554, 5.6340,  
6.1367

323.3945,

■ 2.4941, 2.6238,

340.2405, 370.4987

2.8583

382.2498,  
402.1621, 437.9249

■ 0.8923, 0.9387,  
1.0227

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.4303, 73.0461,  
79.5472

■ 69.4303, 73.0461,  
79.5472

■ 60.3995, 68.7016,  
65.1674

■ 79.7205, 78.0024,  
95.8672

■ 52.5737, 64.9362,  
52.6511

■ 85.4127, 80.7254,  
105.6876

■ 45.9040, 61.7283,  
41.9233

■ 40.3355, 59.0515,  
32.9026

■ 35.8089, 56.8772,  
25.5009

■ 32.2595, 55.1738,  
19.6224

■ 29.6152, 53.9066,  
15.1612

■ 27.7940, 53.0359,  
11.9978

■ 26.6991, 52.5147,  
9.9932

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.4278, 73.0461, 79.5486



69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472



69.4322, 73.0461, 79.5424

# Triad

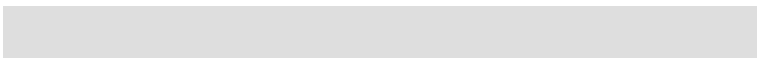
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472



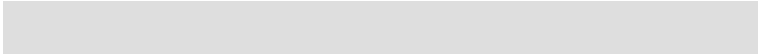
69.4308, 73.0461, 79.5232



69.4233, 73.0461, 79.5340

# Complementary

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



69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472



69.4330, 73.0480, 79.5511

# 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.



69.4241, 73.0461, 79.5271



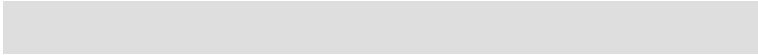
69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472



69.4284, 73.0461, 79.5209

# Square

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



69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472



69.4325, 73.0461, 79.5286



69.4260, 73.0461, 79.5224



69.4238, 73.0461, 79.5410



# Rectangle

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



69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472



69.4328, 73.0461, 79.5380



69.4260, 73.0461, 79.5224



69.4234, 73.0461, 79.5316

# Sweetspot

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



69.4324, 73.0492, 79.5488

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



69.4335, 73.0498, 79.5487



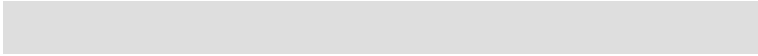
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



69.4324, 73.0492, 79.5488

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



69.4326, 73.0493, 79.5502



15.4596, 16.2647, 17.7123



15.5557, 31.0471, 5.3835



1.0865, 2.1553, 0.4168



# Inverse Universe

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



69.4330, 73.0480, 79.5511

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



69.4328, 73.0479, 79.5497



15.4596, 16.2647, 17.7123



25.0182, 12.0743, 38.3573

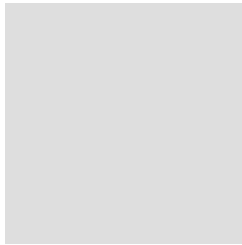


1.7419, 0.8400, 2.6997



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

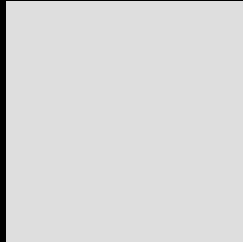
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472 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

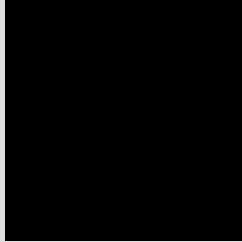
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

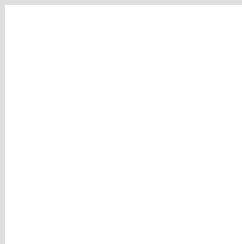


# XYZ 69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472.



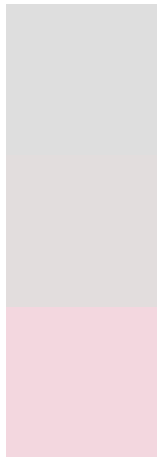
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.4303, 73.0461,



# 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

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

### Protanopia

70.2716, 73.1021, 78.8130

### Deuteranopia

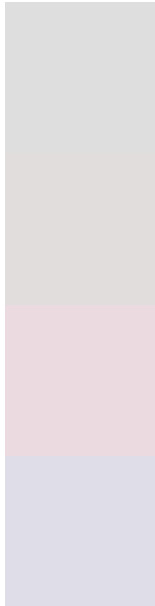
74.5819, 72.9833, 79.9683



## Tritanopia

71.6197, 73.1481, 90.4650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

## Protanomaly

69.9589, 72.9409, 78.7984

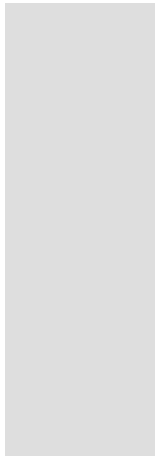
## Deuteranomaly

72.6516, 73.1327, 80.0989

## Tritanomaly

70.8534, 73.2271, 86.7438

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

## Achromatopsia

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

## Achromatomaly

69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472 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(222, 222, 222) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 222, 222)  
}
```

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(222, 222, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 222, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472 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(222, 222, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 222, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 222, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 222, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 222, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 222,  
222) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 222, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
222, 222) }
```

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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