

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.1585, 77.3695,  
106.1073)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.1585, 77.3695, 106.1073)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(65.0650, 77.2778,  
106.0946)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8EFFF
RGB	168, 239, 255
RGB Percent	66%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.3412, 0.0627, 0.0000
CMYK	0.34, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	191°, 100%, 83%
HSV	191°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946
YIQ	219.5950, -47.4520, -10.0760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

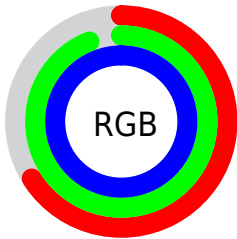
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 207, 255
Decimal	11071487
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.45, -18.17, -14.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 23.400, 219.058
Yxy	77.2778, 0.2619, 0.3111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289261567 (0xFFA8EFFF)
YUV	219.5950, 17.4547, -45.2488
Hunter-Lab	87.9078, -21.7218, -10.0208

# Details

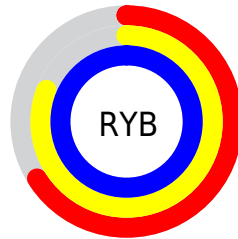
The XYZ color **65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **65.4488, 58.3683, 44.8645**, and the grayscale version is **67.6532, 71.1764, 77.5111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378**, and **33.8086, 41.3889, 59.6330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.8048, 72.0410, 105.4137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4294, 83.1405, 106.8380**.

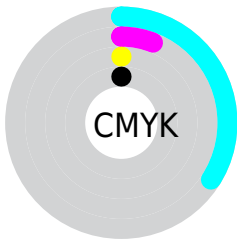
# Distribution



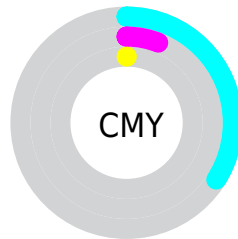
- Red (66%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946 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 65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.0650, 77.2778,  
106.0946

65.0650, 77.2778,  
106.0946

432.5670,  
485.7107, 600.9735

47.7787, 57.4809,  
80.7549

111.2085,  
129.5316, 171.6323

33.8622, 41.3915,  
59.8100

140.7964,  
162.7572, 212.6674

22.9501, 28.6251,  
42.8412

175.2155,  
201.2279, 259.7714

14.6772, 18.7974,  
29.4300

214.8312,  
245.3280, 313.3628

8.6780, 11.5240,  
19.1580

260.0089,  
295.4419, 373.8602

4.5872, 6.4204,  
11.6065

311.1138,

2.0394, 3.1024,

351.9541, 441.6821

6.3571

368.5114,  
415.2489, 517.2470

■ 0.6559, 1.1854,  
2.9911

■ 0.0000, 0.0497,  
1.0901

■ 65.0650, 77.2778,  
106.0946

■ 65.0650, 77.2778,  
106.0946

■ 58.8048, 72.0410,  
105.4137

■ 72.4294, 83.1405,  
106.8380

■ 53.5798, 67.3884,  
104.7910

■ 80.9495, 89.6504,  
107.6455

■ 49.3228, 63.2869,  
104.2237

■ 90.6809, 96.8383,  
108.5200

■ 45.9558, 59.6959,  
103.7081

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.3883, 56.5683,  
103.2397

■ 41.5096, 53.8467,  
102.8134

■ 40.6335, 52.3871,  
102.5778

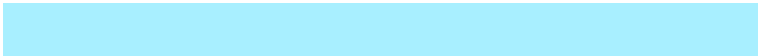
# Harmonies

## Analogous

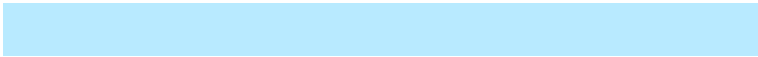
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



62.9021, 77.2778, 89.3116



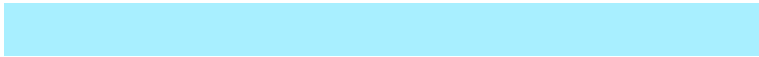
65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946



69.5063, 77.2778, 117.9218

# Triad

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



65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946



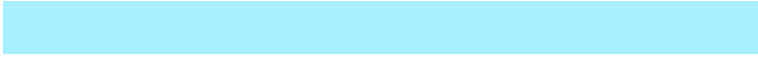
84.4535, 77.2778, 96.1780



71.6952, 77.2778, 56.1934

# Complementary

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



65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946



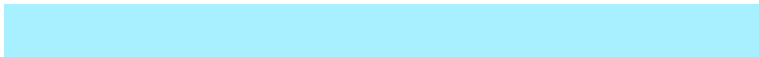
65.4488, 58.3683, 44.8645

# 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.



77.5406, 77.2778, 57.5214



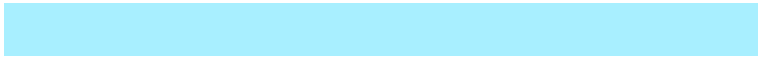
65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946



85.1162, 77.2778, 79.1766

# Square

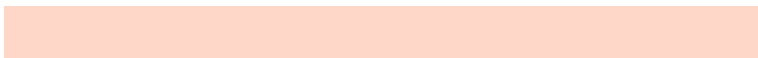
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946



80.7612, 77.2778, 111.6896



82.5266, 77.2778, 65.4486

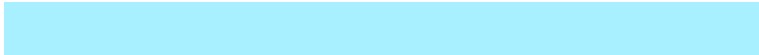


66.5944, 77.2778, 61.5437

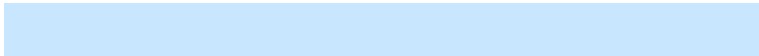


# Rectangle

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



65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946



73.2656, 77.2778, 120.5988



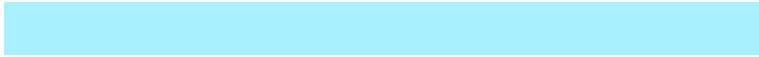
82.5266, 77.2778, 65.4486



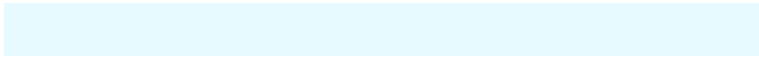
73.6352, 77.2778, 55.8906

# Sweetspot

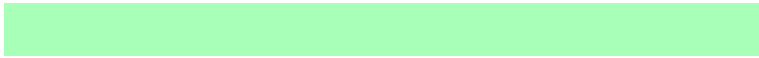
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



65.0671, 77.2807, 106.0950



84.8053, 92.5253, 107.9972



60.5562, 83.3040, 58.2095



17.8650, 19.5913, 23.0899



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

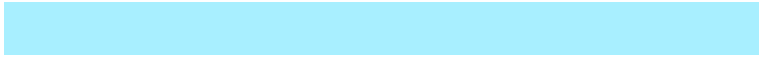


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

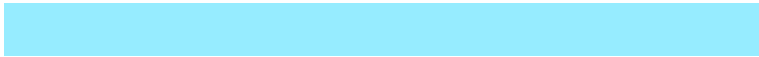


# Same Dimension

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



65.0671, 77.2807, 106.0950



60.6418, 73.6091, 105.6196



53.8386, 54.8237, 102.3522



18.2542, 19.8800, 23.1251



21.3343, 27.5781, 53.6333



2.1476, 2.8258, 5.2455



# Inverse Universe

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



70.8240, 55.4991, 88.6442



67.3262, 49.2597, 85.1463



75.9010, 79.2727, 48.3486



18.6409, 18.2397, 21.9923



27.5567, 13.5120, 32.6459

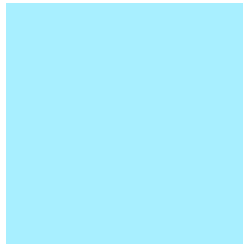


2.7186, 1.3298, 3.3656



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

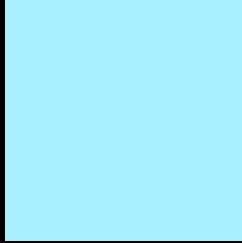
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

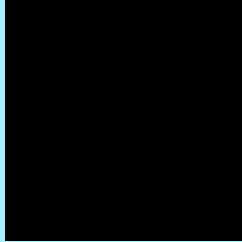
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946.



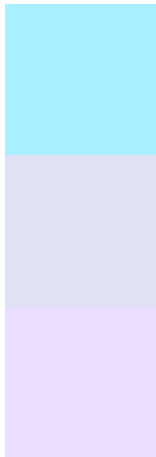
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.0650, 77.2778,



# 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

65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946

### Protanopia

74.6111, 76.5118, 98.0246

### Deuteranopia

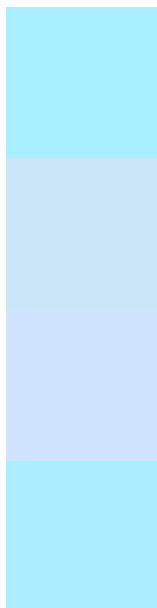
77.7755, 76.7862, 105.3297



## Tritanopia

66.0134, 76.9023, 105.9721

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946

## Protanomaly

70.2975, 76.2706, 100.6391

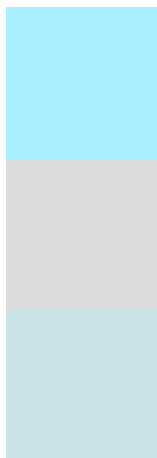
## Deuteranomaly

72.0879, 76.2621, 105.5284

## Tritanomaly

65.6378, 77.1397, 106.0377

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946

## Achromatopsia

68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9390

## Achromatomaly

66.2645, 73.2389, 87.7348

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946 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(168, 239, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 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(168, 239, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 239, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946 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(168, 239, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 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(168, 239, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 239, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 239, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 239,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.0650, 77.2778, 106.0946 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 239, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
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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