

# Converting Colors

XYZ(62.4628, 83.7883, 80.8270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(62.4628, 83.7883, 80.8270)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(62.3886, 83.7552,  
80.5883)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CFFDC
RGB	156, 255, 220
RGB Percent	61%, 100%, 86%
CMY	0.3882, 0.0000, 0.1372
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	159°, 100%, 81%
HSV	159°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883
YIQ	221.4090, -47.7690, -31.8730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

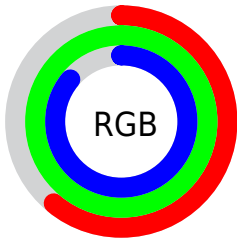
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">156, 216, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10289116</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.34, -36.77, 7.61</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">93, 37.554, 168.305</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.7552, 0.2752, 0.3694</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288479196 (0xFF9CFFDC)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">221.4090, -0.6946, -57.3637</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.5179, -38.4711, 11.8532</a>

# Details

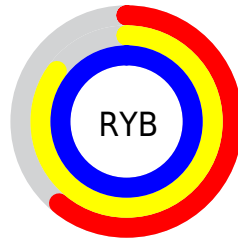
The XYZ color **62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **62.5331, 48.7997, 55.4144**, and the grayscale version is **69.0435, 72.6391, 79.1040**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.5416, 93.0361, 108.2678**, and **32.1312, 45.7574, 42.7359** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.7996, 81.0082, 74.2620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.0795, 87.0628, 87.3051**.

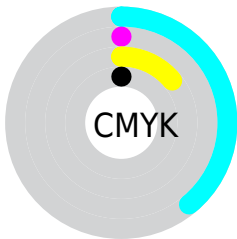
# Distribution



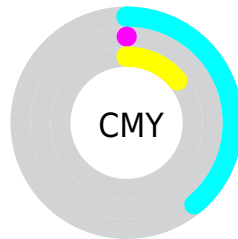
- Red (61%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883 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 62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 62.3886, 83.7552,  
80.5883


 62.3886, 83.7552,  
80.5883


423.0422,  
507.5000, 516.6722

 45.6036, 62.8133,  
59.6736


 107.3737,  
138.6327, 136.0114

 32.1364, 45.6902,  
42.7320


 136.3046,  
173.3371, 171.3568

 21.6218, 32.0014,  
29.3451

170.0147,  
213.3978, 212.3496

 13.6943, 21.3626,  
19.0942

208.8694,  
259.1993, 259.4082

 7.9886, 13.3893,  
11.5609

253.2342,  
311.1258, 312.9513

 4.1394, 7.6972,  
6.3265

303.4744,

 1.7813, 3.9018,

369.5618, 373.3973

2.9726

359.9552,  
434.8918, 441.1647

■ 0.5064, 1.6188,  
1.0807

■ 0.0000, 0.3702,  
0.0000

■ 62.3886, 83.7552,  
80.5883

■ 62.3886, 83.7552,  
80.5883

■ 56.7996, 81.0082,  
74.2620

■ 69.0795, 87.0628,  
87.3051

■ 52.2434, 78.7864,  
68.3136

■ 76.9303, 90.9608,  
94.4160

■ 48.6473, 77.0523,  
62.7356

■ 85.9980, 95.4784,  
101.9302

■ 45.9272, 75.7626,  
57.5187

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.9835, 74.8663,  
52.6525

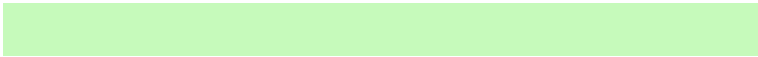
■ 42.6725, 74.2893,  
48.1245

■ 42.5379, 74.2312,  
47.6122

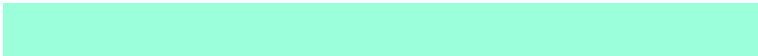
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.2262, 83.7552, 59.5357



62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883



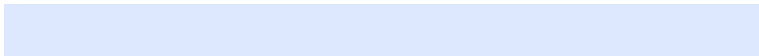
62.8726, 83.7552, 109.4052

# Triad

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



62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883



85.7343, 83.7552, 153.3384



92.9472, 83.7552, 56.2540

# Complementary

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



62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883



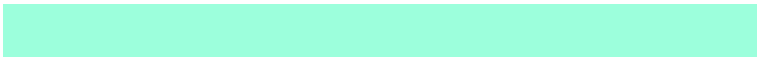
62.5331, 48.7997, 55.4144

# 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.



99.0744, 83.7552, 75.1270



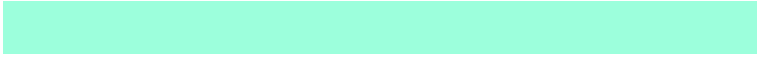
62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883



94.6782, 83.7552, 132.4612

# Square

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



62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883



75.8115, 83.7552, 155.6497



99.7330, 83.7552, 102.6942

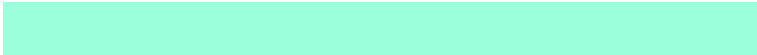


83.5267, 83.7552, 47.5611



# Rectangle

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



62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883



65.5883, 83.7552, 129.3190



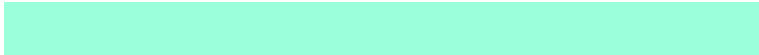
99.7330, 83.7552, 102.6942



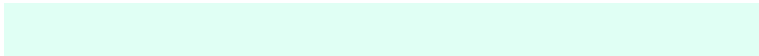
95.4927, 83.7552, 61.4136

# Sweetspot

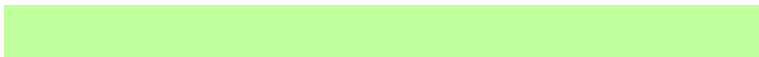
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



62.3895, 83.7557, 80.5897



82.9814, 93.9740, 99.4982



63.5758, 85.1664, 44.5419



17.5039, 19.9859, 21.0853



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

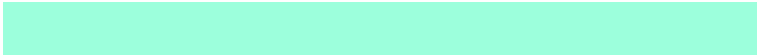


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

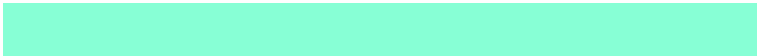


# Same Dimension

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



62.3895, 83.7557, 80.5897



57.7391, 81.4687, 75.3866



63.4537, 77.6738, 106.2559



18.2662, 20.3660, 21.7047



22.3006, 38.8168, 25.2660



2.2233, 3.8002, 2.7337



# Inverse Universe

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



62.5331, 48.7997, 55.4144



57.9127, 41.8249, 46.8880



61.4668, 52.1119, 38.2729



18.2746, 18.0931, 20.0631



22.5804, 11.5214, 6.4407

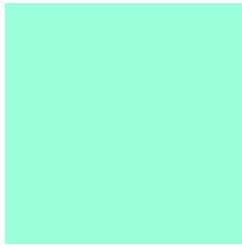


2.2482, 1.1416, 0.8884



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

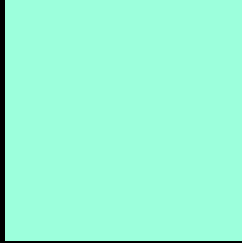
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883 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

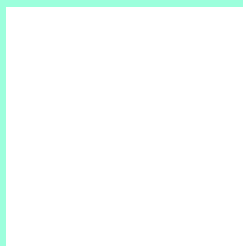
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883.



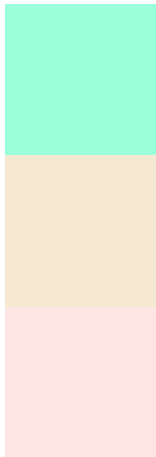
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.3886, 83.7552,



# 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

62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883

### Protanopia

78.5876, 82.8616, 72.1735

### Deuteranopia

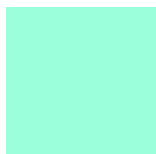
83.2629, 82.9001, 85.0117



## Tritanopia

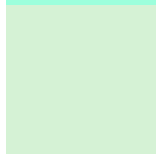
73.6538, 83.4633, 106.8358

# Trichromacy



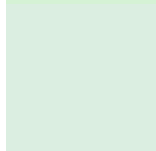
## Original Color

62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883



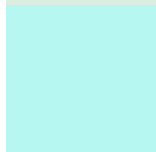
## Protanomaly

71.2029, 82.4545, 75.1133



## Deuteranomaly

73.3786, 81.6454, 83.1258



## Tritanomaly

68.8162, 82.9996, 96.3979

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883



## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407



## Achromatomaly

65.2160, 75.3686, 79.5170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883 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(156, 255, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 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(156, 255, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 255, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883 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(156, 255, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 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(156, 255, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 255, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 255, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 255,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.3886, 83.7552, 80.5883 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 255, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
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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