

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.4885, 85.2452, 88.7981)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.4885, 85.2452, 88.7981)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.4536, 85.2502,  
88.5011)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0FDE7
RGB	176, 253, 231
RGB Percent	69%, 99%, 91%
CMY	0.3098, 0.0078, 0.0941
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.09, 0.01
HSL	163°, 95%, 84%
HSV	163°, 30%, 99%
XYZ	67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011
YIQ	227.4690, -38.8300, -23.1660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

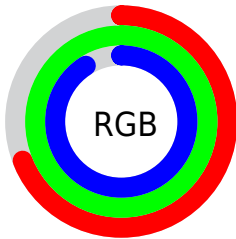
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	176, 221, 253
Decimal	11599335
CIELab	93.99, -28.11, 2.99
CIELCh	94, 28.267, 173.928
Yxy	85.2502, 0.2797, 0.3534
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289789415 (0xFFB0FDE7)
YUV	227.4690, 1.7408, -45.1383
Hunter-Lab	92.3310, -31.1739, 7.8011

# Details

The XYZ color **67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **66.2293, 56.0128, 60.7504**, and the grayscale version is **73.3651, 77.1858, 84.0553**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.4143, 96.0636, 108.5427**, and **35.3629, 46.6399, 47.6960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2578, 82.1740, 82.9919**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.7625, 88.8999, 94.2863**.

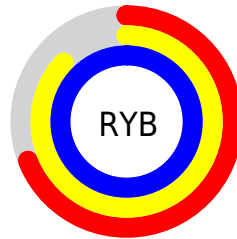
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (99%)

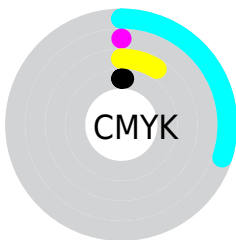
Blue (91%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (99%)

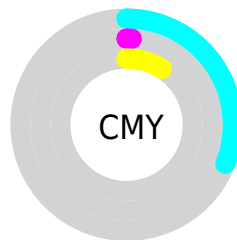


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (1%)


Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011 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 67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.4536, 85.2502,  
88.5011

 67.4536, 85.2502,  
88.5011

440.9648,  
512.4556, 543.5866

 49.7254, 64.0481,  
66.1715


 114.6163,  
140.7227, 147.1719

 35.4122, 46.6897,  
47.9542


144.7816,  
175.7619, 184.3501

 24.1485, 32.7904,  
33.4309

179.8232,  
216.1823, 227.3148

 15.5692, 21.9659,  
22.1829

220.1066,  
262.3682, 276.4848

 9.3087, 13.8319,  
13.7918

265.9971,  
314.7042, 332.2784

 5.0018, 8.0038,  
7.8389

317.8601,

 2.2831, 4.0974,

373.5744, 395.1142

3.9057

376.0609,  
439.3634, 465.4107

■ 0.7860, 1.7282,  
1.5738

■ 0.0000, 0.4418,  
0.2720

■ 67.4536, 85.2502,  
88.5011

■ 67.4536, 85.2502,  
88.5011

■ 61.2578, 82.1740,  
82.9919

■ 74.7625, 88.8999,  
94.2863

■ 56.1080, 79.6299,  
77.7473

■ 83.2324, 93.1409,  
100.3467

■ 51.9410, 77.5877,  
72.7637

■ 92.9173, 98.0033,  
106.6893

■ 48.6835, 76.0097,  
68.0348

■ 94.4168, 98.7336,  
108.6889

■ 46.2516, 74.8526,  
63.5539

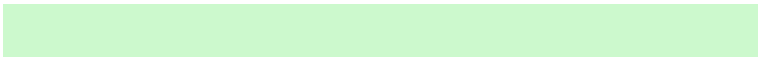
■ 44.5450, 74.0650,  
59.3135

■ 43.4376, 73.5779,  
55.4729

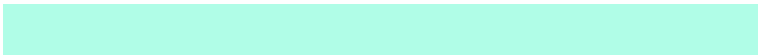
# Harmonies

## Analogous

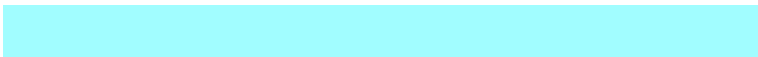
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



69.8689, 85.2502, 70.4656



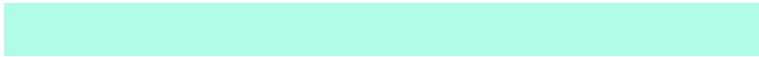
67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011



68.4891, 85.2502, 110.6957

# Triad

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



67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011



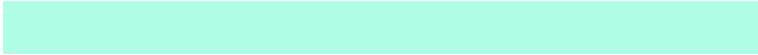
87.0492, 85.2502, 136.1665



89.8644, 85.2502, 63.1535

# Complementary

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



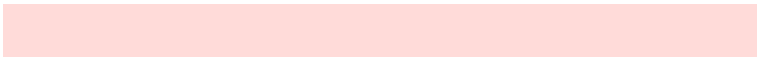
67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011



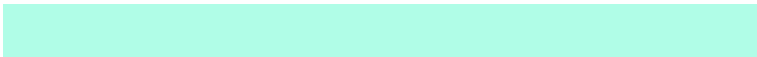
66.2293, 56.0128, 60.7504

# 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.



95.0103, 85.2502, 76.9857



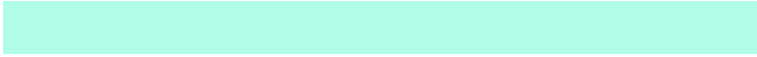
67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011



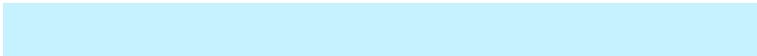
93.3157, 85.2502, 119.4701

# Square

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



67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011



79.5043, 85.2502, 140.5168



96.3108, 85.2502, 97.2833

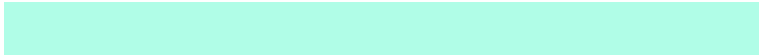


82.5706, 85.2502, 57.3642



# Rectangle

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



67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011



71.0315, 85.2502, 124.6987



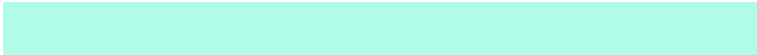
96.3108, 85.2502, 97.2833



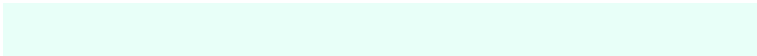
91.9205, 85.2502, 66.9025

# Sweetspot

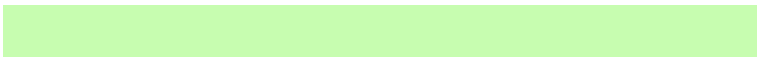
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



67.4560, 85.2537, 88.5030



86.0669, 95.4890, 103.0620



66.5442, 85.5446, 54.0802



18.1315, 20.2929, 21.8622



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

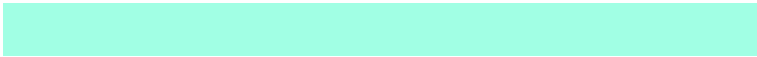


# Same Dimension

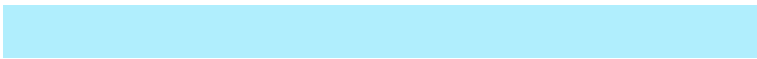
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



67.4560, 85.2537, 88.5030



64.3967, 84.6644, 86.3757



66.0950, 77.2416, 104.3581



18.3205, 20.3877, 21.9910



23.1722, 39.1655, 29.8557



2.3033, 3.8323, 3.1552



# Inverse Universe

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



66.2293, 56.0128, 60.7504



62.9589, 50.2416, 53.7361



67.0654, 61.4560, 49.4032



18.2228, 18.0724, 19.7902



22.2300, 11.3813, 4.5956

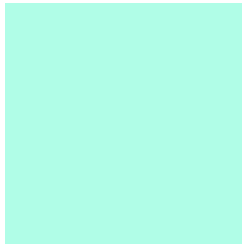


2.2091, 1.1260, 0.6825



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

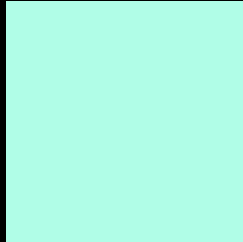
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

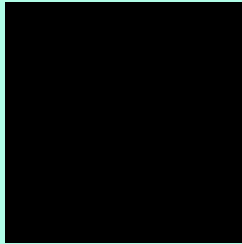
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

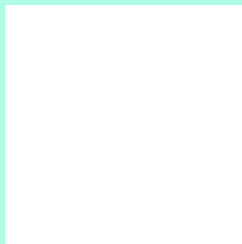
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011.



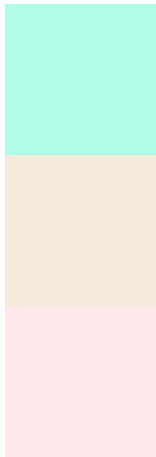
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.4536, 85.2502,



# 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

67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011

### Protanopia

80.8365, 84.6773, 81.1911

### Deuteranopia

84.9562, 84.4680, 91.1832



## Tritanopia

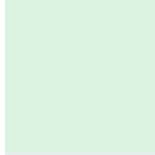
76.1130, 84.7311, 106.9509

# Trichromacy



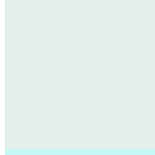
## Original Color

67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011



## Protanomaly

74.8579, 84.1561, 83.5325



## Deuteranomaly

77.0818, 83.8423, 89.9624



## Tritanomaly

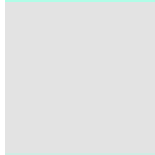
72.6603, 84.9111, 99.7487

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011



## Achromatopsia

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517



## Achromatomaly

70.0115, 79.0022, 84.9577

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011 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(176, 253, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 253, 231)  
}
```

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(176, 253, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 253, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011 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(176, 253, 231) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 253, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 253, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 253, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 253, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 253,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.4536, 85.2502, 88.5011 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 253, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
253, 231) }
```

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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