

# Converting Colors

XYZ(66.9463, 85.5121,  
107.5818)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(66.9463, 85.5121, 107.5818)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.9469, 85.5123,  
107.5848)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99FFFF
RGB	153, 255, 255
RGB Percent	60%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 80%
HSV	180°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848
YIQ	224.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 204, 255
Decimal	10092543
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.10, -29.71, -9.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	94, 31.155, 197.500
Yxy	85.5123, 0.2574, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288282623 (0xFF99FFFF)
YUV	224.5020, 15.0355, -62.7073
Hunter-Lab	92.4729, -32.6002, -4.2482

# Details

The XYZ color **66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **58.3822, 46.3441, 36.0073**, and the grayscale version is **71.1378, 74.8425, 81.5035**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.9614, 92.7370, 108.2407**, and **35.1064, 46.8983, 60.6281** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.6378, 83.2909, 107.3831**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.2861, 88.2648, 107.8347**.

# Distribution



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



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848 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 66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.9469, 85.5123,  
107.5848

66.9469, 85.5123,  
107.5848

439.1912,  
513.3217, 605.6992

49.3120, 64.2648,  
81.9978

113.8945,  
141.0887, 173.6845

35.0826, 46.8652,  
60.8279

143.9380,  
176.1864, 215.0342

23.8933, 32.9291,  
43.6566

178.8484,  
216.6696, 262.4753

15.3788, 22.0721,  
30.0654

218.9910,  
262.9226, 316.4262

9.1737, 13.9099,  
19.6358

264.7312,  
315.3300, 377.3055

4.9127, 8.0580,  
11.9491

316.4344,

2.2304, 4.1321,

374.2760, 445.5318

6.5869

374.4660,  
440.1451, 521.5235

■ 0.7587, 1.7477,  
3.1306

■ 0.0000, 0.4543,  
1.1617

■ 66.9469, 85.5123,  
107.5848

■ 66.9469, 85.5123,  
107.5848

■ 62.6378, 83.2909,  
107.3831

■ 72.2861, 88.2648,  
107.8347

■ 59.2900, 81.5651,  
107.2265

■ 78.7131, 91.5780,  
108.1354

■ 56.8308, 80.2973,  
107.1114

■ 86.2844, 95.4812,  
108.4898

■ 55.1755, 79.4439,  
107.0339

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.2235, 78.9531,  
106.9893

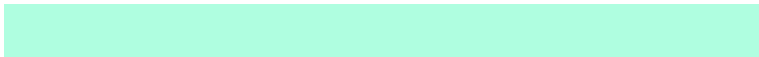
■ 53.8101, 78.7400,  
106.9700

■ 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.



66.6298, 85.5123, 83.5347



66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848



70.9355, 85.5123, 131.1610

# Triad

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



66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848



93.6586, 85.5123, 127.6393



84.7908, 85.5123, 55.1411

# Complementary

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



66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848



58.3822, 46.3441, 36.0073

# 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.



92.5775, 85.5123, 63.2348



66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848



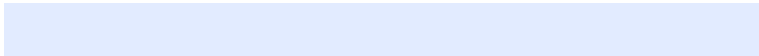
97.9270, 85.5123, 103.3869

# Square

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



66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848



86.1858, 85.5123, 144.0286



97.5184, 85.5123, 79.9925



76.5580, 85.5123, 55.8743



# Rectangle

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



66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848



75.3040, 85.5123, 142.2069



97.5184, 85.5123, 79.9925



87.5575, 85.5123, 56.8531

# Sweetspot

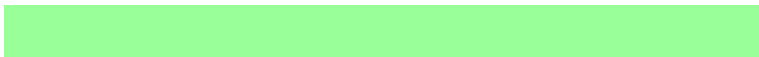
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



66.9478, 85.5128, 107.5848



84.6746, 94.6513, 108.4144



54.6479, 80.5928, 42.8148



17.9045, 20.1462, 23.1949



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

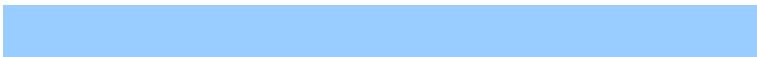
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



66.9478, 85.5128, 107.5848



63.4198, 83.6940, 107.4197



52.7812, 57.1796, 102.8626



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.



70.6820, 51.2640, 100.7773



67.6229, 45.1457, 99.7576



68.5836, 66.7469, 39.4077



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

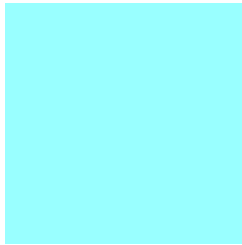


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

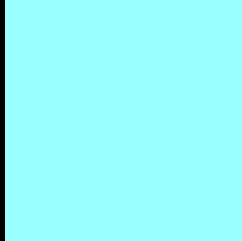
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848 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 66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848.



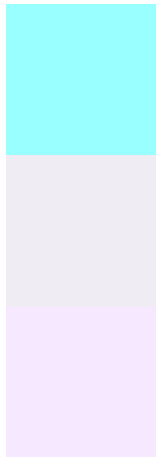
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.9469, 85.5123,



# 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

66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848

### Protanopia

81.7697, 84.8127, 96.8548

### Deuteranopia

84.9126, 84.5261, 106.4475



## **Tritanopia**

75.3310, 85.2213, 107.0867

# Trichromacy



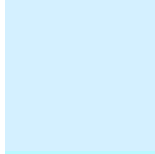
## Original Color

66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848



## Protanomaly

74.8515, 84.2265, 100.3079



## Deuteranomaly

76.3615, 83.5372, 106.7074



## Tritanomaly

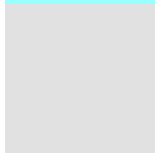
71.9333, 85.2857, 107.2782

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848



## Achromatopsia

71.5672, 75.2942, 81.9954



## Achromatomaly

68.6890, 78.1891, 90.8286

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848 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(153, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 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(153, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848 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(153, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 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(153, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
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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