

# Converting Colors

XYZ(65.8806, 82.9670,  
104.1785)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(65.8806, 82.9670, 104.1785)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(66.0103, 83.2285,  
103.8524)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EFBFB
RGB	158, 251, 251
RGB Percent	62%, 98%, 98%
CMY	0.3804, 0.0157, 0.0157
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	180°, 92%, 80%
HSV	180°, 37%, 98%
XYZ	66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524
YIQ	223.1930, -55.4280, -19.7160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

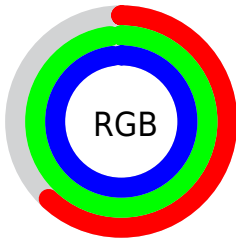
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	158, 205, 251
Decimal	10419195
CIE Lab	93.11, -27.53, -8.74
CIE LCh	93, 28.889, 197.616
Yxy	83.2285, 0.2608, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288609275 (0xFF9EFBFB)
YUV	223.1930, 13.7089, -57.1743
Hunter-Lab	91.2297, -30.4961, -3.6327

# Details

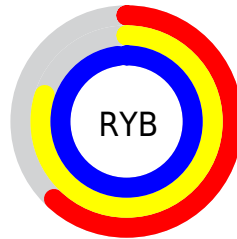
The XYZ color **66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **58.1849, 47.4340, 38.4397**, and the grayscale version is **70.2123, 73.8688, 80.4431**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.1289, 93.3389, 108.2953**, and **34.5089, 45.2904, 58.5529** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5690, 80.9409, 103.6458**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.4648, 86.0424, 104.1101**.

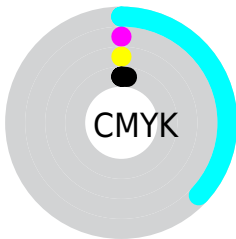
# Distribution



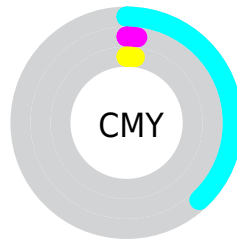
- Red (62%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524 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 66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.0103, 83.2285,  
103.8524

66.0103, 83.2285,  
103.8524

435.9018,  
505.7477, 593.8263

48.5485, 62.3787,  
78.8870

112.5588,  
137.8954, 168.5391

34.4745, 45.3387,  
58.2821

142.3761,  
172.4814, 209.0975

23.4230, 31.7243,  
41.6193

177.0427,  
212.4147, 255.6907

15.0286, 21.1510,  
28.4800

216.9239,  
258.0800, 308.7371

8.9259, 13.2344,  
18.4456

262.3851,  
309.8616, 368.6553

4.7496, 7.5902,  
11.0976

313.7915,

2.1343, 3.8339,

368.1438, 435.8639

6.0175

371.5087,  
433.3110, 510.7814

0.7078, 1.5811,  
2.7868

0.0000, 0.3448,  
0.9868

66.0103, 83.2285,  
103.8524

66.0103, 83.2285,  
103.8524

61.5690, 80.9409,  
103.6458

71.4648, 86.0424,  
104.1101

58.0716, 79.1380,  
103.4815

77.9817, 89.4020,  
104.4157

55.4522, 77.7876,  
103.3583

85.6158, 93.3375,  
104.7735

53.6329, 76.8498,  
103.2726

93.1519, 97.2225,  
105.1268

■ 52.5222, 76.2772,  
103.2200

■ 93.1520, 97.2225,  
105.1274

■ 52.0034, 76.0098,  
103.1951

■ 93.1521, 97.2226,  
105.1280

■ 51.9107, 75.9620,  
103.1906

■ 93.1522, 97.2226,  
105.1287

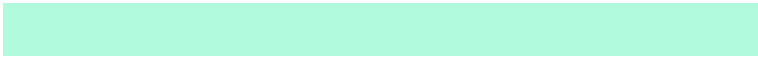
■ 93.1524, 97.2227,  
105.1293

■ 93.1525, 97.2227,  
105.1299

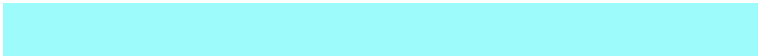
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.7055, 83.2285, 81.9602



66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524



69.6812, 83.2285, 125.0882

# Triad

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



66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524



90.3693, 83.2285, 121.7768



82.2737, 83.2285, 55.6557

# Complementary

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



66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524



58.1849, 47.4340, 38.4397

# 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.



89.3449, 83.2285, 63.1506



66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524



94.2153, 83.2285, 99.8728

# Square

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



66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524



83.6003, 83.2285, 136.5189



93.8288, 83.2285, 78.5653

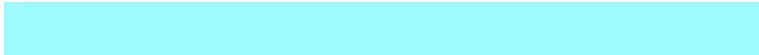


74.7761, 83.2285, 56.3715

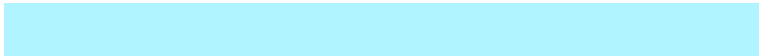


# Rectangle

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



66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524



73.6840, 83.2285, 134.9640



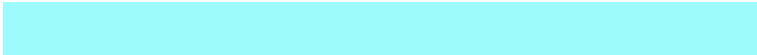
93.8288, 83.2285, 78.5653



84.7881, 83.2285, 57.2414

# Sweetspot

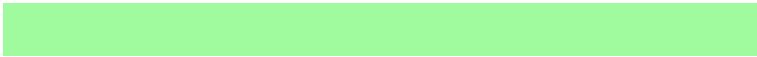
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



66.0128, 83.2318, 103.8543



85.4727, 95.0627, 108.4511



55.0786, 78.8936, 44.6746



18.0636, 20.2282, 23.2022



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

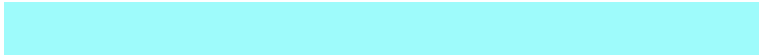


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

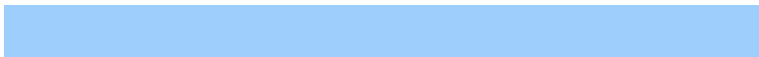
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



66.0128, 83.2318, 103.8543



65.1026, 84.5616, 107.4957



53.5990, 58.4035, 99.7185



17.7659, 19.6086, 22.2337



27.2853, 39.9271, 54.2390



2.5271, 3.6979, 5.0235



# Inverse Universe

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



58.1849, 47.4340, 38.4397



55.9755, 42.8221, 31.2238



67.3023, 65.6691, 41.4777



17.2447, 17.2252, 17.8784



20.9119, 10.7805, 0.9788

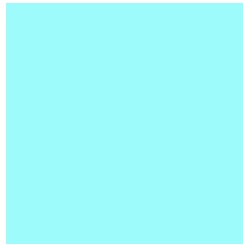


1.9368, 0.9985, 0.0907



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

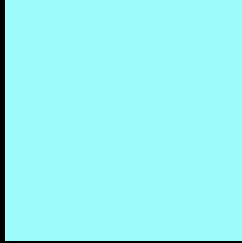
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

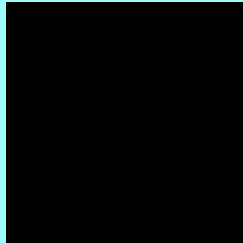
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524.



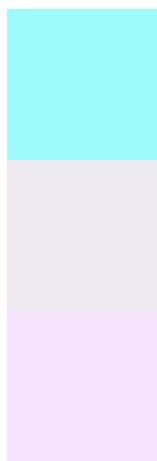
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.0103, 83.2285,



# 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

66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524

### Protanopia

79.4592, 82.4020, 94.1553

### Deuteranopia

83.7994, 82.2996, 106.0765



## Tritanopia

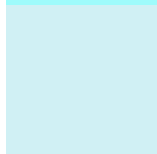
72.8655, 83.0569, 106.7989

# Trichromacy



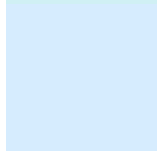
## Original Color

66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524



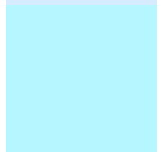
## Protanomaly

73.5016, 82.2617, 97.5921



## Deuteranomaly

75.6164, 81.4428, 105.5006



## Tritanomaly

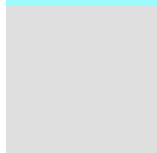
70.1366, 83.0124, 106.0923

# Monochromacy



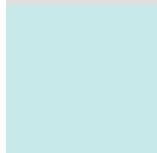
## Original Color

66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524



## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



## Achromatomaly

67.4001, 76.3031, 88.2664

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524 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(158, 251, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 251, 251)  
}
```

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(158, 251, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 251, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524 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(158, 251, 251) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 251, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 251, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 251, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 251, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 251,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.0103, 83.2285, 103.8524 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 251, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
251, 251) }
```

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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