

# Converting Colors

XYZ(67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(67.6366, 86.1361,  
95.4992)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8FFF0
RGB	168, 255, 240
RGB Percent	66%, 100%, 94%
CMY	0.3412, 0.0000, 0.0588
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.06, 0.00
HSL	170°, 100%, 83%
HSV	170°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992
YIQ	227.2770, -47.0370, -23.1090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

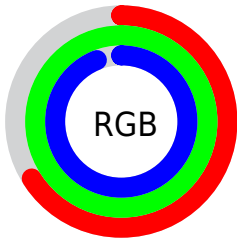
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 216, 255
Decimal	11075568
CIELab	94.37, -29.34, -1.15
CIELCh	94, 29.364, 182.246
Yxy	86.1361, 0.2713, 0.3456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289265648 (0xFFA8FFF0)
YUV	227.2770, 6.2724, -51.9859
Hunter-Lab	92.8095, -32.3316, 3.9584

# Details

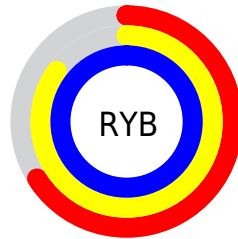
The XYZ color **67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **63.7906, 52.6854, 51.6076**, and the grayscale version is **73.1955, 77.0073, 83.8610**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378**, and **35.5279, 47.2936, 52.6035** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.0849, 83.3486, 91.8725**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2705, 89.4796, 99.2620**.

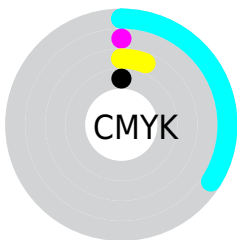
# Distribution



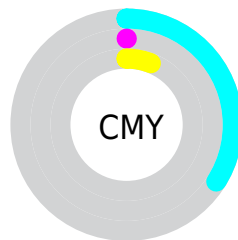
- Red (66%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992 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 67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.6366, 86.1361,  
95.4992

67.6366, 86.1361,  
95.4992

441.6043,  
515.3799, 566.7870

49.8747, 64.7805,  
71.9513

114.8769,  
141.9594, 156.9556

35.5313, 47.2831,  
52.6323

145.0860,  
177.1959, 195.7012

24.2408, 33.2595,  
37.1236

180.1750,  
217.8282, 240.3499

15.6381, 22.3253,  
25.0067

220.5091,  
264.2406, 291.3200

9.3576, 14.0962,  
15.8630

266.4537,  
316.8176, 349.0303

5.0341, 8.1876,  
9.2739

318.3743,

2.3023, 4.2152,

375.9436, 413.8992

4.8210

376.6360,  
442.0028, 486.3452

■ 0.7958, 1.7947,  
2.0858

■ 0.0000, 0.4838,  
0.6073

■ 67.6366, 86.1361,  
95.4992

■ 67.6366, 86.1361,  
95.4992

■ 62.0849, 83.3486,  
91.8725

■ 74.2705, 89.4796,  
99.2620

■ 57.5500, 81.0835,  
88.3740

■ 82.0411, 93.4073,  
103.1597

■ 53.9635, 79.3056,  
85.0014

■ 91.0030, 97.9472,  
107.1969

■ 51.2478, 77.9747,  
81.7504

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.3124, 77.0443,  
78.6161

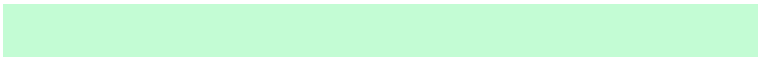
■ 48.0468, 76.4575,  
75.5929

■ 47.5227, 76.2251,  
73.8615

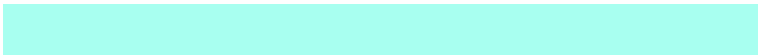
# Harmonies

## Analogous

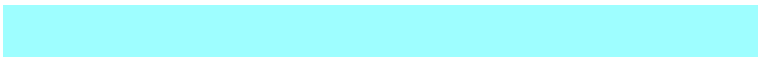
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



69.1734, 86.1361, 74.9873



67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992



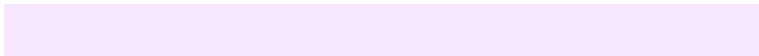
69.7057, 86.1361, 118.9123

# Triad

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



67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992



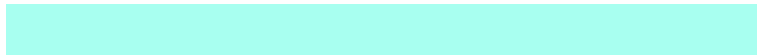
90.2277, 86.1361, 135.5090



89.1343, 86.1361, 60.3736

# Complementary

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



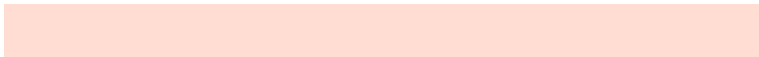
67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992



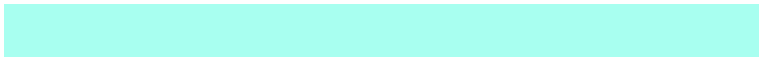
63.7906, 52.6854, 51.6076

# 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.



95.3725, 86.1361, 72.4773



67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992



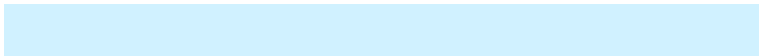
96.0317, 86.1361, 115.4936

# Square

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



67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992



82.4653, 86.1361, 144.2042



97.9715, 86.1361, 92.0965

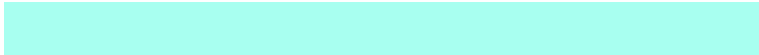


81.2772, 86.1361, 56.7496



# Rectangle

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



67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992



72.9341, 86.1361, 132.4732



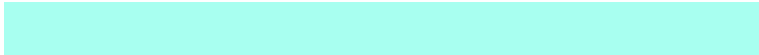
97.9715, 86.1361, 92.0965



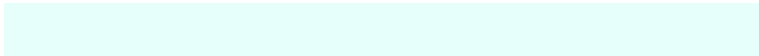
91.5070, 86.1361, 63.4780

# Sweetspot

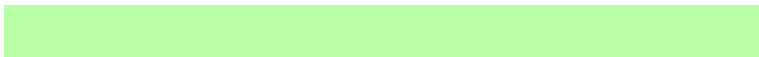
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



67.6376, 86.1366, 95.5007



85.5831, 95.2005, 104.8045



62.5840, 84.5318, 50.0650



18.0546, 20.2433, 22.3117



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

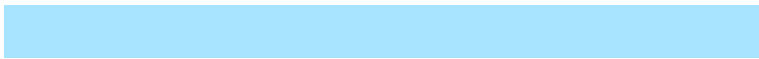
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



67.6376, 86.1366, 95.5007



63.7032, 84.1598, 92.9891



61.7917, 70.7304, 105.0033



18.4125, 20.4245, 22.4752



24.8810, 39.8490, 38.8540



2.4564, 3.8935, 3.9613



# Inverse Universe

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



63.7906, 52.6854, 51.6076



59.3305, 46.0615, 43.0416



67.9472, 63.3654, 45.6968



18.1372, 18.0382, 19.3394



21.8229, 11.2185, 2.4519

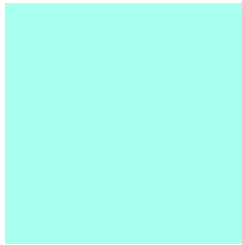


2.1585, 1.1058, 0.4160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

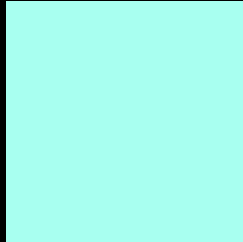
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

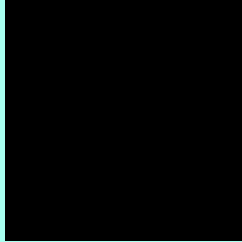
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

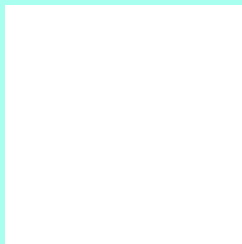
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992.



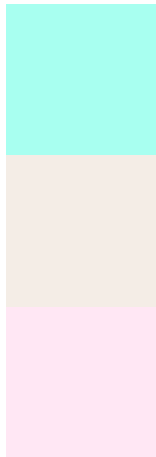
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.6366, 86.1361,

95.4992.

# 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

67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992

### Protanopia

81.8753, 85.5146, 87.0536

### Deuteranopia

86.1450, 84.9435, 97.4433



## **Tritanopia**

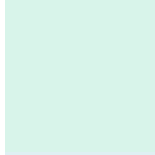
76.6952, 85.4767, 107.0641

# Trichromacy



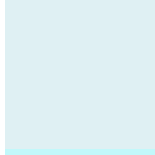
## Original Color

67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992



## Protanomaly

75.5209, 85.2408, 90.3146



## Deuteranomaly

77.7692, 84.4792, 97.0013



## Tritanomaly

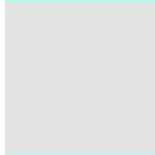
73.0709, 85.5063, 103.0956

# Monochromacy



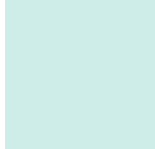
## Original Color

67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992



## Achromatopsia

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517



## Achromatomaly

70.3033, 79.5164, 87.9867

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992 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(168, 255, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 255, 240)  
}
```

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(168, 255, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 255, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992 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(168, 255, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 255, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 255, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 255, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 255, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 255,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.6366, 86.1361, 95.4992 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 255, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
255, 240) }
```

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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