

# Converting Colors

XYZ(103.0779, 99.2306,  
302.9362)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(103.0779, 99.2306, 302.9362)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526)</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(66.0695, 84.5877,  
107.4526)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96FEFF
RGB	150, 254, 255
RGB Percent	59%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.4117, 0.0039, 0.0000
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	181°, 100%, 79%
HSV	181°, 41%, 100%
XYZ	66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526
YIQ	223.0180, -62.3050, -21.7370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

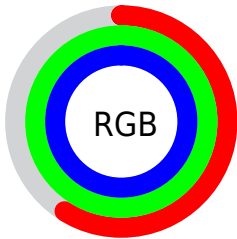
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	150, 202, 255
Decimal	9895679
CIELab	93.71, -29.95, -9.97
CIELCh	94, 31.565, 198.419
Yxy	84.5877, 0.2560, 0.3277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288085759 (0xFF96FEFF)
YUV	223.0180, 15.7671, -64.0368
Hunter-Lab	91.9716, -32.7214, -4.8898

# Details

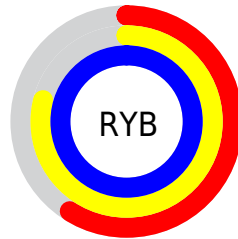
The XYZ color **66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **57.8120, 45.5954, 34.6098**, and the grayscale version is **70.0773, 73.7268, 80.2885**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006**, and **34.4737, 46.2339, 60.5332** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.8018, 82.2758, 107.2313**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.3627, 87.4325, 107.7227**.

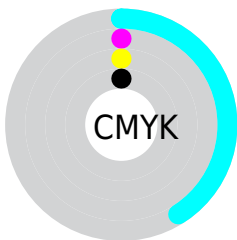
# Distribution



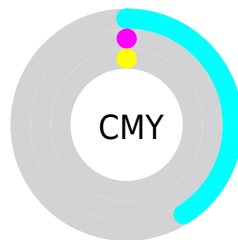
- Red (59%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526 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 66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.0695, 84.5877,  
107.4526

66.0695, 84.5877,  
107.4526

436.1101,  
510.2628, 605.2808

48.5967, 63.5008,  
81.8875

112.6433,  
139.7970, 173.5025

34.5129, 46.2464,  
60.7375

142.4750,  
174.6881, 214.8244

23.4527, 32.4403,  
43.5842

177.1570,  
214.9495, 262.2357

15.0506, 21.6981,  
30.0090

217.0548,  
260.9654, 316.1548

8.9415, 13.6352,  
19.5933

262.5336,  
313.1203, 377.0003

4.7598, 7.8674,  
11.9186

313.9589,

2.1403, 4.0102,

371.7985, 445.1908

6.5664

371.6959,  
437.3846, 521.1448

0.7110, 1.6793,  
3.1181

0.0000, 0.4102,  
1.1553

66.0695, 84.5877,  
107.4526

66.0695, 84.5877,  
107.4526

61.8018, 82.2758,  
107.2313

71.3627, 87.4325,  
107.7227

58.4860, 80.4528,  
107.0541

77.7355, 90.8319,  
108.0430

56.0495, 79.0832,  
106.9182

85.2463, 94.8182,  
108.4165

54.4062, 78.1226,  
106.8194

93.9475, 99.4182,  
108.8458

■ 53.4529, 77.5179,  
106.7529

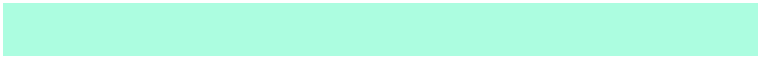
95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.0435, 77.2070,  
106.7145

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.6344, 84.5877, 83.1515



66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526



70.1790, 84.5877, 131.0778

# Triad

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



66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526



93.0528, 84.5877, 126.2186



83.6738, 84.5877, 53.9124

# Complementary

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



66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526



57.8120, 45.5954, 34.6098

# 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.



91.5639, 84.5877, 61.7366



66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526



97.2246, 84.5877, 101.6720

# Square

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



66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526



85.5933, 84.5877, 143.1422



96.6615, 84.5877, 78.2871



75.4175, 84.5877, 54.9146



# Rectangle

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



66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526



74.6203, 84.5877, 141.9778



96.6615, 84.5877, 78.2871



86.4666, 84.5877, 55.5334

# Sweetspot

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



66.0717, 84.5909, 107.4531



84.5821, 94.4663, 108.3836



53.8439, 80.2066, 41.4996



17.8825, 20.1023, 23.1876



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

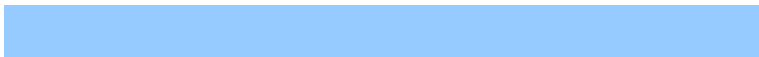
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



66.0717, 84.5909, 107.4531



62.6468, 82.7362, 107.2756



51.8671, 56.1816, 102.7182



18.5393, 20.4501, 23.2201



27.7232, 40.3559, 55.7629



2.7039, 3.9385, 5.4310



# Inverse Universe

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



70.0372, 50.2302, 99.7737



67.0891, 44.3825, 98.6416



67.9840, 65.9393, 38.0005



18.7848, 18.2973, 22.7501



30.7816, 14.8019, 49.6276

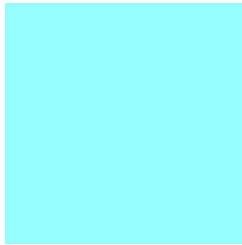


2.9994, 1.4421, 4.8443



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

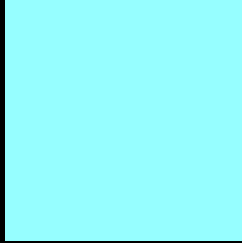
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526 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 66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526.



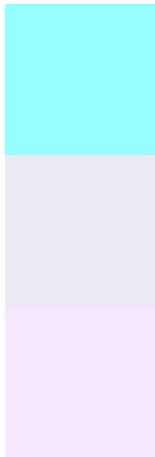
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0695, 84.5877,



# 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

66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526

### Protanopia

80.8604, 83.4938, 96.6481

### Deuteranopia

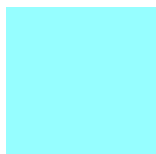
84.2821, 83.7843, 106.3376



## Tritanopia

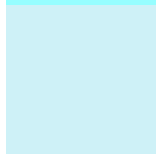
73.9539, 84.0635, 106.9358

# Trichromacy



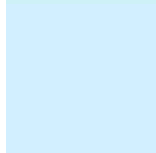
## Original Color

66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526



## Protanomaly

73.6974, 82.7478, 100.0833



## Deuteranomaly

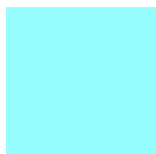
75.4948, 82.6546, 106.5827



## Tritanomaly

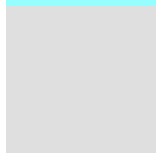
70.6735, 84.1786, 107.1309

# Monochromacy



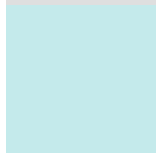
## Original Color

66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526



## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



## Achromatomaly

67.1832, 76.5796, 89.8377

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526 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(150, 254, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 254, 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(150, 254, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 254, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526 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(150, 254, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 254, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 254, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 254, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 254, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 254,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.0695, 84.5877, 107.4526 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 254, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
254, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor