

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.2057, 86.2280, 81.2898)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.2057, 86.2280, 81.2898)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056)</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(67.1712, 86.2054,  
81.5056)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2FFDD
RGB	178, 255, 221
RGB Percent	70%, 100%, 87%
CMY	0.3020, 0.0000, 0.1333
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	154°, 100%, 85%
HSV	154°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056
YIQ	228.1010, -34.9780, -26.8980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

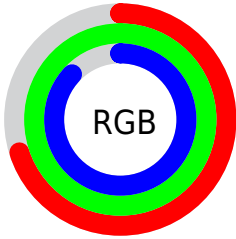
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	178, 227, 255
Decimal	11730909
CIE Lab	94.40, -30.50, 8.75
CIE LCh	94, 31.726, 163.992
Yxy	86.2054, 0.2860, 0.3670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289920989 (0xFFB2FFDD)
YUV	228.1010, -3.5008, -43.9386
Hunter-Lab	92.8469, -33.3440, 12.9451

# Details

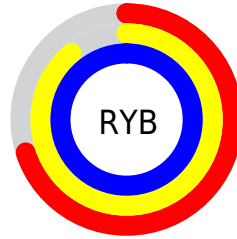
The XYZ color **67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.0445, 57.8552, 69.8157**, and the grayscale version is **73.8596, 77.7061, 84.6219**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.0709, 96.4022, 108.5734**, and **35.2454, 47.3523, 43.3587** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.4039, 82.8843, 73.6194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.1283, 90.1282, 89.9755**.

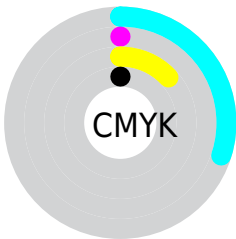
# Distribution



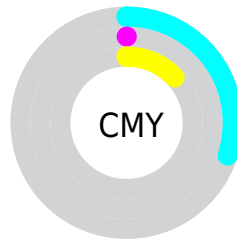
- Red (70%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056 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 67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.1712, 86.2054,  
81.5056

 67.1712, 86.2054,  
81.5056


439.9768,  
515.6082, 519.8324

 49.4950, 64.8378,  
60.4247


 114.2141,  
142.0561, 137.3109

 35.2284, 47.3296,  
43.3335


144.3116,  
177.3080, 172.8724

 24.0062, 33.2963,  
29.8135


179.2801,  
217.9568, 214.0978

 15.4630, 22.3535,  
19.4462

219.4851,  
264.3869, 261.4056

 9.2334, 14.1169,  
11.8131

265.2919,  
316.9827, 315.2145

 4.9521, 8.2020,  
6.4955

317.0659,

 2.2536, 4.2245,

376.1286, 375.9428

3.0751

375.1724,  
442.2090, 444.0093

■ 0.7708, 1.7999,  
1.1331

■ 0.0000, 0.4871,  
0.0000

■ 67.1712, 86.2054,  
81.5056

■ 67.1712, 86.2054,  
81.5056

■ 60.4039, 82.8843,  
73.6194

■ 75.1283, 90.1282,  
89.9755

■ 54.7616, 80.1317,  
66.2994

■ 84.3303, 94.6810,  
99.0375

■ 50.1769, 77.9132,  
59.5335

94.8317, 99.8916,  
108.7052

■ 46.5736, 76.1898,  
53.3072

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.8650, 74.9168,  
47.6051

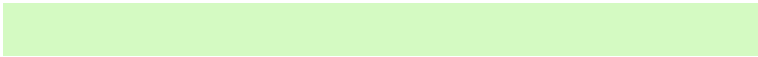
■ 41.9476, 74.0414,  
42.4108

■ 40.6730, 73.4852,  
37.7916

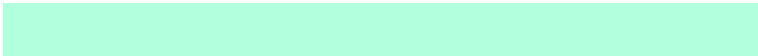
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.0723, 86.2054, 63.9842



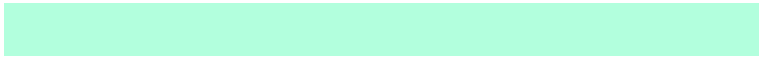
67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056



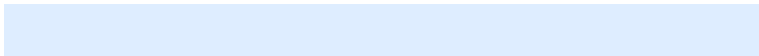
67.0405, 86.2054, 105.6741

# Triad

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



67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056



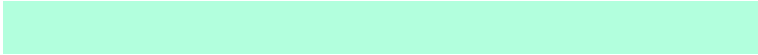
85.9621, 86.2054, 147.1665



94.3003, 86.2054, 64.8932

# Complementary

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



67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056



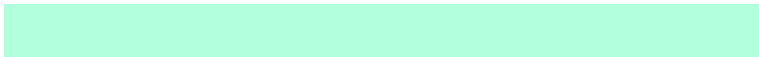
69.0445, 57.8552, 69.8157

# 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.



98.8882, 86.2054, 82.9666



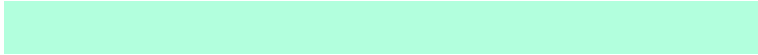
67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056



93.8531, 86.2054, 131.8398

# Square

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



67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056



77.4988, 86.2054, 146.5903



98.7191, 86.2054, 107.4103

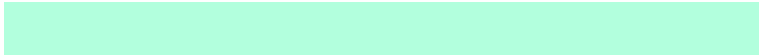


86.5387, 86.2054, 55.5911



# Rectangle

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



67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056



69.0854, 86.2054, 122.6233



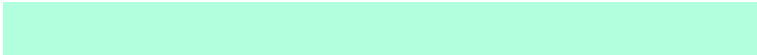
98.7191, 86.2054, 107.4103



96.2881, 86.2054, 69.9929

# Sweetspot

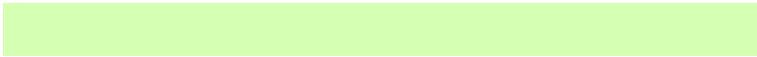
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



67.1720, 86.2058, 81.5070



85.5160, 95.2686, 100.1609



71.1356, 88.8285, 55.5170



17.9955, 20.2386, 21.1461



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

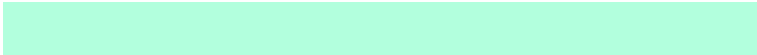


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

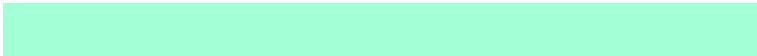


# Same Dimension

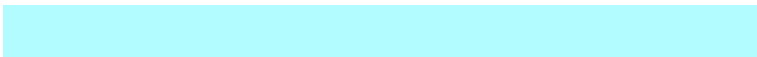
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



67.1720, 86.2058, 81.5070



63.1025, 84.2066, 76.8585



70.9547, 85.7734, 107.4240



18.1963, 20.3381, 21.3368



21.3289, 38.4282, 20.1492



2.1317, 3.7636, 2.2514



# Inverse Universe

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



69.0445, 57.8552, 69.8157



65.2399, 51.8723, 63.5334



65.9738, 57.8698, 49.8134



18.3426, 18.1203, 20.4212



23.1665, 11.7559, 9.5274

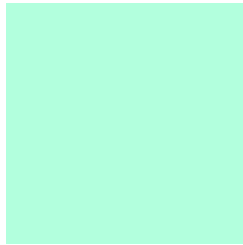


2.3095, 1.1662, 1.2113



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

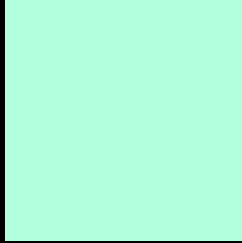
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056 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

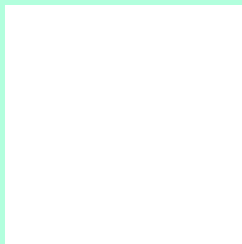
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056.



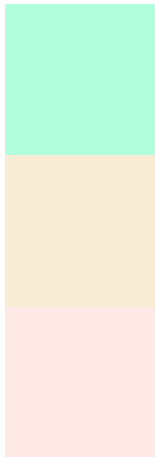
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.1712, 86.2054,

81.5056.

# 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

67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056

### Protanopia

80.8793, 85.2783, 74.4849

### Deuteranopia

84.8027, 85.3073, 87.5977



## Tritanopia

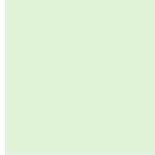
77.5521, 85.9184, 107.1042

# Trichromacy



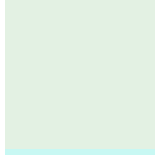
## Original Color

67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056



## Protanomaly

75.0479, 85.2956, 76.7982



## Deuteranomaly

76.9990, 84.7875, 84.9804



## Tritanomaly

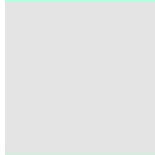
73.5645, 85.8852, 97.4943

# Monochromacy



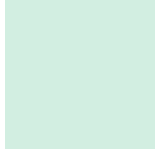
## Original Color

67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056



## Achromatopsia

73.7419, 77.5822, 84.4870



## Achromatomaly

70.7435, 80.2870, 83.0025

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056 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(178, 255, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 255, 221)  
}
```

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(178, 255, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 255, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056 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(178, 255, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 255, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 255, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 255, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 255, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 255,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.1712, 86.2054, 81.5056 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 255, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
255, 221) }
```

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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