

# Converting Colors

XYZ(68.3026, 88.7955, 77.0742)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(68.3026, 88.7955, 77.0742)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275)</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(66.9537, 86.1988,  
76.7275)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5FFD6
RGB	181, 255, 214
RGB Percent	71%, 100%, 84%
CMY	0.2902, 0.0000, 0.1608
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	147°, 100%, 85%
HSV	147°, 29%, 100%
XYZ	66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275
YIQ	228.2000, -30.9430, -28.4390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

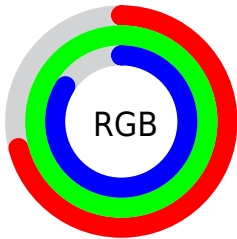
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	181, 232, 255
Decimal	11927510
CIELab	94.40, -30.96, 12.36
CIELCh	94, 33.342, 158.232
Yxy	86.1988, 0.2913, 0.3750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290117590 (0xFFB5FFD6)
YUV	228.2000, -7.0006, -41.3944
Hunter-Lab	92.8433, -33.7510, 15.9919

# Details

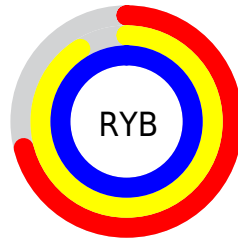
The XYZ color **66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.9492, 59.5826, 76.8687**, and the grayscale version is **73.9548, 77.8062, 84.7310**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.0699, 96.9171, 108.6201**, and **35.0563, 47.3270, 40.0883** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7848, 82.7026, 67.3785**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.3750, 90.3225, 86.9548**.

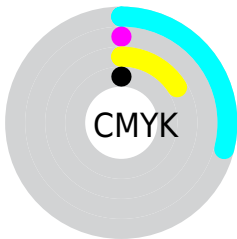
# Distribution



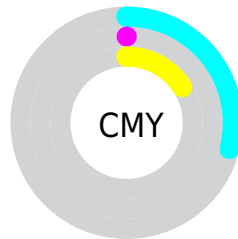
- Red (71%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275 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 66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.9537, 86.1988,  
76.7275

 66.9537, 86.1988,  
76.7275


439.2150,  
515.5865, 503.2474

 49.3176, 64.8324,  
56.5190


 113.9042,  
142.0469, 130.5242

 35.0870, 47.3252,  
40.2124


143.9493,  
177.2973, 164.9496

 23.8967, 33.2928,  
27.3892


178.8615,  
217.9446, 204.9510

 15.3814, 22.3508,  
17.6307

219.0060,  
264.3730, 250.9469

 9.1755, 14.1149,  
10.5185

264.7482,  
316.9670, 303.3560

 4.9139, 8.2006,  
5.6340

316.4536,

 2.2311, 4.2236,

376.1110, 362.5968

2.5587

374.4874,  
442.1894, 429.0877

0.7590, 1.7994,  
0.8710

0.0000, 0.4868,  
0.0000

66.9537, 86.1988,  
76.7275

66.9537, 86.1988,  
76.7275

59.7848, 82.7026,  
67.3785

75.3750, 90.3225,  
86.9548

53.8022, 79.8004,  
58.8801

85.1053, 95.1025,  
98.0790

48.9371, 77.4571,  
51.2089

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

45.1123, 75.6334,  
44.3389

■ 42.2401, 74.2847,  
38.2424

■ 40.2169, 73.3581,  
32.8901

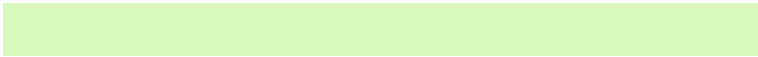
■ 38.8919, 72.7764,  
28.2488

■ 38.7813, 72.7285,  
27.8298

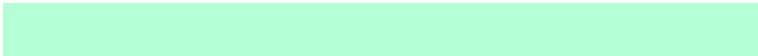
# Harmonies

## Analogous

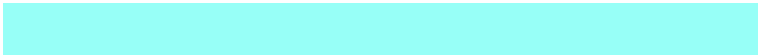
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



71.7271, 86.1988, 60.1994



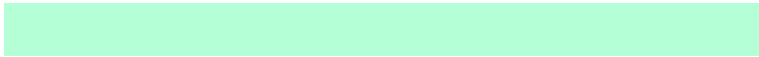
66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275



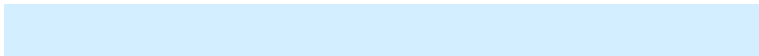
66.0396, 86.1988, 101.0968

# Triad

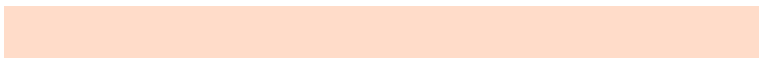
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275



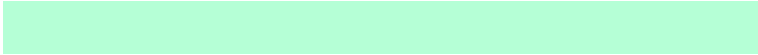
84.4201, 86.1988, 151.6213



96.2155, 86.1988, 66.5220

# Complementary

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



66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275



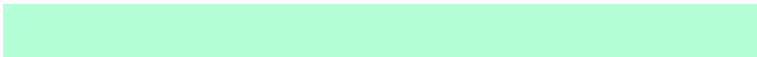
70.9492, 59.5826, 76.8687

# 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.



100.1830, 86.1988, 86.9692



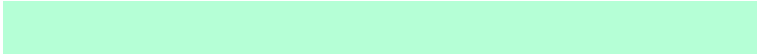
66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275



93.0560, 86.1988, 138.1741

# Square

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



66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275



75.7073, 86.1988, 147.5166



98.9865, 86.1988, 113.3605

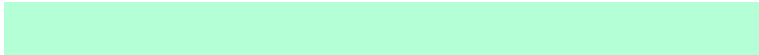


88.4834, 86.1988, 55.0981



# Rectangle

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



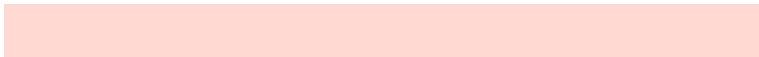
66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275



67.6737, 86.1988, 119.1743



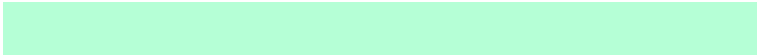
98.9865, 86.1988, 113.3605



98.0584, 86.1988, 72.4041

# Sweetspot

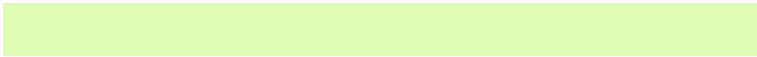
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



66.9545, 86.1992, 76.7289



85.1248, 95.1121, 98.1007



74.5119, 90.5338, 57.2649



17.8992, 20.2000, 20.6390



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

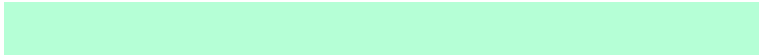


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

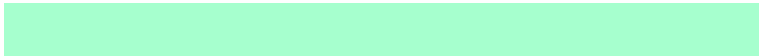


# Same Dimension

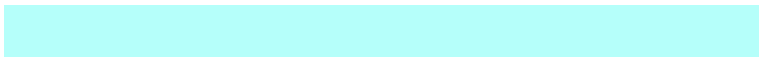
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



66.9545, 86.1992, 76.7289



62.5197, 84.0345, 71.0324



72.0824, 88.2504, 103.7323



18.1082, 20.3028, 20.8728



20.3366, 38.0312, 14.9236



2.0341, 3.7246, 1.7375



# Inverse Universe

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



70.9492, 59.5826, 76.8687



67.1221, 53.3581, 71.1852



66.6204, 57.8511, 54.0735



18.4307, 18.1556, 20.8850



24.1483, 12.1486, 14.6972

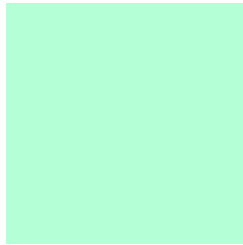


2.4063, 1.2049, 1.7209



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

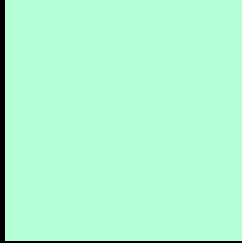
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275 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 66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275.



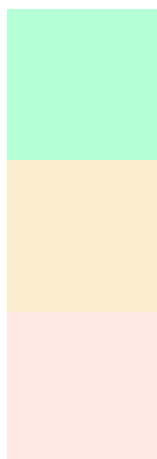
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.9537, 86.1988,

76.7275.

# 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

66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275

### Protanopia

80.7280, 85.3001, 69.9674

### Deuteranopia

84.3825, 85.1393, 85.3849



## Tritanopia

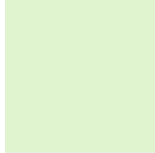
77.8321, 85.6173, 107.0313

# Trichromacy



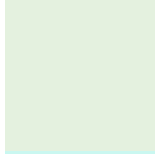
## Original Color

66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275



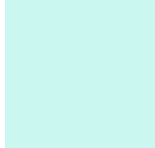
## Protanomaly

74.7872, 85.2630, 72.1902



## Deuteranomaly

76.7695, 84.7323, 82.1208



## Tritanomaly

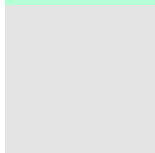
73.3461, 85.3694, 95.0503

# Monochromacy



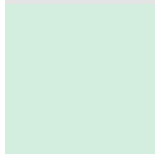
## Original Color

66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275



## Achromatopsia

73.7419, 77.5822, 84.4870



## Achromatomaly

70.7578, 80.3257, 81.5871

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275 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(181, 255, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 255, 214)  
}
```

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(181, 255, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 255, 214) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275 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(181, 255, 214) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 255, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(181, 255, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 255, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 255, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 255,  
214) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.9537, 86.1988, 76.7275 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 255, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
255, 214) }
```

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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