

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.0176, 81.5447,  
106.7098)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.0176, 81.5447, 106.7098)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# **Color**

**XYZ(68.9911, 81.5051,  
106.7036)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3F4FF
RGB	179, 244, 255
RGB Percent	70%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.2980, 0.0431, 0.0000
CMYK	0.30, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	189°, 100%, 85%
HSV	189°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036
YIQ	225.8190, -42.2710, -10.3590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

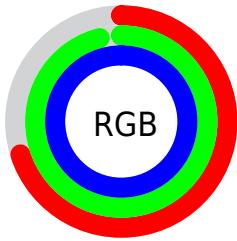
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	179, 214, 255
Decimal	11793663
CIELab	92.36, -17.70, -11.84
CIElCh	92, 21.291, 213.773
Yxy	81.5051, 0.2682, 0.3169
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289983743 (0xFFB3F4FF)
YUV	225.8190, 14.3862, -41.0603
Hunter-Lab	90.2802, -21.5826, -6.8797

# Details

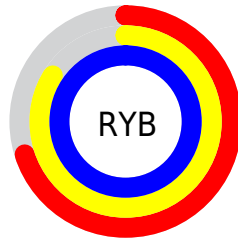
The XYZ color **68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **67.7902, 61.3412, 50.9168**, and the grayscale version is **72.0811, 75.8350, 82.5843**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.4021, 96.5729, 108.5889**, and **36.4884, 44.3287, 60.0592** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.5351, 76.5473, 106.0869**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.5635, 87.0754, 107.3797**.

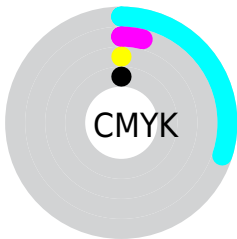
# Distribution



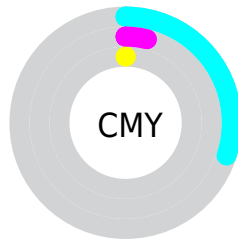
- Red (70%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036 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 68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.9911, 81.5051,  
106.7036

68.9911, 81.5051,  
106.7036

446.3215,  
499.9908, 602.9071

50.9811, 60.9577,  
81.2627

116.8030,  
135.4798, 172.4713

36.4145, 44.1910,  
60.2257

147.3356,  
169.6758, 213.6352

24.9261, 30.8207,  
43.1741

182.7731,  
209.1902, 260.8772

16.1504, 20.4624,  
29.6893

223.4808,  
254.4073, 314.6158

9.7222, 12.7316,  
19.3529

269.8242,  
305.7115, 375.2695

5.2760, 7.2440,  
11.7461

322.1685,

2.4465, 3.6151,

363.4872, 443.2570

6.4506

380.8791,  
428.1188, 518.9966

■ 0.8684, 1.4607,  
3.0478

■ 0.0000, 0.2608,  
1.1191

■ 68.9911, 81.5051,  
106.7036

■ 68.9911, 81.5051,  
106.7036

■ 62.5351, 76.5473,  
106.0869

■ 76.5635, 87.0754,  
107.3797

■ 57.1286, 72.1614,  
105.5253

■ 85.3013, 93.2777,  
108.1163

■ 52.7076, 68.3161,  
105.0161

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.1985, 64.9733,  
104.5558

■ 46.5169, 62.0893,  
104.1405

■ 44.5624, 59.6122,  
103.7654

■ 43.1741, 57.4588,  
103.4229

■ 43.1489, 57.4177,  
103.4163

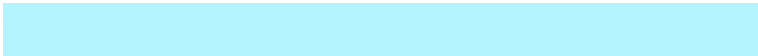
# Harmonies

## Analogous

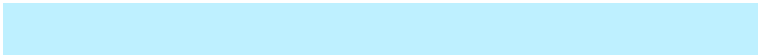
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



67.3703, 81.5051, 90.7570



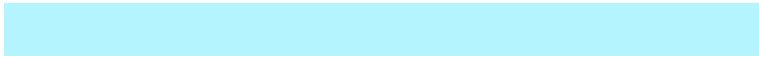
68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036



72.8799, 81.5051, 118.8407

# Triad

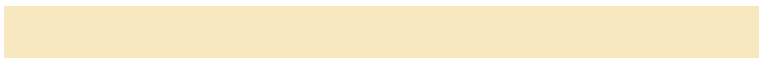
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036



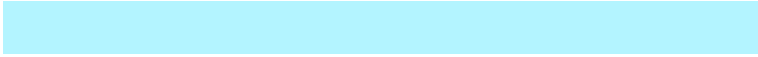
87.3659, 81.5051, 102.8405



76.7730, 81.5051, 61.7817

# Complementary

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



68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036



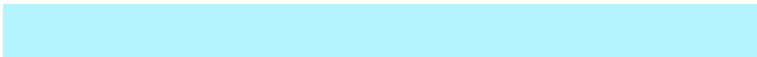
67.7902, 61.3412, 50.9168

# 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.



82.2450, 81.5051, 64.2149



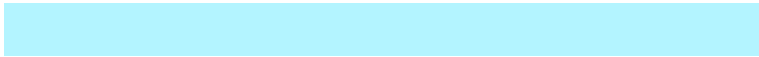
68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036



88.5278, 81.5051, 86.7633

# Square

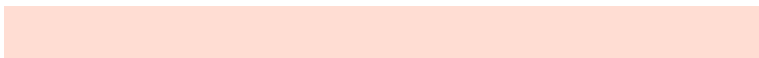
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036



83.5082, 81.5051, 116.4312



86.6126, 81.5051, 72.9240

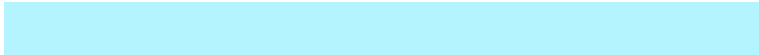


71.7266, 81.5051, 65.8377

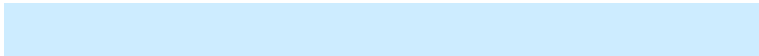


# Rectangle

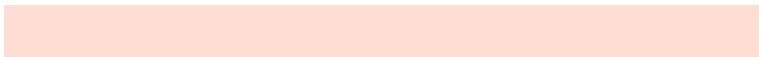
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



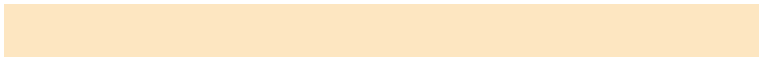
68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036



76.3247, 81.5051, 122.4541



86.6126, 81.5051, 72.9240



78.6229, 81.5051, 61.8707

# Sweetspot

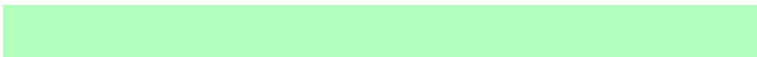
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



68.9933, 81.5083, 106.7041



86.0548, 93.8039, 108.1781



63.5513, 84.7842, 61.2372



18.1281, 19.8744, 23.1306



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.



68.9933, 81.5083, 106.7041



64.8635, 78.3642, 106.3149



58.9223, 61.3662, 103.3471



18.3177, 20.0070, 23.1462



22.6318, 30.1732, 54.0658



2.2621, 3.0549, 5.2837



# Inverse Universe

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



73.6906, 60.0335, 93.2953



70.3574, 53.9193, 90.4818



76.8829, 79.5266, 53.9477



18.6730, 18.2525, 22.1612



28.2117, 13.7740, 36.0949

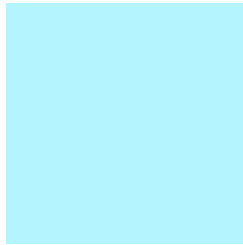


2.7764, 1.3529, 3.6700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

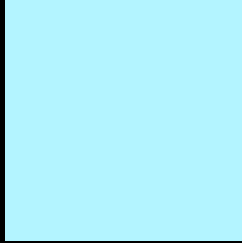
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

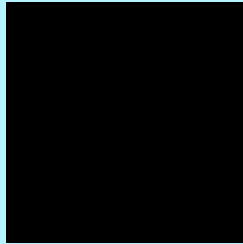
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036.



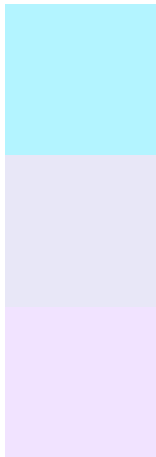
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.9911, 81.5051,



# 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

68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036

### Protanopia

78.6431, 81.0230, 99.4898

### Deuteranopia

81.7947, 80.8589, 105.9040



## Tritanopia

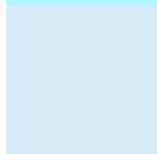
71.9750, 81.2759, 106.5021

# Trichromacy



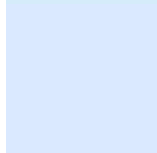
## Original Color

68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036



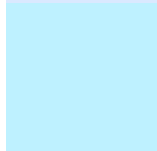
## Protanomaly

74.6913, 81.0392, 102.1479



## Deuteranomaly

76.1024, 80.4033, 106.1161



## Tritanomaly

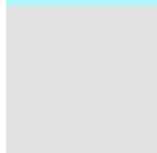
70.7405, 81.0777, 106.5289

# Monochromacy



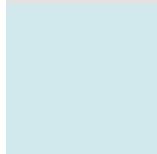
## Original Color

68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036



## Achromatopsia

72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8211



## Achromatomaly

70.7195, 77.9476, 91.4388

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036 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(179, 244, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 244, 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(179, 244, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 244, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036 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(179, 244, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 244, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 244, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 244, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 244, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 244,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.9911, 81.5051, 106.7036 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 244, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
244, 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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