

# Converting Colors

XYZ(61.8291, 83.4652, 80.6349)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(61.8291, 83.4652, 80.6349)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.8151, 83.4596,  
80.5615)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99FFDC
RGB	153, 255, 220
RGB Percent	60%, 100%, 86%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0000, 0.1372
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	159°, 100%, 80%
HSV	159°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615
YIQ	220.5120, -49.5570, -32.5090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

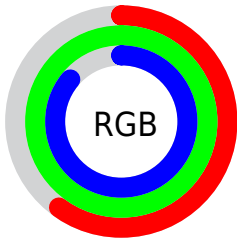
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">153, 215, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10092508</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.22, -37.56, 7.41</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 38.279, 168.838</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.4596, 0.2737, 0.3696</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288282588 (0xFF99FFDC)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">220.5120, -0.2524, -59.2080</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.3562, -39.0935, 11.6651</a>

# Details

The XYZ color **61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **61.7089, 47.6742, 53.5270**, and the grayscale version is **68.4117, 71.9745, 78.3802**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.6740, 92.5889, 108.2272**, and **31.8095, 45.5916, 42.7208** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3770, 80.7865, 74.4160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.3439, 86.6878, 87.0775**.

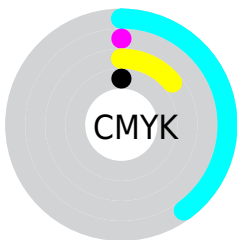
# Distribution



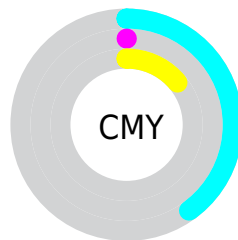
- Red (60%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615 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 61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.8151, 83.4596,  
80.5615


 61.8151, 83.4596,  
80.5615


420.9846,  
506.5170, 516.5797

 45.1383, 62.5694,  
59.6516


 106.5497,  
138.2190, 135.9734

 31.7682, 45.4929,  
42.7144


 135.3383,  
172.8569, 171.3125

 21.3392, 31.8459,  
29.3314


168.8948,  
212.8462, 212.2985

 13.4860, 21.2438,  
19.0839

207.5847,  
258.5713, 259.3498

 7.8434, 13.3023,  
11.5535

251.7732,  
310.4165, 312.8851

 4.0458, 7.6371,  
6.3216

301.8258,

 1.7281, 3.8636,

368.7663, 373.3228

2.9697

358.1079,  
434.0049, 441.0815

■ 0.4738, 1.5976,  
1.0792

■ 0.0000, 0.3560,  
0.0000

■ 61.8151, 83.4596,  
80.5615

■ 61.8151, 83.4596,  
80.5615

■ 56.3770, 80.7865,  
74.4160

■ 68.3439, 86.6878,  
87.0775

■ 51.9601, 78.6331,  
68.6287

■ 76.0221, 90.5015,  
93.9672

■ 48.4905, 76.9611,  
63.1928

■ 84.9069, 94.9301,  
101.2394

■ 45.8827, 75.7268,  
58.0991

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 44.0350, 74.8778,  
53.3378

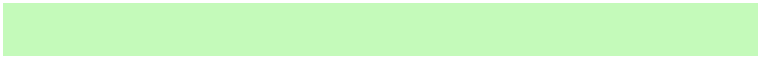
■ 42.7818, 74.3287,  
48.8959

■ 42.7816, 74.3287,  
48.8954

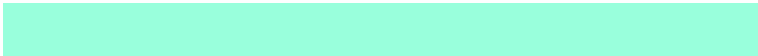
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.6310, 83.4596, 59.0593



61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615



62.3846, 83.4596, 109.9683

# Triad

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



61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615



85.7397, 83.4596, 154.0636



92.7564, 83.4596, 55.2100

# Complementary

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



61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615



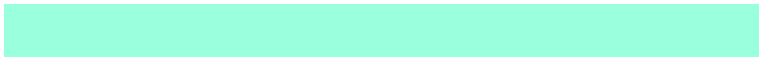
61.7089, 47.6742, 53.5270

# 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.



99.0860, 83.4596, 74.1275



61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615



94.8044, 83.4596, 132.4487

# Square

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



61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615



75.6384, 83.4596, 156.8099



99.8657, 83.4596, 102.0295

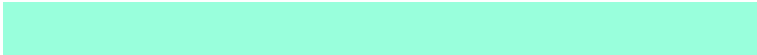


83.1312, 83.4596, 46.6247



# Rectangle

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



61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615



65.1874, 83.4596, 130.2474



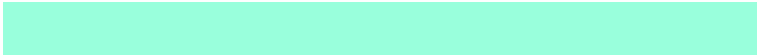
99.8657, 83.4596, 102.0295



95.3737, 83.4596, 60.3608

# Sweetspot

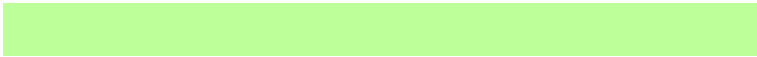
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



61.8159, 83.4600, 80.5629



83.0298, 93.9934, 99.7532



62.4224, 84.6007, 43.1778



17.5153, 19.9905, 21.1454



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

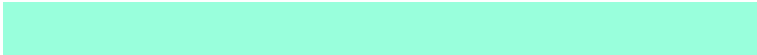


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

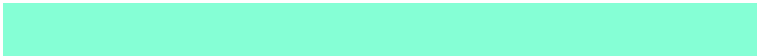


# Same Dimension

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



61.8159, 83.4600, 80.5629



57.3802, 81.2782, 75.6157



62.2594, 76.1365, 106.0221



18.2745, 20.3693, 21.7485



22.4272, 38.8675, 25.9329



2.2350, 3.8049, 2.7955



# Inverse Universe

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



61.7089, 47.6742, 53.5270



57.2714, 41.0051, 45.2473



61.0485, 51.6770, 36.8953



18.2666, 18.0900, 20.0211



22.5211, 11.4977, 6.1285

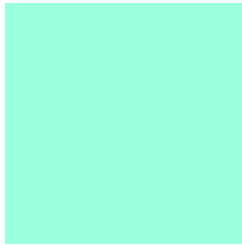


2.2417, 1.1391, 0.8544



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

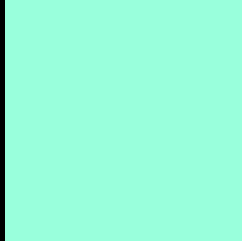
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

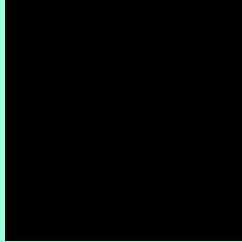
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615.



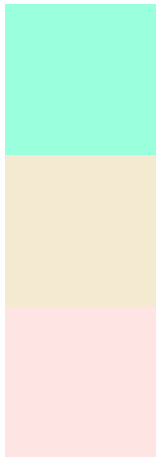
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.8151, 83.4596,

80.5615.

# 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

61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615

### Protanopia

78.2397, 82.6822, 72.1572

### Deuteranopia

82.9870, 82.3482, 84.9197



## Tritanopia

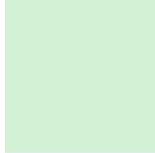
73.1265, 83.1915, 106.8111

# Trichromacy



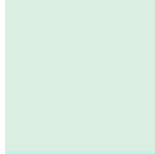
## Original Color

61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615



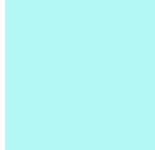
## Protanomaly

70.6263, 82.1572, 75.0863



## Deuteranomaly

73.0786, 81.4907, 83.1118



## Tritanomaly

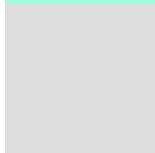
68.3438, 82.7561, 96.3758

# Monochromacy



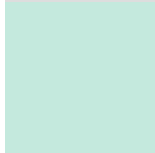
## Original Color

61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615



## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407



## Achromatomaly

64.9550, 75.2340, 79.5047

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615 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(153, 255, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 255, 220)  
}
```

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(153, 255, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 255, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615 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(153, 255, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 255, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 255, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 255, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 255, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
255, 220) }
```

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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