

Converting Colors

XYZ(72.0663, 94.9348, 51.4695)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(72.0663, 94.9348, 51.4695)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(68.2815, 87.4690,
50.3302)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEFFA8
RGB	206, 255, 168
RGB Percent	81%, 100%, 66%
CMY	0.1922, 0.0000, 0.3412
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	94°, 100%, 83%
HSV	94°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302
YIQ	230.4310, -1.2770, -37.4450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

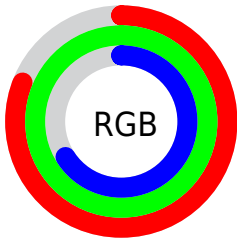
Format	Color
RYB	168, 255, 217
Decimal	13565864
CIELab	94.94, -30.37, 36.63
CIELCh	95, 47.583, 129.660
Yxy	87.4690, 0.3313, 0.4244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291755944 (0xFFCEFFA8)
YUV	230.4310, -30.7785, -21.4260
Hunter-Lab	93.5249, -33.3476, 33.5606

Details

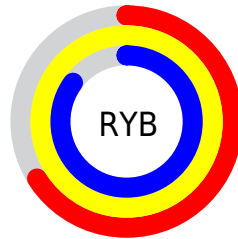
The XYZ color **68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **60.6690, 49.9783, 101.0569**, and the grayscale version is **75.7543, 79.6995, 86.7927**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.4545, 98.1618, 84.7007**, and **35.8663, 48.1100, 23.6155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.3271, 84.6474, 38.8431**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.0670, 90.6651, 64.2902**.

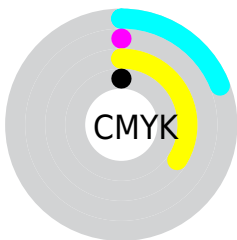
Distribution



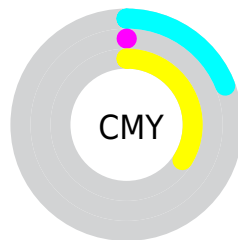
- Red (81%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302 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 68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 68.2815, 87.4690,
50.3302

 68.2815, 87.4690,
50.3302


443.8538,
519.7628, 404.7278

 50.4013, 65.8834,
35.3028


 115.7945,
143.8177, 92.0653

 35.9515, 48.1778,
23.6108


146.1579,
179.3495, 119.6100

 24.5666, 33.9677,
14.8357

181.4132,
220.2989, 152.1643

 15.8815, 22.8688,
8.5588

221.9256,
267.0502, 190.1467

 9.5306, 14.4966,
4.3617

268.0605,
319.9879, 233.9757

 5.1488, 8.4669,
1.8258

320.1833,

 2.3705, 4.3951,

379.4963, 284.0699

0.4449

378.6593,
445.9598, 340.8477

0.8304, 1.8970,
0.0000

0.0000, 0.5465,
0.0000

68.2815, 87.4690,
50.3302

68.2815, 87.4690,
50.3302

62.3271, 84.6474,
38.8431

75.0670, 90.6651,
64.2902

57.1654, 82.1840,
29.6806

82.7168, 94.2501,
80.8521

52.7567, 80.0614,
22.6844

91.2637, 98.2381,
100.1404

49.0561, 78.2608,
17.6750

95.0500, 100.0000,
108.9000

■ 46.0133, 76.7605,
14.4437

■ 43.5679, 75.5352,
12.7355

■ 42.3630, 74.9240,
12.2290

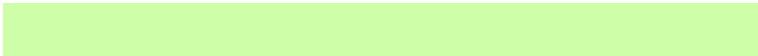
Harmonies

Analogous

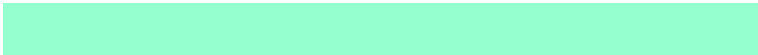
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



79.0413, 87.4690, 40.9481



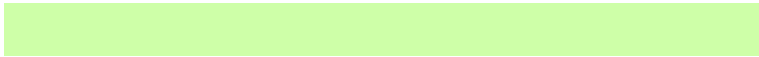
68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302



61.9695, 87.4690, 72.6074

Triad

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



68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302



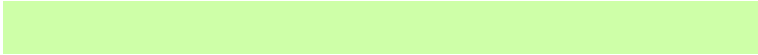
74.8049, 87.4690, 178.6396



110.0818, 87.4690, 83.8030

Complementary

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



68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302



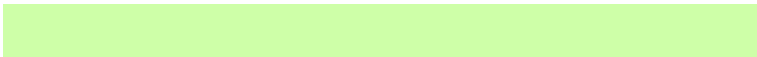
60.6690, 49.9783, 101.0569

Split Complementary

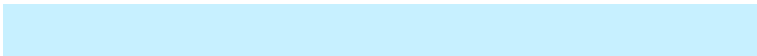
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



108.6464, 87.4690, 122.1431



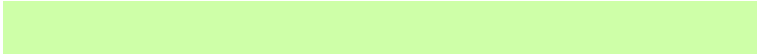
68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302



87.3711, 87.4690, 183.8984

Square

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



68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302



65.4566, 87.4690, 148.1868



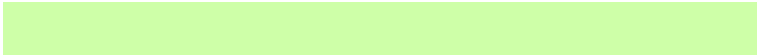
100.0038, 87.4690, 161.1068



103.7441, 87.4690, 56.6962

Rectangle

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



68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302



60.7063, 87.4690, 94.8175



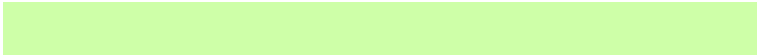
100.0038, 87.4690, 161.1068



110.5061, 87.4690, 95.6614

Sweetspot

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



68.2819, 87.4691, 50.3315



86.1248, 95.8422, 88.4554



72.8259, 73.1228, 47.3229



18.1815, 20.3962, 18.3663



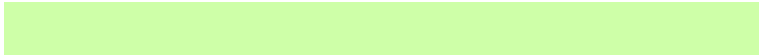
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



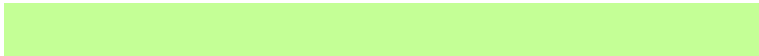
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

Same Dimension

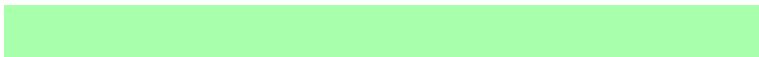
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



68.2819, 87.4691, 50.3315



64.0961, 85.4876, 42.1671



59.3893, 82.8372, 52.0665



18.5243, 20.5562, 19.1357



22.2998, 39.2341, 6.3976



2.2940, 3.8833, 0.6287

Inverse Universe

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



60.6690, 49.9783, 101.0569



55.4179, 42.7809, 99.9444



72.6006, 56.2092, 98.0009



17.9820, 17.8825, 22.7539



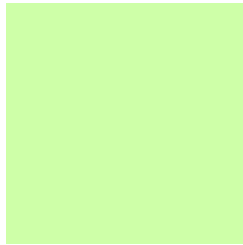
15.5816, 6.9431, 49.9535



1.6426, 0.7407, 4.8697

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

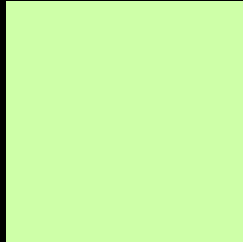
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302 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

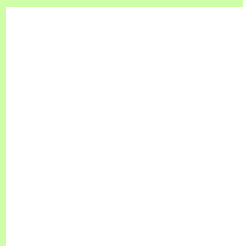
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302.

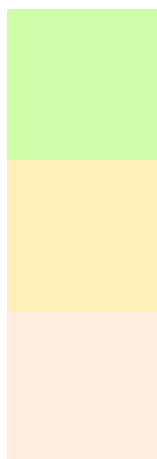


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.2815, 87.4690,

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

68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302

Protanopia

81.1570, 87.0830, 58.4302

Deuteranopia

84.5753, 87.0488, 80.7511



Tritanopia

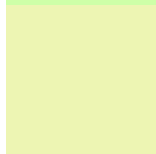
81.4807, 87.0552, 107.1166

Trichromacy



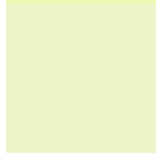
Original Color

68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302



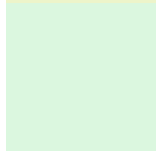
Protanomaly

75.7141, 86.5640, 55.3658



Deuteranomaly

77.9364, 86.9702, 68.5563



Tritanomaly

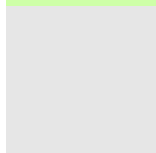
75.7935, 86.9093, 82.5925

Monochromacy



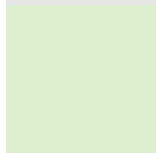
Original Color

68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302



Achromatopsia

75.2129, 79.1298, 86.1723



Achromatomaly

71.9478, 81.6101, 70.9918

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302 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(206, 255, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 255, 168)  
}
```

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(206, 255, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 255, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302 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(206, 255, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 255, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 255, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 255, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 255, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 255,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.2815, 87.4690, 50.3302 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 255, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
255, 168) }
```

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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