

Converting Colors

XYZ(100.6010, 153.4642,
59.3698)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(100.6010, 153.4642, 59.3698)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(67.3627, 87.0377,
48.3715)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CCFFA4
RGB	204, 255, 164
RGB Percent	80%, 100%, 64%
CMY	0.2000, 0.0000, 0.3569
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.36, 0.00
HSL	94°, 100%, 82%
HSV	94°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715
YIQ	229.3770, -1.1850, -39.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

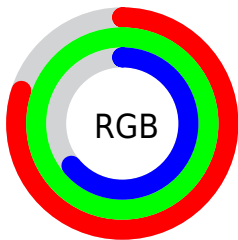
Format	Color
RYB	164, 255, 215
Decimal	13434788
CIELab	94.75, -31.60, 38.35
CIELCh	95, 49.691, 129.488
Yxy	87.0377, 0.3322, 0.4292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291624868 (0xFFCCFFA4)
YUV	229.3770, -32.2309, -22.2556
Hunter-Lab	93.2940, -34.3790, 34.5648

Details

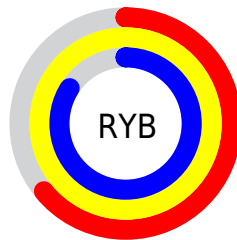
The XYZ color **67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **59.3508, 48.2192, 100.7869**, and the grayscale version is **74.9841, 78.8891, 85.9103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767**, and **35.2761, 47.8318, 22.4121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5466, 84.2793, 37.2597**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0009, 90.1665, 61.9343**.

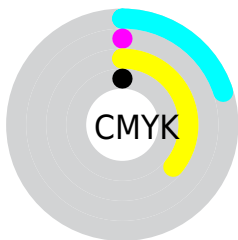
Distribution



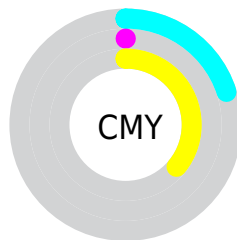
- Red (80%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715 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 67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 67.3627, 87.0377,
48.3715


 67.3627, 87.0377,
48.3715


440.6469,
518.3467, 396.8139

 49.6512, 65.5264,
33.7591


 114.4869,
143.2167, 89.1286

 35.3530, 47.8881,
22.4327


 144.6303,
178.6532, 116.1103

 24.1027, 33.7382,
13.9739

179.6485,
219.5002, 148.0523

 15.5350, 22.6926,
7.9639

219.9066,
266.1421, 185.3730

 9.2845, 14.3667,
3.9844

265.7702,
318.9633, 228.4909

 4.9858, 8.3761,
1.6168

317.6045,

 2.2736, 4.3366,

378.3482, 277.8247

0.3028

375.7750,
444.6812, 333.7928

0.7811, 1.8636,
0.0000

0.0000, 0.5263,
0.0000

67.3627, 87.0377,
48.3715

67.3627, 87.0377,
48.3715

61.5466, 84.2793,
37.2597

74.0009, 90.1665,
61.9343

56.5139, 81.8747,
28.4484

81.4945, 93.6801,
78.0786

52.2243, 79.8066,
21.7766

89.8767, 97.5926,
96.9304

48.6326, 78.0556,
17.0608

95.0500, 100.0000,
108.9000

■ 45.6871, 76.5999,
14.0869

■ 43.3259, 75.4134,
12.5894

■ 42.4530, 74.9704,
12.2332

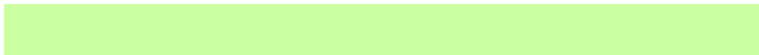
Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.5411, 87.0377, 38.9250



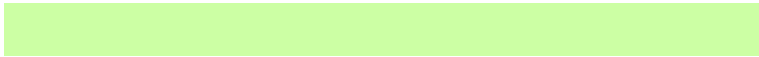
67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715



60.8140, 87.0377, 71.1374

Triad

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



67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715



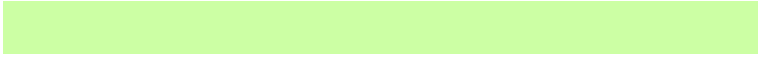
74.0010, 87.0377, 182.3214



110.9113, 87.0377, 83.0895

Complementary

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



67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715



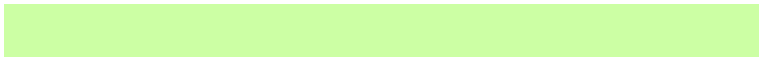
59.3508, 48.2192, 100.7869

Split Complementary

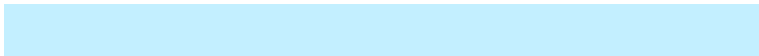
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



109.3569, 87.0377, 123.1287



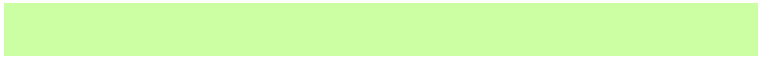
67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715



87.0585, 87.0377, 188.0709

Square

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



67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715



64.3488, 87.0377, 150.0307



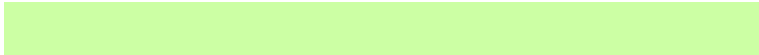
100.2654, 87.0377, 164.1002



104.3077, 87.0377, 55.0783

Rectangle

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



67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715



59.4905, 87.0377, 94.1097



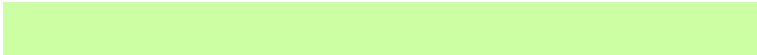
100.2654, 87.0377, 164.1002



111.3402, 87.0377, 95.4319

Sweetspot

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



67.3631, 87.0379, 48.3728



85.3092, 95.4627, 86.5667



72.0006, 72.0595, 45.2372



18.0191, 20.3206, 17.9898



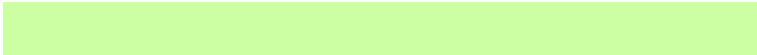
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



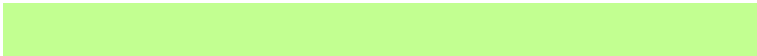
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

Same Dimension

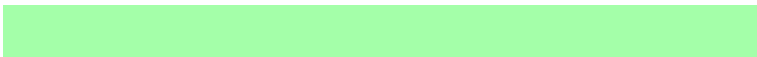
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



67.3631, 87.0379, 48.3728



63.0299, 84.9846, 40.0114



58.1899, 82.2606, 50.1272



18.5292, 20.5587, 19.1360



22.3473, 39.2585, 6.3998



2.2988, 3.8858, 0.6289

Inverse Universe

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



59.3508, 48.2192, 100.7869



53.9061, 40.8150, 99.6447



71.8419, 54.7423, 97.5928



17.9770, 17.8799, 22.7536



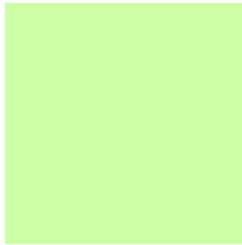
15.5173, 6.9099, 49.9505



1.6364, 0.7375, 4.8694

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

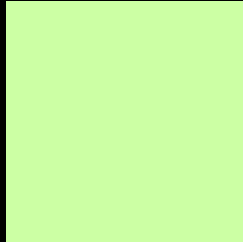
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715 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

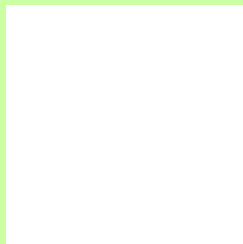
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715.

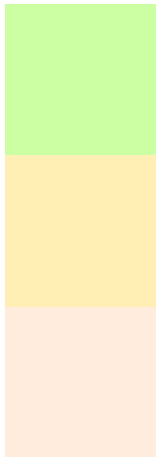


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.3627, 87.0377,

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

67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715

Protanopia

80.4470, 86.3292, 56.1393

Deuteranopia

84.1537, 86.4182, 79.9552



Tritanopia

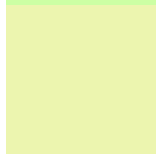
81.1662, 86.8930, 107.1019

Trichromacy



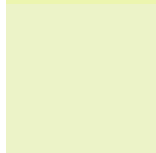
Original Color

67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715



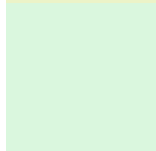
Protanomaly

74.9823, 86.2328, 53.2500



Deuteranomaly

77.0680, 86.1042, 67.2014



Tritanomaly

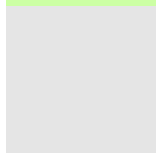
75.3590, 86.7009, 81.8703

Monochromacy



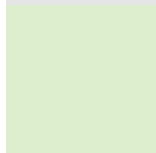
Original Color

67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715



Achromatopsia

74.4753, 78.3538, 85.3273



Achromatomaly

71.1092, 80.7725, 69.6004

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715 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(204, 255, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 255, 164)  
}
```

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(204, 255, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 255, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715 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(204, 255, 164) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 255, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 255, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 255, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 255, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 255,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.3627, 87.0377, 48.3715 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 255, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
255, 164) }
```

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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