

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.3056, 83.7356,  
138.3551)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.3056, 83.7356, 138.3551)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.3909, 81.3420,  
106.9673)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EFAFF
RGB	142, 250, 255
RGB Percent	56%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.4431, 0.0196, 0.0000
CMYK	0.44, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 78%
HSV	183°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673
YIQ	218.2780, -65.9730, -21.3410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

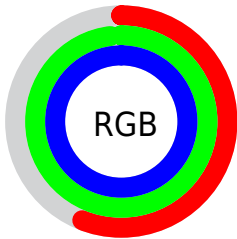
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	142, 197, 255
Decimal	9370367
CIELab	92.28, -29.89, -12.12
CIELCh	92, 32.255, 202.079
Yxy	81.3420, 0.2519, 0.3232
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287560447 (0xFF8EFAFF)
YUV	218.2780, 18.1039, -66.8958
Hunter-Lab	90.1898, -32.3714, -7.1865

# Details

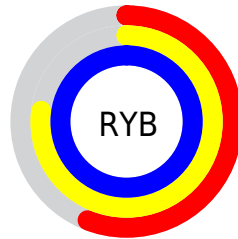
The XYZ color **63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **56.5566, 44.0807, 31.1206**, and the grayscale version is **66.7459, 70.2219, 76.4716**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.8974, 91.1575, 108.0973**, and **32.7427, 44.0110, 60.1953** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1574, 78.6429, 106.6694**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.6315, 84.5672, 107.3136**.

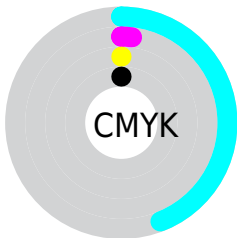
# Distribution



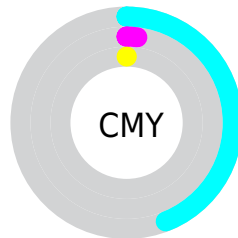
- Red (56%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673 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 63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.3909, 81.3420,  
106.9673

63.3909, 81.3420,  
106.9673

426.6239,  
499.4440, 603.7434

46.4174, 60.8233,  
81.4826

108.8119,  
135.2509, 172.8345

32.7813, 44.0826,  
60.4058

137.9901,  
169.4098, 214.0540

22.1174, 30.7354,  
43.3184

171.9672,  
208.8844, 261.3556

14.0603, 20.3975,  
29.8018

211.1086,  
254.0588, 315.1579

8.2446, 12.6843,  
19.4374

255.7796,  
305.3176, 375.8792

4.3050, 7.2115,  
11.8068

306.3455,

1.8761, 3.5947,

363.0452, 443.9382

6.4913

363.1719,  
427.6258, 519.7534

■ 0.5629, 1.4495,  
3.0725

■ 0.0000, 0.2528,  
1.1318

■ 63.3909, 81.3420,  
106.9673

■ 63.3909, 81.3420,  
106.9673

■ 59.1574, 78.6429,  
106.6694

■ 68.6315, 84.5672,  
107.3136

■ 55.8553, 76.4252,  
106.4154

■ 74.9353, 88.3417,  
107.7099

■ 53.4088, 74.6517,  
106.2020

■ 82.3620, 92.6982,  
108.1593

■ 51.7275, 73.2757,  
106.0250

■ 90.9650, 97.6642,  
108.6644

■ 50.7003, 72.2400,  
105.8793

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 50.3183, 71.7565,  
105.8061

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.4994, 81.3420, 82.3911



63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673



67.8749, 81.3420, 129.9394

# Triad

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



63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673



90.6592, 81.3420, 119.8808



79.5431, 81.3420, 50.4374

# Complementary

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



63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673



56.5566, 44.0807, 31.1206

# 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.



87.5881, 81.3420, 57.0665



63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673



94.3002, 81.3420, 95.0453

# Square

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



63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673



83.4959, 81.3420, 138.2794



93.1377, 81.3420, 72.4090



71.4434, 81.3420, 52.4762

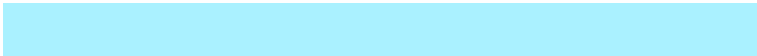


# Rectangle

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



63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673



72.4852, 81.3420, 139.8183



93.1377, 81.3420, 72.4090



82.3508, 81.3420, 51.6767

# Sweetspot

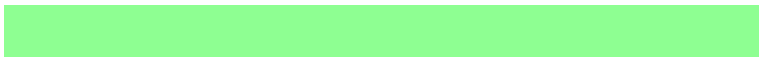
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



63.3931, 81.3451, 106.9677



83.4225, 93.3144, 108.2224



52.0867, 79.3394, 39.6697



17.4764, 19.7525, 23.1415



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.



63.3931, 81.3451, 106.9677



59.6583, 78.9690, 106.7060



48.6621, 51.8831, 102.0574



18.4820, 20.3356, 23.2010



26.3226, 37.5548, 55.2960



2.5834, 3.6975, 5.3908



# Inverse Universe

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



68.1697, 47.5098, 96.0233



65.0412, 41.4980, 94.2246



67.3065, 65.5805, 34.7039



18.7559, 18.2857, 22.5979



30.0746, 14.5192, 45.9050

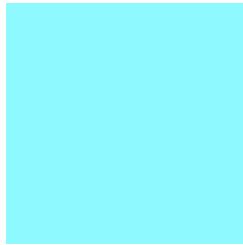


2.9386, 1.4178, 4.5240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

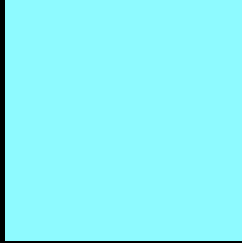
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673 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 63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673.



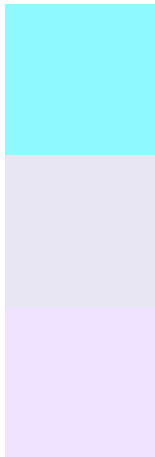
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.3909, 81.3420,



# 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

63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673

### Protanopia

77.7532, 80.2205, 96.1801

### Deuteranopia

81.1157, 80.5089, 105.8723



## Tritanopia

69.5693, 80.9146, 106.5591

# Trichromacy



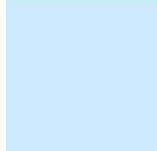
## Original Color

63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673



## Protanomaly

70.6259, 79.4259, 99.6040



## Deuteranomaly

72.6602, 79.4740, 106.1182



## Tritanomaly

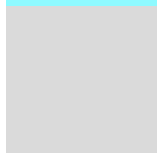
67.0646, 80.9598, 106.6999

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673



## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500



## Achromatomaly

63.9558, 73.3103, 86.3808

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673 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(142, 250, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 250, 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(142, 250, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 250, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673 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(142, 250, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 250, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 250, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 250, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 250, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 250,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.3909, 81.3420, 106.9673 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 250, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
250, 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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