

# Converting Colors

XYZ(64.6962, 84.3520,  
107.4795)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(64.6962, 84.3520, 107.4795)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.6252, 84.3154,  
107.4761)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CFFFF
RGB	140, 255, 255
RGB Percent	55%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.4510, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 77%
HSV	180°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761
YIQ	220.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

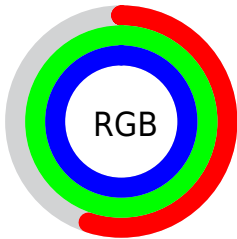
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	140, 198, 255
Decimal	9240575
CIELab	93.59, -32.69, -10.19
CIELCh	94, 34.243, 197.314
Yxy	84.3154, 0.2520, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287430655 (0xFF8CFFFF)
YUV	220.6150, 16.9518, -70.6994
Hunter-Lab	91.8234, -35.0629, -5.1205

# Details

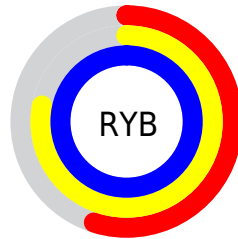
The XYZ color **64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **55.3529, 41.9113, 29.9852**, and the grayscale version is **68.3771, 71.9380, 78.3405**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.6294, 91.0194, 108.0847**, and **33.5290, 46.0851, 60.5542** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.8153, 82.3514, 107.2978**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.4324, 86.7936, 107.7011**.

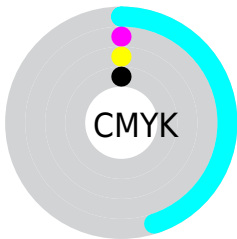
# Distribution



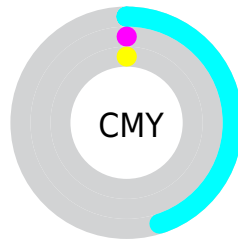
- Red (55%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761 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 64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.6252, 84.3154,  
107.4761

64.6252, 84.3154,  
107.4761

431.0104,  
509.3600, 605.3552

47.4208, 63.2759,  
81.9071

110.5796,  
139.4163, 173.5349

33.5778, 46.0644,  
60.7536

140.0602,  
174.2464, 214.8617

22.7308, 32.2967,  
43.5971

174.3637,  
214.4422, 262.2783

14.5144, 21.5882,  
30.0190

213.8553,  
260.3881, 316.2030

8.5634, 13.5546,  
19.6008

258.9004,  
312.4684, 377.0546

4.5123, 7.8116,  
11.9240

309.8644,

1.9959, 3.9746,

371.0676, 445.2514

6.5701

367.1126,  
436.5700, 521.2121

■ 0.6316, 1.6594,  
3.1204

■ 0.0000, 0.3971,  
1.1564

■ 64.6252, 84.3154,  
107.4761

■ 64.6252, 84.3154,  
107.4761

■ 60.8153, 82.3514,  
107.2978

■ 69.4324, 86.7936,  
107.7011

■ 57.9303, 80.8641,  
107.1628

■ 75.2972, 89.8170,  
107.9756

■ 55.8923, 79.8135,  
107.0675

■ 82.2784, 93.4160,  
108.3023

■ 54.6095, 79.1522,  
107.0074

■ 90.4297, 97.6182,  
108.6838

■ 53.9688, 78.8219,  
106.9774

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.8100, 78.7400,  
106.9700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.3101, 84.3154, 81.2742



64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761



68.8942, 84.3154, 133.6019

# Triad

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



64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761



93.6457, 84.3154, 129.9747



84.0279, 84.3154, 51.2113

# Complementary

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



64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761



55.3529, 41.9113, 29.9852

# 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.



92.5459, 84.3154, 59.7846



64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761



98.3735, 84.3154, 103.2086

# Square

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



64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761



85.4390, 84.3154, 148.1787



97.9565, 84.3154, 77.7367



75.0633, 84.3154, 51.9216



# Rectangle

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



64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761



73.6036, 84.3154, 145.9882



97.9565, 84.3154, 77.7367



87.0508, 84.3154, 53.0235

# Sweetspot

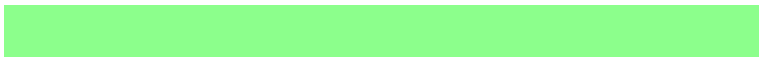
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



64.6261, 84.3159, 107.4762



83.1138, 93.8466, 108.3414



51.3101, 78.9895, 37.3551



17.4406, 19.9071, 23.1732



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.



64.6261, 84.3159, 107.4762



61.1865, 82.5427, 107.3152



48.9467, 52.9571, 102.2497



18.5550, 20.4815, 23.2253



28.1169, 41.1433, 55.8941



2.7376, 4.0060, 5.4422



# Inverse Universe

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



68.6688, 47.2377, 100.1063



65.6863, 41.2726, 99.1121



66.0546, 63.3148, 33.5525



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

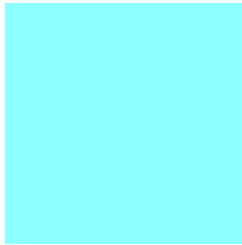


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

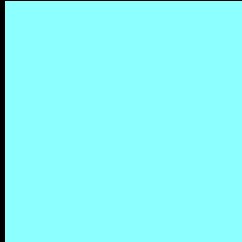
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

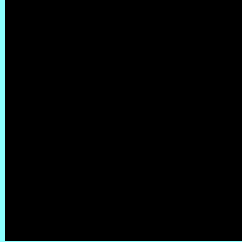
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761.



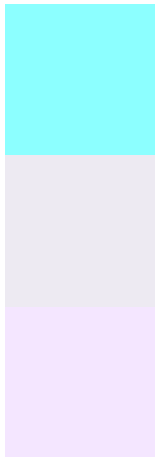
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.6252, 84.3154,



# 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

64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761

### Protanopia

80.3749, 83.2610, 95.8392

### Deuteranopia

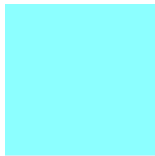
83.6550, 83.0467, 106.2283



## Tritanopia

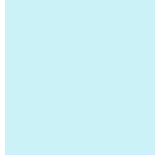
73.1656, 83.6571, 106.8989

# Trichromacy



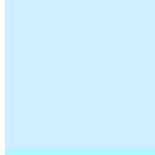
## Original Color

64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761



## Protanomaly

72.8978, 82.7762, 100.1310



## Deuteranomaly

74.3701, 82.0748, 106.5300



## Tritanomaly

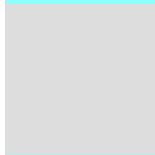
69.5219, 83.5849, 107.0771

# Monochromacy



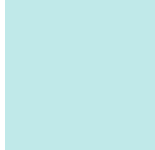
## Original Color

64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761



## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407



## Achromatomaly

65.5851, 75.3675, 88.1815

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761 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(140, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 255, 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(140, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761 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(140, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.6252, 84.3154, 107.4761 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
255, 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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