

Converting Colors

XYZ(62.1791, 80.3046, 89.0008)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(62.1791, 80.3046, 89.0008)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(62.1800, 80.1861,
89.2910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DF8E9
RGB	157, 248, 233
RGB Percent	62%, 97%, 91%
CMY	0.3843, 0.0274, 0.0863
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.06, 0.03
HSL	170°, 87%, 79%
HSV	170°, 37%, 97%
XYZ	62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910
YIQ	219.0810, -49.4210, -23.9570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

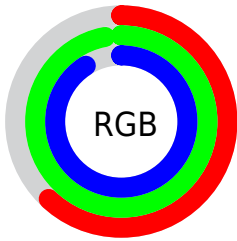
Format	Color
R _Y B	157, 207, 248
Decimal	10352873
CIE Lab	91.77, -30.47, -1.40
CIE LCh	92, 30.499, 182.622
Yxy	80.1861, 0.2684, 0.3461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288542953 (0xFF9DF8E9)
YUV	219.0810, 6.8621, -54.4450
Hunter-Lab	89.5467, -32.7587, 3.5620

Details

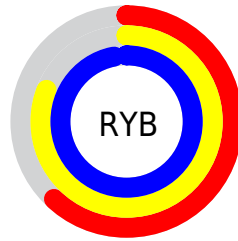
The XYZ color **62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **58.2175, 47.0511, 45.0462**, and the grayscale version is **67.3685, 70.8769, 77.1849**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.8343, 93.1871, 108.2815**, and **31.9334, 43.2026, 48.2508** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.2470, 77.7118, 86.0478**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.1132, 83.1785, 92.6552**.

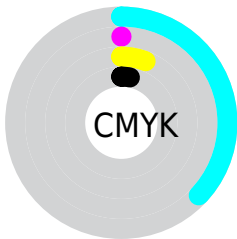
Distribution



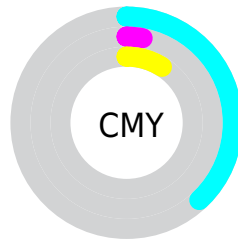
- Red (62%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910 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 62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

62.1800, 80.1861,
89.2910

62.1800, 80.1861,
89.2910

422.2945,
495.5598, 546.2323

45.4343, 59.8715,
66.8224

107.0741,
133.6273, 148.2801

32.0024, 43.3151,
48.4796

135.9532,
167.5228, 185.6376

21.5189, 30.1324,
33.8441

169.6076,
206.7140, 228.7951

13.6184, 19.9391,
22.4975

208.4024,
251.5853, 278.1712

7.9357, 12.3508,
14.0211

252.7032,
302.5211, 334.1845

4.1053, 6.9831,
7.9964

302.8752,

1.7619, 3.4515,

359.9059, 397.2534

4.0049

359.2839,
424.1240, 467.7964

■ 0.4945, 1.3717,
1.6280

■ 0.0000, 0.1958,
0.3107

■ 62.1800, 80.1861,
89.2910

■ 62.1800, 80.1861,
89.2910

■ 57.2470, 77.7118,
86.0478

■ 68.1132, 83.1785,
92.6552

■ 53.2474, 75.7150,
82.9167

■ 75.0944, 86.7076,
96.1378

■ 50.1170, 74.1649,
79.8959

■ 83.1769, 90.8029,
99.7435

■ 47.7807, 73.0226,
76.9816

■ 91.9633, 95.2594,
103.4543

■ 46.1503, 72.2426,
74.1691

■ 92.6094, 95.5178,
106.8565

■ 45.1145, 71.7677,
71.4527

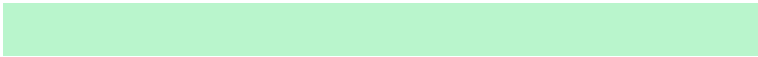
■ 92.8588, 95.6176,
108.1696

■ 44.8457, 71.6483,
70.5728

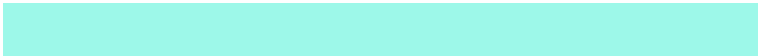
Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.6458, 80.1861, 68.9929



62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910



64.2568, 80.1861, 112.5988

Triad

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



62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910



84.5975, 80.1861, 128.7574



83.3285, 80.1861, 54.4250

Complementary

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



62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910



58.2175, 47.0511, 45.0462

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.



89.5706, 80.1861, 66.1214



62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910



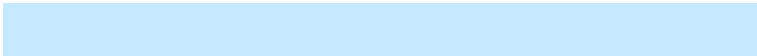
90.3377, 80.1861, 108.6099

Square

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



62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910



76.9034, 80.1861, 137.6856



92.2162, 80.1861, 85.3566



75.5297, 80.1861, 51.0175

Rectangle

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



62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910



67.4595, 80.1861, 126.1247



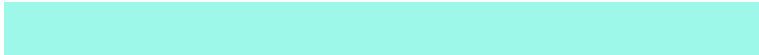
92.2162, 80.1861, 85.3566



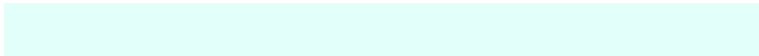
85.6960, 80.1861, 57.4063

Sweetspot

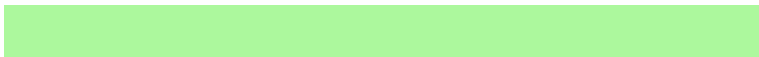
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



62.1823, 80.1893, 89.2928



84.7371, 94.7685, 104.5776



56.7055, 78.3619, 44.0365



17.8870, 20.1576, 22.2723



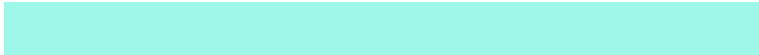
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



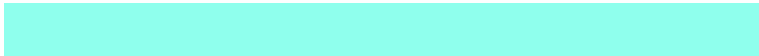
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

Same Dimension

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



62.1823, 80.1893, 89.2928



62.2665, 83.4272, 92.5613



55.8354, 63.9183, 98.2052



17.6357, 19.5566, 21.5481



24.2695, 38.7208, 38.3579



2.2794, 3.5989, 3.7193

Inverse Universe

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



58.2175, 47.0511, 45.0462



57.4918, 43.4286, 39.2084



62.6410, 58.0756, 39.8079



17.3613, 17.2719, 18.4925



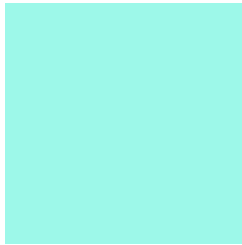
21.1607, 10.8800, 2.2887



1.9921, 1.0206, 0.3817

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

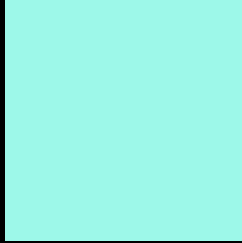
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910 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

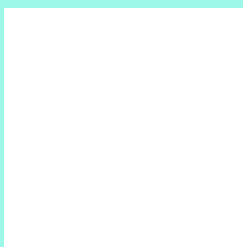
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910.

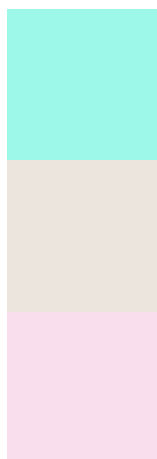


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.1800, 80.1861,

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

62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910

Protanopia

75.7962, 79.1454, 80.3889

Deuteranopia

80.8872, 79.0881, 91.8912



Tritanopia

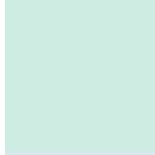
69.2177, 79.8545, 106.3730

Trichromacy



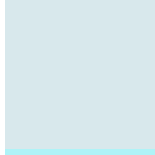
Original Color

62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910



Protanomaly

69.4550, 78.7473, 83.4906



Deuteranomaly

72.3158, 78.3683, 90.6720



Tritanomaly

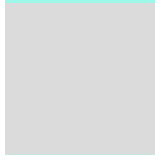
66.5183, 79.9305, 99.9179

Monochromacy



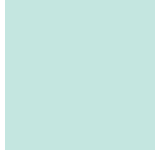
Original Color

62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910



Achromatopsia

67.3311, 70.8376, 77.1421



Achromatomaly

64.5163, 73.7112, 81.3483

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910 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(157, 248, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 248, 233)  
}
```

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(157, 248, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 248, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910 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(157, 248, 233) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 248, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 248, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 248, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 248, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 248,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.1800, 80.1861, 89.2910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 248, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
248, 233) }
```

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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