

# Converting Colors

XYZ(63.9756, 76.5884,  
106.0189)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(63.9756, 76.5884, 106.0189)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(64.0208, 76.7395,  
106.0457)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3EFFF
RGB	163, 239, 255
RGB Percent	64%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.3608, 0.0627, 0.0000
CMYK	0.36, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	190°, 100%, 82%
HSV	190°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457
YIQ	218.1000, -50.4320, -11.1360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

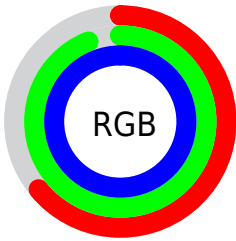
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	163, 205, 255
Decimal	10743807
CIE Lab	90.20, -19.47, -15.14
CIE LCh	90, 24.667, 217.867
Yxy	76.7395, 0.2594, 0.3109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288933887 (0xFFA3EFFF)
YUV	218.1000, 18.1917, -48.3227
Hunter-Lab	87.6011, -22.8502, -10.4529

# Details

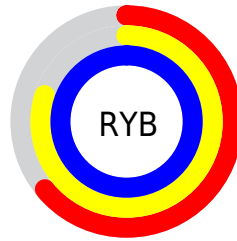
The XYZ color **64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **63.9714, 56.1448, 42.1178**, and the grayscale version is **66.6148, 70.0839, 76.3214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.6288, 94.1122, 108.3655**, and **33.1899, 41.0700, 59.6041** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.0349, 71.7520, 105.3985**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.0954, 82.3392, 106.7537**.

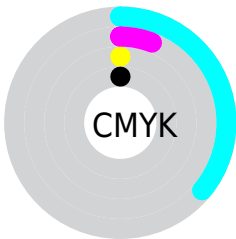
# Distribution



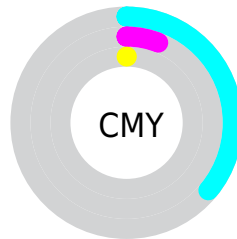
- Red (64%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457 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 64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.0208, 76.7395,  
106.0457

64.0208, 76.7395,  
106.0457

428.8658,  
483.8754, 600.8181

46.9293, 57.0391,  
80.7141

109.7145,  
128.7717, 171.5649

33.1875, 41.0366,  
59.7766

139.0473,  
161.8723, 212.5897

22.4300, 28.3477,  
42.8145

173.1913,  
200.2084, 259.6826

14.2916, 18.5879,  
29.4092

212.5118,  
244.1644, 313.2621

8.4068, 11.3729,  
19.1424

257.3741,  
294.1247, 373.7470

4.4103, 6.3182,  
11.5954

308.1436,

1.9368, 3.0395,

350.4737, 441.5555

6.3496

365.1857,  
413.5958, 517.1064

■ 0.5981, 1.1524,  
2.9866

■ 0.0000, 0.0223,  
1.0878

■ 64.0208, 76.7395,  
106.0457

■ 64.0208, 76.7395,  
106.0457

■ 58.0349, 71.7520,  
105.3985

■ 71.0954, 82.3392,  
106.7537

■ 53.0674, 67.3346,  
104.8077

■ 79.3109, 88.5728,  
107.5239

■ 49.0499, 63.4536,  
104.2703

■ 88.7236, 95.4716,  
108.3594

■ 45.9022, 60.0672,  
103.7826

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.5307, 57.1268,  
103.3400

■ 41.8191, 54.5723,  
102.9371

■ 41.2602, 53.6405,  
102.7867

# Harmonies

## Analogous

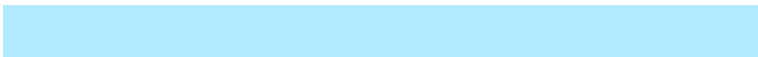
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



61.8710, 76.7395, 88.2642



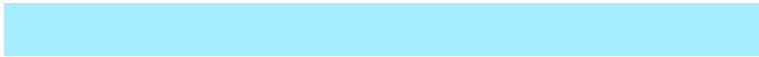
64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457



68.5859, 76.7395, 118.9019

# Triad

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



64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457



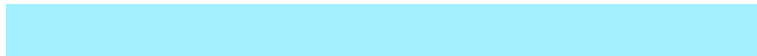
84.4149, 76.7395, 96.9351



71.3365, 76.7395, 54.3711

# Complementary

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



64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457



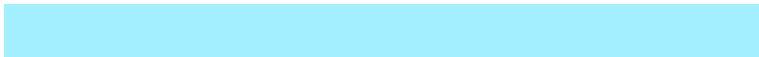
63.9714, 56.1448, 42.1178

# 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.



77.4716, 76.7395, 56.0172



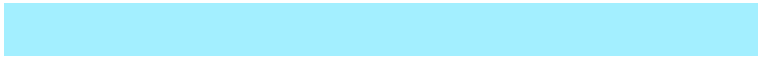
64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457



85.2530, 76.7395, 79.0188

# Square

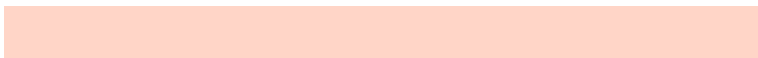
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457



80.4183, 76.7395, 113.1495



82.6483, 76.7395, 64.4949

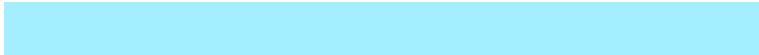


65.9377, 76.7395, 59.6329

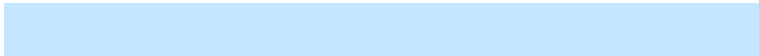


# Rectangle

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



64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457



72.5007, 76.7395, 122.0477



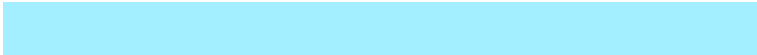
82.6483, 76.7395, 64.4949



73.3782, 76.7395, 54.1503

# Sweetspot

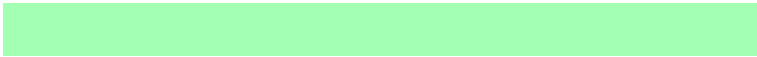
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



64.0229, 76.7424, 106.0461



83.9366, 91.9903, 107.9397



58.9349, 82.5349, 55.1218



17.6949, 19.4907, 23.0794



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

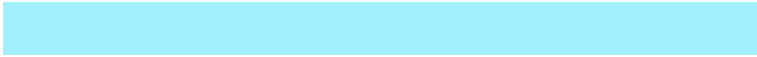


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

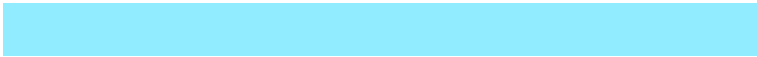


# Same Dimension

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



64.0229, 76.7424, 106.0461



59.7654, 73.2247, 105.5916



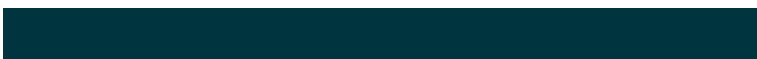
52.3735, 53.4437, 102.1630



18.2703, 19.9123, 23.1305



21.6577, 28.2250, 53.7411



2.1762, 2.8831, 5.2551



# Inverse Universe

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



69.9186, 53.6882, 88.3423



66.5498, 47.6702, 85.0007



74.5970, 77.3960, 45.6596



18.6491, 18.2430, 22.0353



27.7200, 13.5773, 33.5057

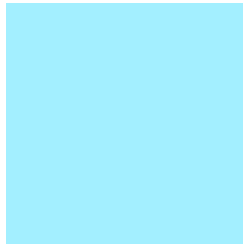


2.7331, 1.3356, 3.4417



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

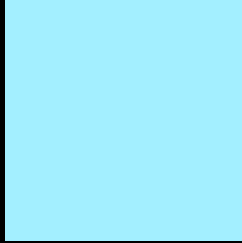
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

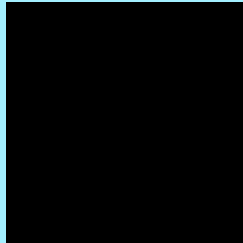
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457.



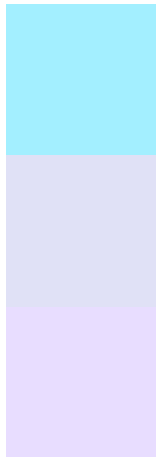
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.0208, 76.7395,



# 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

64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457

### Protanopia

74.3002, 76.3515, 98.0101

### Deuteranopia

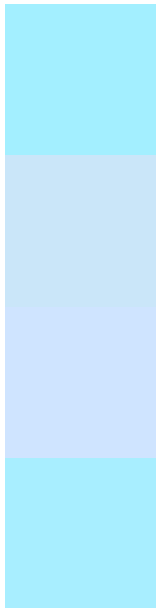
77.1852, 76.0887, 105.2262



## Tritanopia

65.1288, 76.4463, 105.9307

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457

**Protanomaly**

69.7528, 75.9897, 100.6137

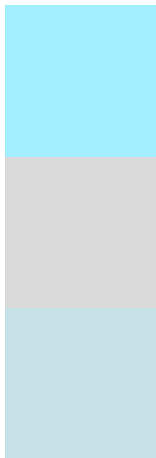
**Deuteranomaly**

71.5255, 75.9722, 105.5020

**Tritanomaly**

64.7730, 76.6939, 105.9972

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457

**Achromatopsia**

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

**Achromatomaly**

64.9089, 72.1680, 86.1101

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457 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(163, 239, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 239, 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(163, 239, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 239, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457 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(163, 239, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 239, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 239, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 239, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 239, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 239,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.0208, 76.7395, 106.0457 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 239, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
239, 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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