

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.1401, 84.4082,  
129.0357)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.1401, 84.4082, 129.0357)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(62.8481, 82.4571,  
107.2111)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85FDFF
RGB	133, 253, 255
RGB Percent	52%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.4784, 0.0078, 0.0000
CMYK	0.48, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	181°, 100%, 76%
HSV	181°, 48%, 100%
XYZ	62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111
YIQ	217.3480, -72.1620, -24.8180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

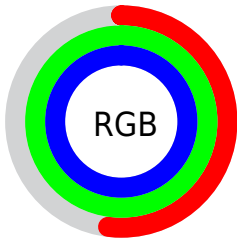
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 193, 255
Decimal	8781311
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.78, -33.26, -11.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	93, 35.171, 198.958
Yxy	82.4571, 0.2489, 0.3265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286971391 (0xFF85FDFF)
YUV	217.3480, 18.5624, -73.9732
Hunter-Lab	90.8059, -35.3678, -6.4373

# Details

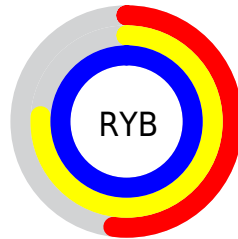
The XYZ color **62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **54.1381, 40.2818, 27.1140**, and the grayscale version is **66.1061, 69.5488, 75.7386**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.8023, 90.0775, 107.9992**, and **32.3872, 44.8223, 60.3707** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1694, 80.3673, 107.0016**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.5086, 85.0574, 107.4674**.

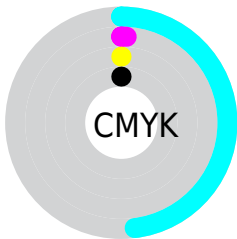
# Distribution



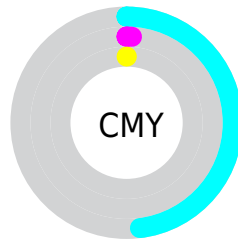
- Red (52%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111 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 62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.8481, 82.4571,  
107.2111

62.8481, 82.4571,  
107.2111

424.6864,  
503.1754, 604.5160

45.9765, 61.7424,  
81.6860

108.0334,  
136.8148, 173.1701

32.4318, 44.8246,  
60.5724

137.0778,  
171.2266, 214.4411

21.8487, 31.3193,  
43.4519

170.9105,  
210.9729, 261.7978

13.8617, 20.8421,  
29.9058

209.8969,  
256.4381, 315.6588

8.1056, 13.0086,  
19.5157

254.4024,  
308.0065, 376.4425

4.2150, 7.4345,  
11.8629

304.7922,

1.8245, 3.7353,

366.0626, 444.5676

6.5290

361.4318,  
430.9908, 520.4526

■ 0.5323, 1.5266,  
3.0954

■ 0.0000, 0.3073,  
1.1435

■ 62.8481, 82.4571,  
107.2111

■ 62.8481, 82.4571,  
107.2111

■ 59.1694, 80.3673,  
107.0016

■ 67.5086, 85.0574,  
107.4674

■ 56.3939, 78.7416,  
106.8341

■ 73.2090, 88.1922,  
107.7720

■ 54.4421, 77.5410,  
106.7052

■ 80.0107, 91.8952,  
108.1283

■ 53.2173, 76.7156,  
106.6105

■ 87.9684, 96.1945,  
108.5387

■ 52.5906, 76.1989, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
106.5438 108.9000

■ 52.4936, 76.1071,  
106.5312

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.3058, 82.4571, 80.4505



62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111



67.3533, 82.4571, 133.5206

# Triad

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



62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111



92.4420, 82.4571, 127.1997



81.7999, 82.4571, 48.7712

# Complementary

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



62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111



54.1381, 40.2818, 27.1140

# 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.



90.5335, 82.4571, 56.8197



62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111



96.9891, 82.4571, 99.8081

# Square

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



62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111



84.2434, 82.4571, 146.5264



96.2646, 82.4571, 74.3518



72.7818, 82.4571, 49.9825



# Rectangle

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



62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111



72.2093, 82.4571, 145.6568



96.2646, 82.4571, 74.3518



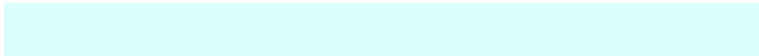
84.8778, 82.4571, 50.4091

# Sweetspot

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



62.8503, 82.4602, 107.2116



82.9277, 93.4746, 108.2794



49.6677, 78.2006, 34.6686



17.3947, 19.8152, 23.1579



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.



62.8503, 82.4602, 107.2116



59.4430, 80.5248, 107.0176



47.0160, 50.7917, 101.9335



18.5279, 20.4274, 23.2163



27.4406, 39.7909, 55.6687



2.6796, 3.8900, 5.4229



# Inverse Universe

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



67.3585, 45.1286, 98.0925



64.4477, 39.4043, 96.8222



64.7664, 61.5383, 30.6567



18.7791, 18.2950, 22.7199



30.6390, 14.7449, 48.8767

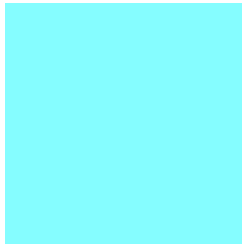


2.9872, 1.4372, 4.7798



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

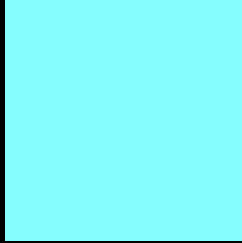
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

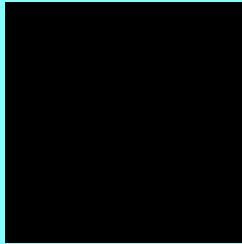
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111.



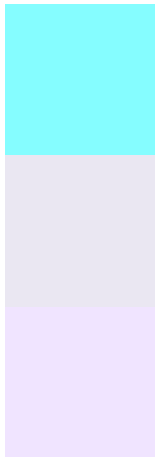
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 62.8481, 82.4571,



# 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

62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111

### Protanopia

78.5346, 81.0551, 95.5104

### Deuteranopia

81.7286, 81.2321, 105.9795



## Tritanopia

70.5941, 81.8860, 106.6926

# Trichromacy



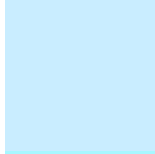
## Original Color

62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111



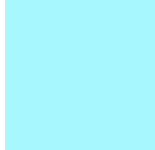
## Protanomaly

70.6810, 80.3187, 99.7735



## Deuteranomaly

72.4216, 80.2059, 106.2720



## Tritanomaly

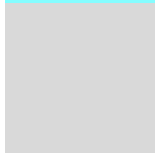
67.2471, 81.9570, 106.8827

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111



## Achromatopsia

65.9525, 69.3872, 75.5626



## Achromatomaly

62.9703, 72.8023, 86.3347

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111 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(133, 253, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 253, 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(133, 253, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 253, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111 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(133, 253, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 253, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 253, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 253, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 253, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 253,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 62.8481, 82.4571, 107.2111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 253, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
253, 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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