

# Converting Colors

XYZ(59.1965, 81.5168,  
107.2221)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(59.1965, 81.5168, 107.2221)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(59.1768, 81.5067,  
107.2212)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65FFFF
RGB	101, 255, 255
RGB Percent	40%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.6039, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 70%
HSV	180°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212
YIQ	208.9540, -91.7840, -32.6480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

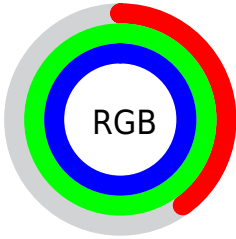
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	101, 178, 255
Decimal	6684671
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.36, -40.11, -12.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 41.909, 196.861
Yxy	81.5067, 0.2387, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284874751 (0xFF65FFFF)
YUV	208.9540, 22.7007, -94.6757
Hunter-Lab	90.2811, -40.9899, -7.2183

# Details

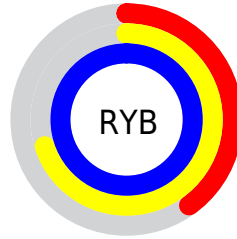
The XYZ color **59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **48.2438, 31.5086, 15.8529**, and the grayscale version is **60.4747, 63.6241, 69.2867**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060**, and **30.3871, 44.4654, 60.4072** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.7515, 80.2564, 107.1077**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.4893, 83.2143, 107.3762**.

# Distribution



- Red (40%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212 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 59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



59.1768, 81.5067,  
107.2212

59.1768, 81.5067,  
107.2212

411.4403,  
499.9961, 604.5480

43.0024, 60.9590,  
81.6944

102.7477,  
135.4820, 173.1840

30.0815, 44.1921,  
60.5793

130.8750,  
169.6784, 214.4572

20.0488, 30.8215,  
43.4574

163.7172,  
209.1932, 261.8161

12.5390, 20.4630,  
29.9101

201.6397,  
254.4107, 315.6795

7.1867, 12.7320,  
19.5189

245.0079,  
305.7153, 376.4659

3.6265, 7.2443,  
11.8652

294.1872,

1.4931, 3.6153,

363.4915, 444.5937

6.5305

349.5429,  
428.1237, 520.4815

■ 0.3211, 1.4608,  
3.0963

■ 0.0000, 0.2609,  
1.1440

■ 59.1768, 81.5067,  
107.2212

■ 59.1768, 81.5067,  
107.2212

■ 56.7515, 80.2564,  
107.1077

■ 62.4893, 83.2143,  
107.3762

■ 55.1258, 79.4183,  
107.0316


■ 66.7603, 85.4161,  
107.5761

■ 54.1989, 78.9405,  
106.9882

■ 72.0573, 88.1468,  
107.8240

■ 53.8100, 78.7400,  
106.9700

■ 78.4407, 91.4376,  
108.1227

 85.9662, 95.3171,  
108.4749

94.6859, 99.8123,  
108.8830

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.8844, 81.5067, 75.8508



59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212



64.0672, 81.5067, 139.8503

# Triad

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



59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212



93.7048, 81.5067, 136.1695



82.3076, 81.5067, 42.3662

# Complementary

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



59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212



48.2438, 31.5086, 15.8529

# 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.



92.6220, 81.5067, 51.9108



59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212



99.6040, 81.5067, 103.0277

# Square

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



59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212



83.6771, 81.5067, 159.0528



99.1902, 81.5067, 72.5269



71.5771, 81.5067, 42.9823



# Rectangle

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



59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212



69.5602, 81.5067, 155.7744



99.1902, 81.5067, 72.5269



85.9571, 81.5067, 44.3770

# Sweetspot

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



59.1777, 81.5071, 107.2212



80.1328, 92.3099, 108.2019



43.4770, 75.2269, 24.5427



16.7124, 19.5317, 23.1391



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.



59.1777, 81.5071, 107.2212



56.4380, 80.0948, 107.0930



39.3389, 41.8295, 100.6083



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.



63.9444, 37.7889, 98.5315



61.5688, 33.0375, 97.7396



59.5105, 54.0421, 19.6085



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

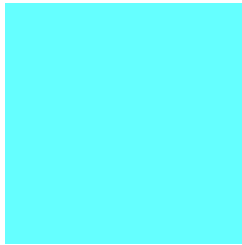


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

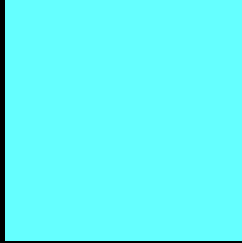
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212 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

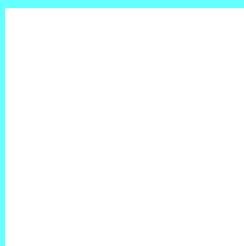
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212.



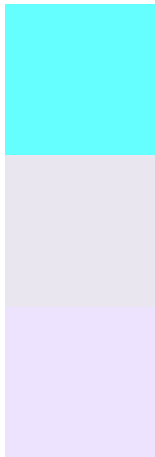
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 59.1768, 81.5067,



# 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

59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212

### Protanopia

77.6293, 80.2085, 93.8284

### Deuteranopia

80.7790, 80.3353, 105.8565



## Tritanopia

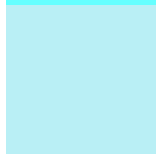
68.2321, 80.6683, 106.5821

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212



## Protanomaly

67.3555, 78.6399, 98.0152



## Deuteranomaly

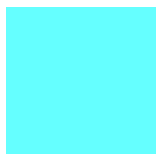
69.0732, 78.4797, 106.1153



## Tritanomaly

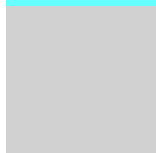
63.7052, 80.1311, 106.7170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212



## Achromatopsia

60.6036, 63.7597, 69.4343



## Achromatomaly

57.5014, 68.4297, 82.1291

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212 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(101, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 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(101, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212 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(101, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 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(101, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 59.1768, 81.5067, 107.2212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
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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