

# Converting Colors

XYZ(102.4347, 146.2228,  
140.9799)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(102.4347, 146.2228, 140.9799)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.1198, 86.6325,  
107.6865)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4FFFF
RGB	164, 255, 255
RGB Percent	64%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.3568, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 82%
HSV	180°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865
YIQ	227.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	164, 210, 255
Decimal	10813439
CIE Lab	94.58, -27.01, -8.61
CIE LCh	95, 28.352, 197.670
Yxy	86.6325, 0.2624, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289003519 (0xFFA4FFFF)
YUV	227.7910, 13.4140, -55.9447
Hunter-Lab	93.0766, -30.3277, -3.4429

# Details

The XYZ color **69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **61.2173, 50.4927, 41.6433**, and the grayscale version is **73.5235, 77.3525, 84.2369**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.9342, 94.2696, 108.3798**, and **36.4505, 47.5912, 60.6910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.3748, 84.1863, 107.4644**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.9215, 89.6234, 107.9580**.

# Distribution



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



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865 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 69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.1198, 86.6325,  
107.6865

69.1198, 86.6325,  
107.6865

446.7682,  
517.0145, 606.0210

51.0863, 65.1911,  
82.0826

116.9858,  
142.6518, 173.8244

36.4986, 47.6161,  
60.8974

147.5490,  
177.9985, 215.1956

24.9914, 33.5229,  
43.7124

183.0194,  
218.7491, 262.6596

16.1994, 22.5274,  
30.1089

223.7625,  
265.2880, 316.6349

9.7571, 14.2449,  
19.6685

270.1436,  
317.9996, 377.5402

5.2992, 8.2912,  
11.9726

322.5280,

2.4604, 4.2818,

377.2683, 445.7940

6.6027

381.2810,  
443.4785, 521.8147

■ 0.8753, 1.8324,  
3.1403

■ 0.0000, 0.5073,  
1.1667

■ 69.1198, 86.6325,  
107.6865

■ 69.1198, 86.6325,  
107.6865

■ 64.3748, 84.1863,  
107.4644

■ 74.9215, 89.6234,  
107.9580

■ 60.6205, 82.2510,  
107.2887

■ 81.8354, 93.1876,  
108.2816

■ 57.7877, 80.7906,  
107.1562

■ 89.9165, 97.3536,  
108.6598

■ 55.7968, 79.7643,  
107.0630

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.5553, 79.1242,  
107.0049

■ 53.9481, 78.8112,  
106.9765

■ 53.8100, 78.7400,  
106.9700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.8050, 86.6325, 85.6244



69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865



72.8381, 86.6325, 128.9832

# Triad

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



69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865



93.6889, 86.6325, 125.5977



85.5192, 86.6325, 58.9007

# Complementary

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



69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865



61.2173, 50.4927, 41.6433

# 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.



92.6378, 86.6325, 66.5130



69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865



97.5465, 86.6325, 103.6024

# Square

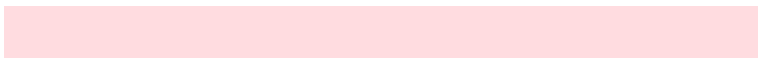
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865



86.8826, 86.6325, 140.3733



97.1503, 86.6325, 82.1227



77.9616, 86.6325, 59.6451



# Rectangle

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



69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865



76.8842, 86.6325, 138.8535



97.1503, 86.6325, 82.1227



88.0513, 86.6325, 60.5113

# Sweetspot

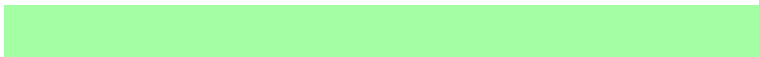
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



69.1206, 86.6329, 107.6865



85.4728, 95.0628, 108.4518



57.7718, 82.0934, 47.9245



18.0637, 20.2282, 23.2023



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.



69.1206, 86.6329, 107.6865



65.5488, 84.7916, 107.5194



56.2844, 60.9605, 103.4078



18.5550, 20.4815, 23.2253



28.1169, 41.1433, 55.8941



2.7376, 4.0060, 5.4422



# Inverse Universe

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



72.5661, 55.0323, 101.4054



69.4690, 48.8379, 100.3730



70.8650, 69.7881, 44.8592



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

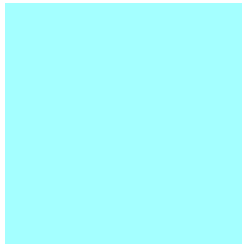


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

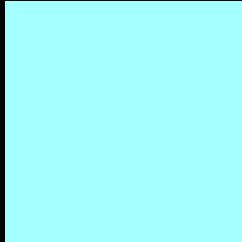
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865 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 69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865.



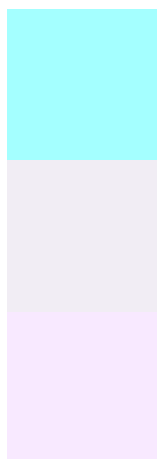
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.1198, 86.6325,



# 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

69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865

### Protanopia

82.8889, 85.8008, 97.7804

### Deuteranopia

85.9003, 85.4543, 106.5746



## **Tritanopia**

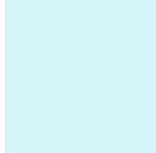
76.9969, 86.0801, 107.1647

# Trichromacy



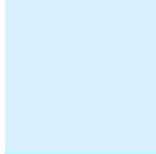
## Original Color

69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865



## Protanomaly

76.7345, 85.6248, 101.2898



## Deuteranomaly

78.1206, 84.8823, 106.8743



## Tritanomaly

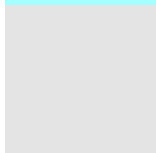
73.9180, 86.3088, 107.3711

# Monochromacy



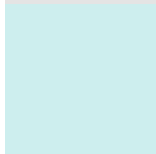
## Original Color

69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865



## Achromatopsia

73.7419, 77.5822, 84.4870



## Achromatomaly

71.1840, 80.3013, 92.6368

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865 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(164, 255, 255)` looks like.

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

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

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865 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(164, 255, 255) }
```



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

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

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

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

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.1198, 86.6325, 107.6865 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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

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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