

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.0470, 85.1144, 26.0892)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.0470, 85.1144, 26.0892)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.2350, 85.4384,  
26.2024)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1FE68
RGB	209, 254, 104
RGB Percent	82%, 100%, 41%
CMY	0.1804, 0.0039, 0.5921
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.59, 0.00
HSL	78°, 99%, 70%
HSV	78°, 59%, 100%
XYZ	64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024
YIQ	223.4450, 21.3300, -56.1900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

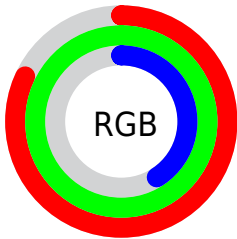
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	104, 254, 149
Decimal	13762152
CIELab	94.07, -35.67, 65.38
CIELCh	94, 74.474, 118.614
Yxy	85.4384, 0.3652, 0.4858
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291952232 (0xFFD1FE68)
YUV	223.4450, -58.8864, -12.6683
Hunter-Lab	92.4329, -37.7114, 47.8958

# Details

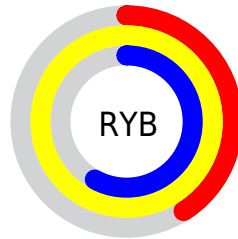
The XYZ color **64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF66**. A complement of this color would be **35.2374, 23.4482, 96.4396**, and the grayscale version is **70.8535, 74.5433, 81.1777**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.3452, 95.3181, 47.2632**, and **33.2219, 46.7091, 9.8495** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0299, 83.9162, 20.3026**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9358, 87.1768, 34.1565**.

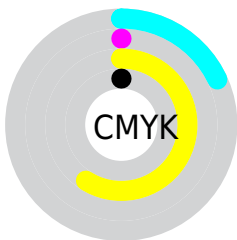
# Distribution



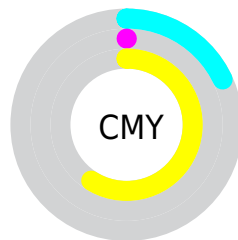
- Red (82%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024 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 64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 64.2350, 85.4384,  
26.2024

 64.2350, 85.4384,  
26.2024


429.6266,  
513.0776, 297.4113


 47.1034, 64.2037,  
16.7480


 110.0211,  
140.9855, 54.5894


 33.3257, 46.8157,  
9.8949


 139.4064,  
176.0667, 74.3590

 22.5365, 32.8900,  
5.2247


 173.6070,  
216.5322, 98.4042

 14.3705, 22.0422,  
2.3186

 212.9882,  
262.7663, 127.1434

 8.4622, 13.8879,  
0.7416

257.9154,  
315.1536, 160.9951

 4.4464, 8.0427,  
0.0000

308.7540,

 1.9576, 4.1223,

374.0783, 200.3780

0.0000

365.8692,  
439.9248, 245.7105

0.6100, 1.7422,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.4508,  
0.0000

64.2350, 85.4384,  
26.2024

64.2350, 85.4384,  
26.2024

61.0299, 83.9162,  
20.3026

67.9358, 87.1768,  
34.1565

58.2769, 82.5836,  
16.2614


72.1593, 89.1334,  
44.3261


55.9338, 81.4265,  
13.8551

76.9372, 91.3240,  
56.8625

53.9354, 80.4187,  
12.7486

82.2969, 93.7597,  
71.9023

 53.7567, 80.3281,  
12.6716

 88.2635, 96.4506,  
89.5716

94.6332, 99.3156,  
108.7899

94.7337, 99.3674,  
108.7946

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.1351, 85.4384, 20.8767



64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024



52.7403, 85.4384, 46.8533

# Triad

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



64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024



62.8745, 85.4384, 221.3404



125.7493, 85.4384, 95.7020

# Complementary

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



64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024



35.2374, 23.4482, 96.4396

# 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.



118.4220, 85.4384, 162.5165



64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024



80.2852, 85.4384, 251.0845

# Square

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



64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024



52.0497, 85.4384, 155.9520



100.9317, 85.4384, 226.0949



119.6154, 85.4384, 49.8180



# Rectangle

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



64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024



49.1912, 85.4384, 73.0388



100.9317, 85.4384, 226.0949



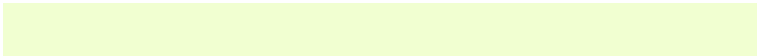
124.7595, 85.4384, 116.3670

# Sweetspot

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



64.2370, 85.4422, 26.2042



83.6346, 94.8694, 74.2901



54.1223, 43.5679, 18.6548



17.5471, 20.1456, 14.8811



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.



64.2370, 85.4422, 26.2042



60.9953, 84.3867, 19.5432



47.7749, 76.9557, 25.4338



18.9995, 20.8012, 19.1580



28.4958, 42.4282, 6.6876



2.8850, 4.1880, 0.6563



# Inverse Universe

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



35.2374, 23.4482, 96.4396



29.4385, 16.7212, 96.2837



53.5833, 32.9058, 97.2982



17.5153, 17.6419, 22.7320



11.1407, 4.6537, 49.7457

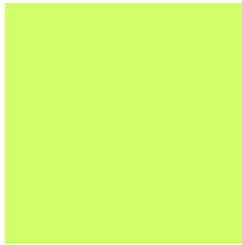


1.1894, 0.5071, 4.8485



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

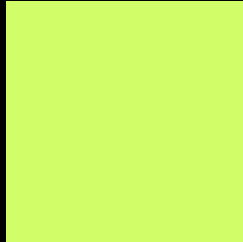
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024 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

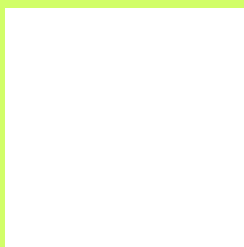
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024.



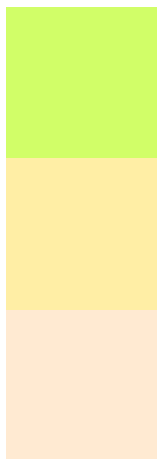
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.2350, 85.4384,



# 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

64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024

### Protanopia

78.6061, 85.1257, 47.8852

### Deuteranopia

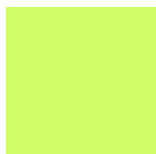
82.2957, 84.7588, 72.9954



## Tritanopia

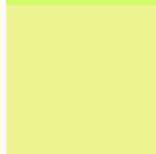
80.6194, 84.8631, 106.7388

# Trichromacy



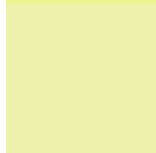
## Original Color

64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024



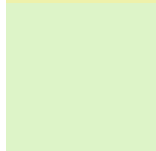
## Protanomaly

72.5685, 84.8617, 38.5418



## Deuteranomaly

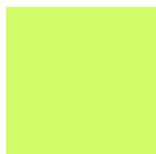
74.0659, 84.0280, 50.8434



## Tritanomaly

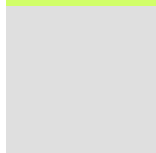
72.5948, 84.2437, 67.0781

# Monochromacy



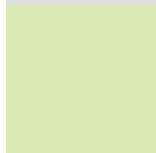
## Original Color

64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024



## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



## Achromatomaly

66.5745, 77.0464, 54.5426

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024 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(209, 254, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 254, 104)  
}
```

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(209, 254, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 254, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024 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(209, 254, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 254, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(209, 254, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 254, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 254, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 254,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.2350, 85.4384, 26.2024 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 254, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
254, 104) }
```

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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