

Converting Colors

XYZ(65.7294, 86.3223, 42.6898)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(65.7294, 86.3223, 42.6898)
contains.

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Color

**XYZ(65.7846, 86.3436,
42.9045)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAFF98
RGB	202, 255, 152
RGB Percent	79%, 100%, 60%
CMY	0.2078, 0.0000, 0.4039
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	91°, 100%, 80%
HSV	91°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045
YIQ	227.4110, 1.4750, -43.2690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

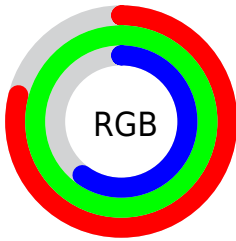
Format	Color
RYB	152, 255, 205
Decimal	13303704
CIELab	94.46, -33.84, 43.82
CIELCh	94, 55.363, 127.673
Yxy	86.3436, 0.3373, 0.4427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291493784 (0xFFCAFF98)
YUV	227.4110, -37.1776, -22.2854
Hunter-Lab	92.9213, -36.2412, 37.6689

Details

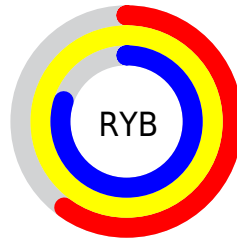
The XYZ color **65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **54.4563, 42.6569, 99.9712**, and the grayscale version is **73.5741, 77.4057, 84.2948**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.2625, 97.2850, 73.1574**, and **34.3003, 47.4000, 19.1457** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.5146, 83.8427, 32.9030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8062, 89.1799, 55.2871**.

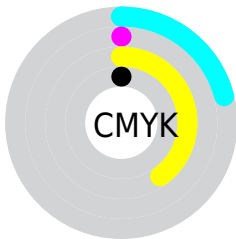
Distribution



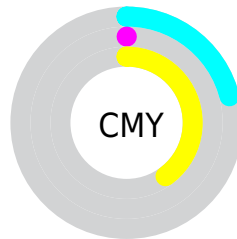
- Red (79%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045 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 65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 65.7846, 86.3436,
42.9045


 65.7846, 86.3436,
42.9045


435.1069,
516.0635, 374.1285

 48.3646, 64.9521,
29.4793


 112.2366,
142.2489, 80.8515

 34.3282, 47.4223,
19.1950


 141.9993,
177.5315, 106.2105

 23.3099, 33.3696,
11.6331


176.6069,
218.2133, 136.3845

 14.9445, 22.4097,
6.3748

216.4249,
264.6786, 171.7920

 8.8665, 14.1583,
3.0019

261.8185,
317.3119, 212.8517

 4.7106, 8.2308,
1.0956

313.1532,

 2.1115, 4.2430,

376.4976, 259.9819

0.0000

370.7942,
442.6200, 313.6014

0.6954, 1.8104,
0.0000

0.0000, 0.4936,
0.0000

65.7846, 86.3436,
42.9045

65.7846, 86.3436,
42.9045

60.5146, 83.8427,
32.9030

71.8062, 89.1799,
55.2871

55.9587, 81.6614,
25.1256

78.6121, 92.3658,
70.1868

52.0769, 79.7830,
19.4021

86.2340, 95.9145,
87.7337

48.8241, 78.1883,
15.5365

94.7013, 99.8388,
108.0478

■ 46.1473, 76.8552, 95.0500, 100.0000,
13.2942 108.9000

■ 44.0409, 75.7890,
12.3075

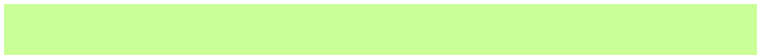
Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.3037, 86.3436, 33.9195



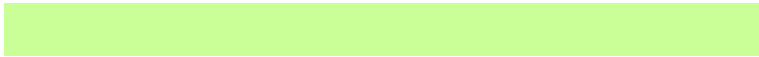
65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045



58.3312, 86.3436, 66.1793

Triad

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



65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045



71.6646, 86.3436, 192.0793



113.8343, 86.3436, 83.4859

Complementary

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



65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045



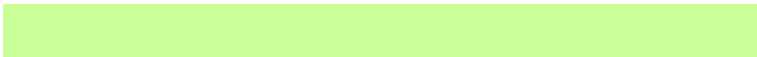
54.4563, 42.6569, 99.9712

Split Complementary

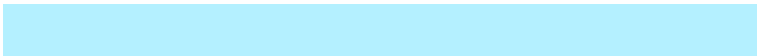
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



111.4998, 86.3436, 128.7273



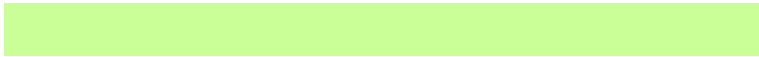
65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045



85.9490, 86.3436, 200.9269

Square

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



65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045



61.4288, 86.3436, 153.5513



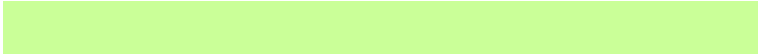
100.8362, 86.3436, 174.9869



106.8763, 86.3436, 52.2805

Rectangle

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



65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045



56.6569, 86.3436, 90.7234



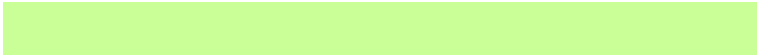
100.8362, 86.3436, 174.9869



114.1240, 86.3436, 97.3822

Sweetspot

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



65.7849, 86.3437, 42.9058



84.9513, 95.3185, 84.7267



68.3823, 66.4762, 38.9340



17.9636, 20.3000, 17.6237



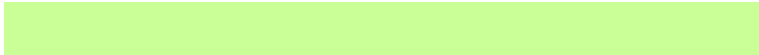
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



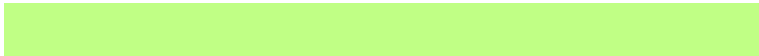
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

Same Dimension

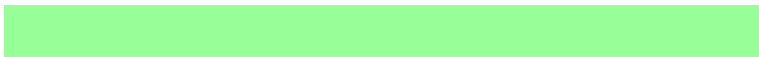
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



65.7849, 86.3437, 42.9058



61.7083, 84.4110, 35.0863



54.3772, 80.4628, 42.3719



18.6109, 20.6008, 19.1398



23.1831, 39.6894, 6.4389



2.3828, 3.9291, 0.6328

Inverse Universe

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



54.4563, 42.6569, 99.9712



49.0398, 35.5658, 98.8879



70.5187, 50.9374, 100.7229



17.8945, 17.8373, 22.7498



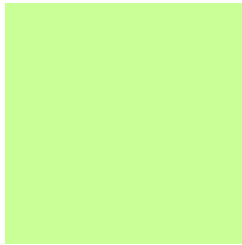
14.5132, 6.3923, 49.9035



1.5393, 0.6874, 4.8648

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

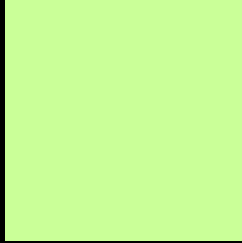
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045 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

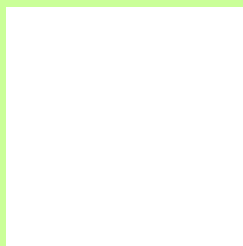
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045.



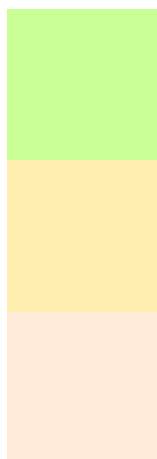
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 65.7846, 86.3436,

42.9045.

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

65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045

Protanopia

79.5524, 85.5042, 52.8685

Deuteranopia

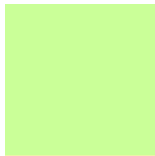
83.3430, 85.6345, 77.1022



Tritanopia

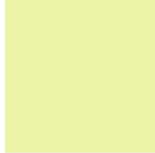
80.2458, 85.9779, 106.9737

Trichromacy



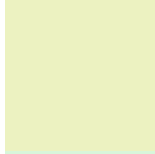
Original Color

65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045



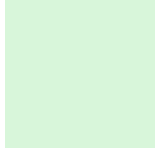
Protanomaly

73.9178, 85.3243, 49.1326



Deuteranomaly

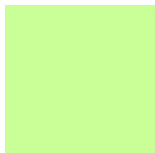
75.9698, 85.1874, 62.8908



Tritanomaly

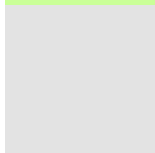
73.9296, 85.5724, 78.9503

Monochromacy



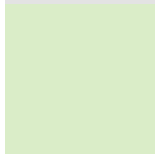
Original Color

65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045



Achromatopsia

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517



Achromatomaly

69.6230, 79.6439, 66.3469

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045 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(202, 255, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 255, 152)  
}
```

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(202, 255, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 255, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045 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(202, 255, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 255, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 255, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 255, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 255, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 255,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 65.7846, 86.3436, 42.9045 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 255, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
255, 152) }
```

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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