

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.4098, 80.4381,  
106.7391)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.4098, 80.4381, 106.7391)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.4476, 80.5138,  
106.7517)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99F7FF
RGB	153, 247, 255
RGB Percent	60%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0314, 0.0000
CMYK	0.40, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	185°, 100%, 80%
HSV	185°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517
YIQ	219.8060, -58.5920, -17.4400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

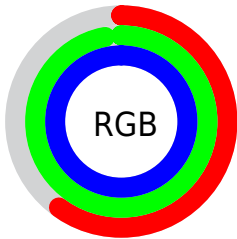
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	153, 202, 255
Decimal	10090495
CIE Lab	91.91, -25.89, -12.63
CIE LCh	92, 28.801, 206.002
Yxy	80.5138, 0.2560, 0.3199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288280575 (0xFF99F7FF)
YUV	219.8060, 17.3506, -58.5889
Hunter-Lab	89.7295, -28.8202, -7.7270

# Details

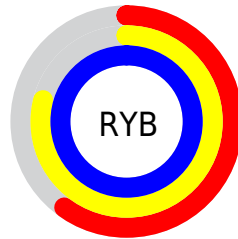
The XYZ color **64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **59.7350, 49.0498, 36.4581**, and the grayscale version is **67.8063, 71.3375, 77.6865**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.6740, 92.5889, 108.2272**, and **33.3258, 43.3370, 60.0345** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.5317, 77.0788, 106.3478**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4027, 84.4981, 107.2069**.

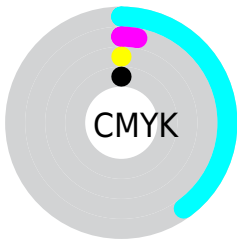
# Distribution



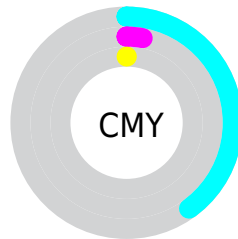
- Red (60%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517 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 64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.4476, 80.5138,  
106.7517

64.4476, 80.5138,  
106.7517

430.3809,  
496.6627, 603.0597

47.2763, 60.1412,  
81.3028

110.3254,  
134.0879, 172.5376

33.4630, 43.5325,  
60.2586

139.7627,  
168.0582, 213.7116

22.6423, 30.3031,  
43.2004

174.0194,  
207.3299, 260.9645

14.4489, 20.0688,  
29.7098

213.4608,  
252.2873, 314.7147

8.5173, 12.4451,  
19.3683

258.4523,  
303.3149, 375.3807

4.4823, 7.0475,  
11.7572

309.3592,

1.9784, 3.4919,

360.7971, 443.3813

6.4580

366.5470,  
425.1182, 519.1347

■ 0.6218, 1.3936,  
3.0523

■ 0.0000, 0.2120,  
1.1214

■ 64.4476, 80.5138,  
106.7517

■ 64.4476, 80.5138,  
106.7517

■ 59.5317, 77.0788,  
106.3478

■ 70.4027, 84.4981,  
107.2069

■ 55.5824, 74.1499,  
105.9906

■ 77.4509, 89.0538,  
107.7147

■ 52.5281, 71.6921,  
105.6772

■ 85.6500, 94.2125,  
108.2783

■ 50.2843, 69.6617,  
105.4035

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 48.7503, 68.0068,  
105.1650

■ 47.7613, 66.6424,  
104.9537

■ 47.7611, 66.6422,  
104.9537

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.2034, 80.5138, 84.8576



64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517



68.8494, 80.5138, 125.9337

# Triad

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



64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517



88.9262, 80.5138, 112.4573



77.5214, 80.5138, 53.0027

# Complementary

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



64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517



59.7350, 49.0498, 36.4581

# 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.



84.7529, 80.5138, 58.0607



64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517



91.6002, 80.5138, 90.5353

# Square

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



64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517



82.9284, 80.5138, 129.5825



90.0263, 80.5138, 71.0023



70.4618, 80.5138, 55.9304

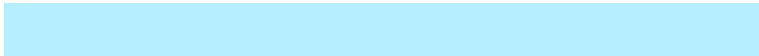


# Rectangle

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



64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517



73.1386, 80.5138, 133.3975



90.0263, 80.5138, 71.0023



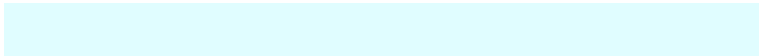
80.0163, 80.5138, 53.8003

# Sweetspot

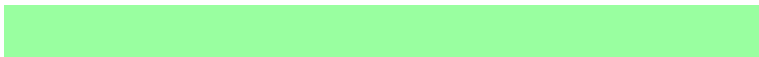
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



64.4498, 80.5168, 106.7522



83.9141, 93.1303, 108.1609



55.2257, 80.8239, 45.8578



17.7241, 19.7854, 23.1348



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.



64.4498, 80.5168, 106.7522



60.4348, 77.7240, 106.4247



51.2000, 54.0173, 102.3356



18.4259, 20.2233, 23.1823



25.0073, 34.9243, 54.8576



2.4696, 3.4699, 5.3529



# Inverse Universe

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



69.4211, 50.7596, 94.1378



66.1162, 44.5431, 91.8234



70.2352, 70.0502, 39.9581



18.7276, 18.2744, 22.4487



29.4108, 14.2536, 42.4090

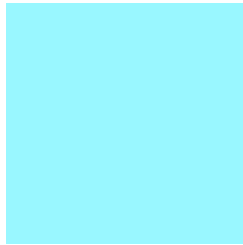


2.8811, 1.3948, 4.2215



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

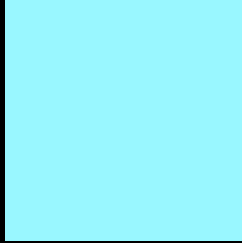
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517 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 64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517.



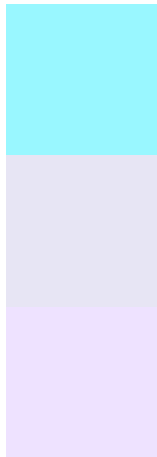
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.4476, 80.5138,



# 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

64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517

### Protanopia

77.3034, 79.5592, 96.8701

### Deuteranopia

80.5063, 79.7899, 105.7656



## Tritanopia

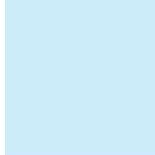
69.0337, 80.1979, 106.4490

# Trichromacy



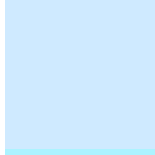
## Original Color

64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517



## Protanomaly

71.5673, 79.4647, 100.3732



## Deuteranomaly

73.2049, 79.3310, 106.0618



## Tritanomaly

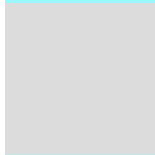
67.1138, 80.0918, 106.5297

# Monochromacy



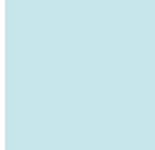
## Original Color

64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517



## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390



## Achromatomaly

65.7697, 74.2126, 87.9488

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517 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, 247, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 247, 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, 247, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 247, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517 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, 247, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 247, 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, 247, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 247, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 247, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 247,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.4476, 80.5138, 106.7517 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 247, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
247, 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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