

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.9018, 79.4221,  
106.5698)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.9018, 79.4221, 106.5698)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.8393, 79.2971,  
106.5489)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99F5FF
RGB	153, 245, 255
RGB Percent	60%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0392, 0.0000
CMYK	0.40, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	186°, 100%, 80%
HSV	186°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489
YIQ	218.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

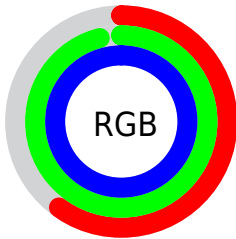
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 201, 255
Decimal	10089983
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.37, -24.92, -13.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 28.312, 208.346
Yxy	79.2971, 0.2557, 0.3176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288280063 (0xFF99F5FF)
YUV	218.6320, 17.9294, -57.5593
Hunter-Lab	89.0489, -27.8687, -8.6075

# Details

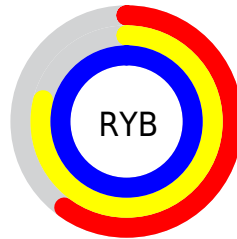
The XYZ color **63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **60.0875, 49.7547, 36.5757**, and the grayscale version is **66.9876, 70.4762, 76.7485**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.6740, 92.5889, 108.2272**, and **33.1100, 42.9053, 59.9626** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7804, 75.5762, 106.0974**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.9410, 83.5745, 107.0530**.

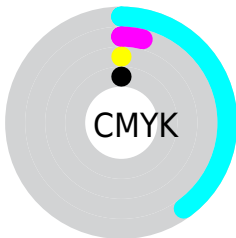
# Distribution



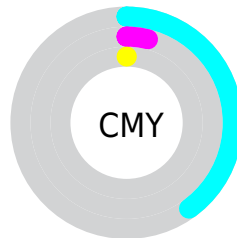
- Red (60%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489 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 63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.8393, 79.2971,  
106.5489

63.8393, 79.2971,  
106.5489

428.2205,  
492.5608, 602.4162

46.7817, 59.1401,  
81.1337

109.4545,  
132.3770, 172.2582

33.0704, 42.7259,  
60.1201

138.7428,  
166.0688, 213.3894

22.3398, 29.6701,  
43.0895

172.8388,  
205.0409, 260.5964

14.2248, 19.5883,  
29.6234

212.1077,  
249.6778, 314.2976

8.3599, 12.0962,  
19.3033

256.9150,  
300.3638, 374.9117

4.3799, 6.8092,  
11.7106

307.6260,

1.9192, 3.3431,

357.4834, 442.8571

6.4268

364.6061,  
421.4210, 518.5525

■ 0.5880, 1.3134,  
3.0333

■ 0.0000, 0.1515,  
1.1117

■ 63.8393, 79.2971,  
106.5489

■ 63.8393, 79.2971,  
106.5489

■ 58.7804, 75.5762,  
106.0974

■ 69.9410, 83.5745,  
107.0530

■ 54.6919, 72.3688,  
105.6937

■ 77.1395, 88.4307,  
107.6109

■ 51.5019, 69.6396,  
105.3351

■ 85.4925, 93.8973,  
108.2258

■ 49.1261, 67.3451,  
105.0174

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 47.4635, 65.4332,  
104.7360

■ 46.3496, 63.8191,  
104.4832

■ 46.3494, 63.8188,  
104.4831

# Harmonies

## Analogous

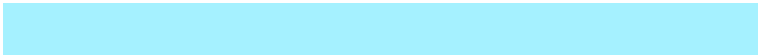
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



62.3711, 79.2971, 85.2026



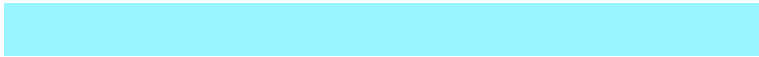
63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489



68.3409, 79.2971, 124.6433

# Triad

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



63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489



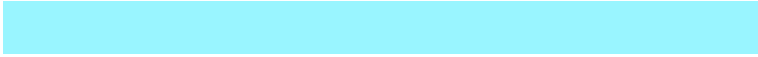
87.7679, 79.2971, 108.8439



75.7695, 79.2971, 52.4877

# Complementary

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



63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489



60.0875, 49.7547, 36.5757

# 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.



82.8642, 79.2971, 56.8191



63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489



90.0589, 79.2971, 87.4897

# Square

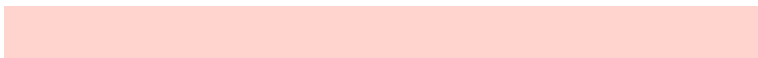
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489



82.1297, 79.2971, 126.1097



88.2106, 79.2971, 68.8648

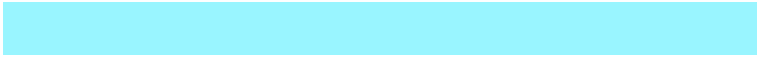


68.9909, 79.2971, 55.9583

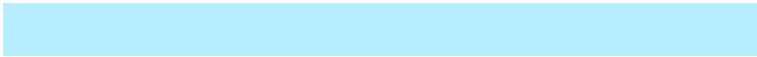


# Rectangle

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



63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489



72.6097, 79.2971, 131.2412



88.2106, 79.2971, 68.8648



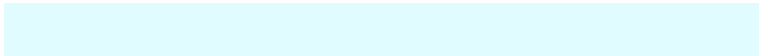
78.1984, 79.2971, 53.0640

# Sweetspot

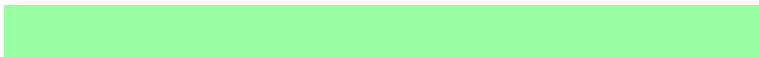
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



63.8414, 79.3001, 106.5494



83.7253, 92.7528, 108.0980



55.3754, 80.8838, 46.6454



17.6794, 19.6960, 23.1199



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.



63.8414, 79.3001, 106.5494



59.7117, 76.2779, 106.1837



50.8157, 53.2487, 102.2075



18.3938, 20.1591, 23.1716



24.2807, 33.4710, 54.6154



2.4064, 3.3435, 5.3318



# Inverse Universe

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



69.1141, 50.6368, 92.5207



65.7512, 44.3971, 89.9015



70.6593, 70.8984, 40.0997



18.7114, 18.2679, 22.3634



29.0440, 14.1069, 40.4776

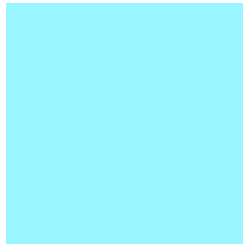


2.8492, 1.3821, 4.0535



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

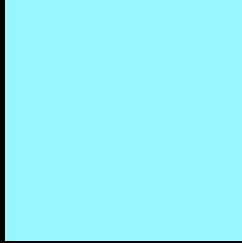
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

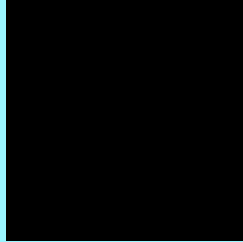
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489.



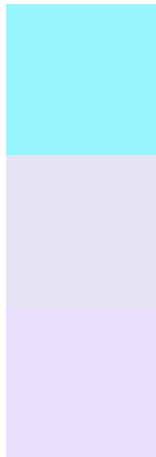
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.8393, 79.2971,



# 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

63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489

### Protanopia

76.3856, 78.6765, 96.7481

### Deuteranopia

79.2977, 78.3642, 105.5541



## Tritanopia

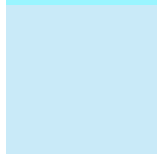
67.5702, 79.0052, 106.2959

# Trichromacy



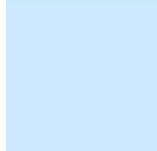
## Original Color

63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489



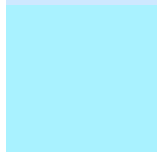
## Protanomaly

70.4535, 78.0405, 100.1570



## Deuteranomaly

72.3602, 78.0550, 105.8601



## Tritanomaly

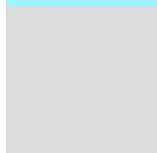
66.1643, 79.1593, 106.3998

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489



## Achromatopsia

67.3311, 70.8376, 77.1421



## Achromatomaly

64.8146, 72.9151, 87.0019

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489 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, 245, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 245, 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(153, 245, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 245, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489 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, 245, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 245, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 245, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 245, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 245, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 245,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.8393, 79.2971, 106.5489 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 245, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
245, 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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