

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.6228, 72.1768,  
104.2237)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.6228, 72.1768, 104.2237)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# **Color**

**XYZ(66.5528, 72.2127,  
104.1967)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0E1FE
RGB	192, 225, 254
RGB Percent	75%, 88%, 100%
CMY	0.2470, 0.1176, 0.0039
CMYK	0.24, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	208°, 97%, 87%
HSV	208°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967
YIQ	218.4390, -28.9770, 2.0230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

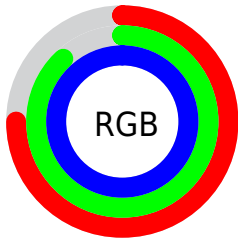
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	192, 214, 254
Decimal	12640766
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.07, -4.59, -17.66
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	88, 18.242, 255.442
Yxy	72.2127, 0.2739, 0.2972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290830846 (0xFFC0E1FE)
YUV	218.4390, 17.5316, -23.1870
Hunter-Lab	84.9781, -8.9146, -13.2144

# Details

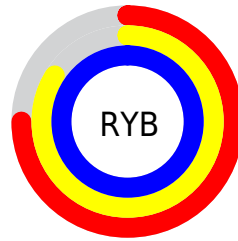
The XYZ color **66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **76.2446, 76.5896, 60.6355**, and the grayscale version is **66.8424, 70.3234, 76.5822**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8769, 98.8797, 108.7983**, and **34.7693, 38.0990, 58.3446** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.5678, 62.9795, 102.8893**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.8755, 82.4708, 105.6338**.

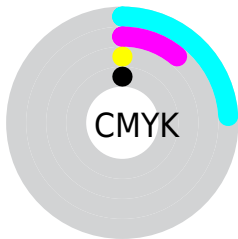
# Distribution



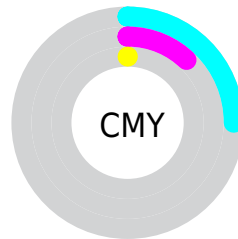
- Red (75%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967 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 66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.5528, 72.2127,  
104.1967

■ 66.5528, 72.2127,  
104.1967

437.8088,  
468.2816, 594.9267

■ 48.9907, 53.3324,  
79.1736

■ 113.3327,  
122.3589, 169.0145

■ 34.8266, 38.0682,  
58.5164

143.2812,  
154.3936, 209.6464

■ 23.6952, 26.0356,  
41.8065

178.0892,  
191.5819, 256.3183

■ 15.2312, 16.8503,  
28.6254

218.1220,  
234.3083, 309.4487

■ 9.0692, 10.1278,  
18.5545

263.7450,  
282.9570, 369.4562

■ 4.8438, 5.4838,  
11.1753

315.3236,

■ 2.1897, 2.5338,

337.9126, 436.7594

6.0692

373.2231,  
399.5593, 511.7767

■ 0.7373, 0.8935,  
2.8177

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
1.0023

■ 66.5528, 72.2127,  
104.1967

■ 66.5528, 72.2127,  
104.1967

■ 57.5678, 62.9795,  
102.8893

■ 76.8755, 82.4708,  
105.6338

■ 49.8525, 54.7241,  
101.7025

■ 88.5866, 93.7810,  
107.1997

■ 43.3422, 47.4081,  
100.6335

94.8896, 99.9359,  
108.0555

■ 37.9636, 40.9864,  
99.6774

■ 33.6345, 35.4093,  
98.8291

■ 30.2599, 30.6201,  
98.0826

■ 27.7241, 26.5514,  
97.4309

■ 26.5822, 24.5411,  
97.1030

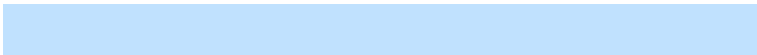
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.9271, 72.2127, 96.9822



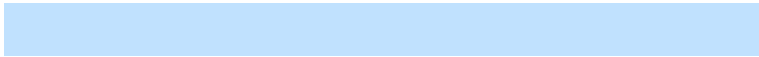
66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967



70.8898, 72.2127, 104.0811

# Triad

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



66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967



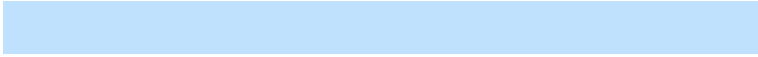
77.0275, 72.2127, 72.4134



62.8409, 72.2127, 62.9737

# Complementary

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



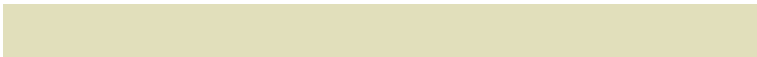
66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967



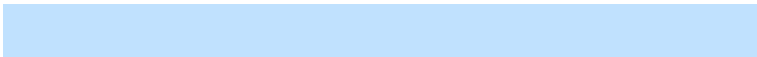
76.2446, 76.5896, 60.6355

# 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.



66.4305, 72.2127, 57.7037



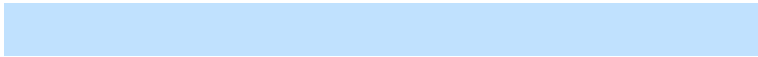
66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967



74.6801, 72.2127, 62.7481

# Square

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



66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967



77.0636, 72.2127, 84.8102



70.7622, 72.2127, 57.6258

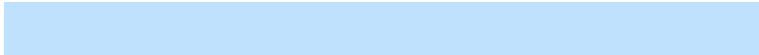


60.8464, 72.2127, 72.7525



# Rectangle

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



66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967



73.6069, 72.2127, 99.8270



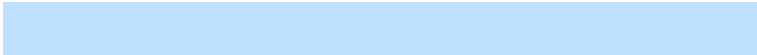
70.7622, 72.2127, 57.6258



63.8941, 72.2127, 60.6640

# Sweetspot

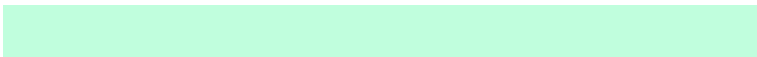
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



66.5550, 72.2156, 104.1983



86.1795, 91.5590, 107.7382



70.2237, 87.3084, 81.5126



18.2894, 19.4470, 23.0396



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

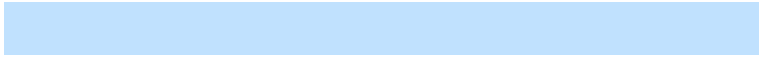


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

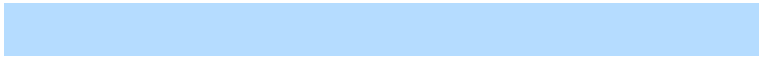


# Same Dimension

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



66.5550, 72.2156, 104.1983



62.8197, 68.4536, 104.5097



58.9358, 56.9771, 101.6586



17.8036, 18.9789, 22.9749



14.1635, 13.2366, 51.2430



1.4885, 1.5076, 5.0258



# Inverse Universe

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



73.3151, 64.2081, 79.7668



70.7472, 59.5173, 75.7569



85.1783, 94.4569, 63.6134



18.4135, 18.1487, 20.7948



23.9373, 12.0642, 13.5860

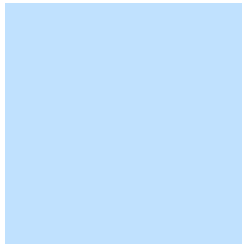


2.3859, 1.1967, 1.6136



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

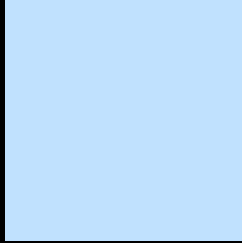
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

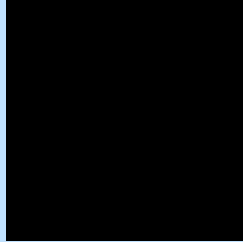
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

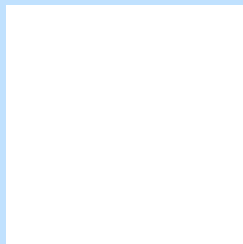
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967.



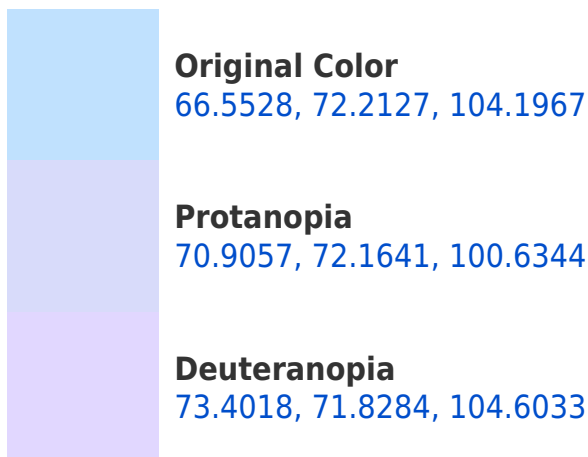
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.5528, 72.2127,



# 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

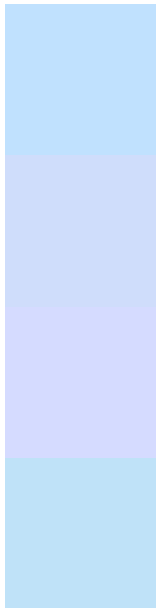




## Tritanopia

65.1857, 72.4779, 96.9402

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967

## Protanomaly

69.0012, 71.9433, 101.5165

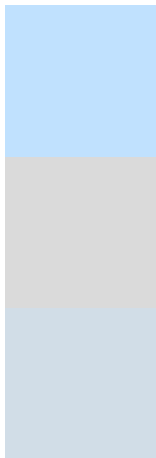
## Deuteranomaly

70.8221, 72.0292, 104.7780

## Tritanomaly

65.6255, 72.2464, 99.2931

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967

## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500

## Achromatomaly

66.5748, 71.0377, 85.8041

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967 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(192, 225, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 225, 254)  
}
```

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(192, 225, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 225, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967 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(192, 225, 254) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 225, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 225, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 225, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 225, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 225,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.5528, 72.2127, 104.1967 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 225, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
225, 254) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor