

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.6421, 85.3552,  
107.5705)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.6421, 85.3552, 107.5705)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.5725, 85.3193,  
107.5673)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97FFFF
RGB	151, 255, 255
RGB Percent	59%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.4078, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 80%
HSV	180°, 41%, 100%
XYZ	66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673
YIQ	223.9040, -61.9840, -22.0480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	151, 203, 255
Decimal	9961471
CIE Lab	94.02, -30.19, -9.50
CIE LCh	94, 31.646, 197.470
Yxy	85.3193, 0.2566, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288151551 (0xFF97FFFF)
YUV	223.9040, 15.3303, -63.9368
Hunter-Lab	92.3684, -32.9949, -4.3880

# Details

The XYZ color **66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **57.8936, 45.6292, 35.0361**, and the grayscale version is **70.7089, 74.3912, 81.0120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138**, and **34.8008, 46.7407, 60.6137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.3413, 83.1380, 107.3693**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8288, 88.0290, 107.8133**.

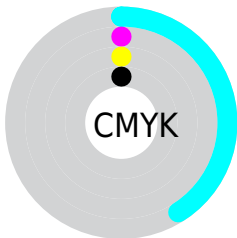
# Distribution



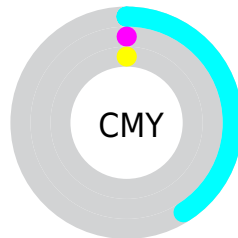
- Red (59%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673 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 66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.5725, 85.3193,  
107.5673

66.5725, 85.3193,  
107.5673

437.8780,  
512.6840, 605.6438

49.0067, 64.1052,  
81.9832

113.3608,  
140.8192, 173.6604

34.8394, 46.7359,  
60.8159

143.3141,  
175.8738, 215.0065

23.7051, 32.8269,  
43.6470

178.1272,  
216.3108, 262.4436

15.2386, 21.9939,  
30.0580

218.1655,  
262.5144, 316.3903

9.0744, 13.8524,  
19.6302

263.7944,  
314.8692, 377.2651

4.8472, 8.0181,  
11.9451

315.3792,

2.1917, 4.1065,

373.7594, 445.4866

6.5842

373.2853,  
439.5696, 521.4734

■ 0.7384, 1.7333,  
3.1290

■ 0.0000, 0.4451,  
1.1609

■ 66.5725, 85.3193,  
107.5673

■ 66.5725, 85.3193,  
107.5673

■ 62.3413, 83.1380,  
107.3693

■ 71.8288, 88.0290,  
107.8133

■ 59.0660, 81.4496,  
107.2160

■ 78.1684, 91.2972,  
108.1100

■ 56.6730, 80.2160,  
107.1040

■ 85.6480, 95.1531,  
108.4600

■ 55.0768, 79.3931,  
107.0293

■ 94.3197, 99.6235,  
108.8658

■ 54.1750, 78.9282,  
106.9871

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.



66.2554, 85.3193, 83.1721



66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673



70.6069, 85.3193, 131.5465

# Triad

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



66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673



93.6552, 85.3193, 128.0049



84.6667, 85.3193, 54.5012

# Complementary

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



66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673



57.8936, 45.6292, 35.0361

# 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.



92.5700, 85.3193, 62.6747



66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673



97.9962, 85.3193, 103.3544

# Square

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



66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673



86.0656, 85.3193, 144.6802



97.5858, 85.3193, 79.6273



76.3166, 85.3193, 55.2314



# Rectangle

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



66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673



75.0307, 85.3193, 142.8024



97.5858, 85.3193, 79.6273



87.4743, 85.3193, 56.2299

# Sweetspot

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



66.5734, 85.3197, 107.5673



84.6746, 94.6513, 108.4144



54.1096, 80.3343, 41.9343



17.9045, 20.1462, 23.1949



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

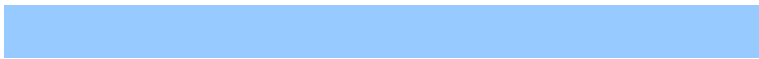
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



66.5734, 85.3197, 107.5673



63.0236, 83.4898, 107.4012



52.1698, 56.5127, 102.7661



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.



70.3573, 50.6147, 100.6691



67.2793, 44.4586, 99.6431



68.1828, 66.2075, 38.4658



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 66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

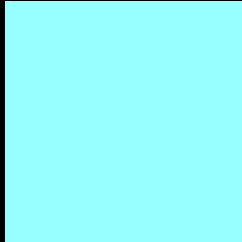
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673 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 66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673.



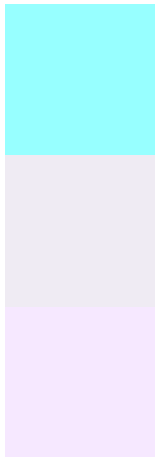
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.5725, 85.3193,



# 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

66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673

### Protanopia

81.4826, 84.2384, 96.7591

### Deuteranopia

84.9126, 84.5261, 106.4475



## **Tritanopia**

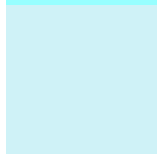
74.7578, 84.4779, 106.9735

# Trichromacy



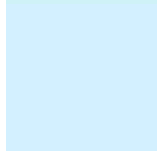
## Original Color

66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673



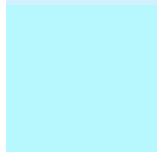
## Protanomaly

74.2728, 83.4851, 100.1953



## Deuteranomaly

76.0741, 83.3891, 106.6939



## Tritanomaly

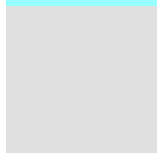
71.1458, 84.4221, 107.1530

# Monochromacy



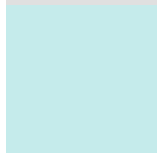
## Original Color

66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673



## Achromatopsia

70.8507, 74.5404, 81.1745



## Achromatomaly

67.7297, 77.2851, 89.9451

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673 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(151, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 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(151, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673 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(151, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 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(151, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.5725, 85.3193, 107.5673 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
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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