

# Converting Colors

XYZ(69.6243, 100.0000,  
84.4931)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(69.6243, 100.0000, 84.4931)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.1576, 83.0898,  
81.9218)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94FFDE
RGB	148, 255, 222
RGB Percent	58%, 100%, 87%
CMY	0.4196, 0.0000, 0.1294
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	161°, 100%, 79%
HSV	161°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218
YIQ	219.2450, -53.1790, -32.9470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

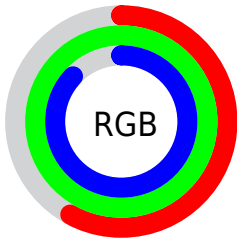
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">148, 211, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9764830</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.05, -38.40, 6.12</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 38.885, 170.946</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.0898, 0.2704, 0.3674</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287954910 (0xFF94FFDE)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">219.2450, 1.3582, -62.4819</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.1536, -39.7580, 10.5223</a>

# Details

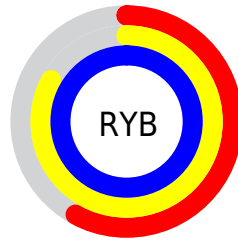
The XYZ color **61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **60.1712, 45.7773, 49.3816**, and the grayscale version is **67.5194, 71.0357, 77.3579**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.2636, 91.8618, 108.1612**, and **31.3856, 45.3518, 43.6588** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0127, 80.5565, 76.3073**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3693, 86.1674, 87.8457**.

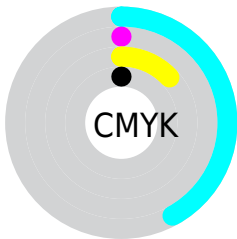
# Distribution



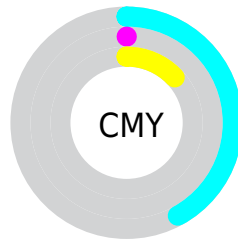
- Red (58%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218 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 61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 61.1576, 83.0898,  
81.9218


 61.1576, 83.0898,  
81.9218


418.6183,  
505.2858, 521.2627

 44.6054, 62.2642,  
60.7656


 105.6039,  
137.7012, 137.9000

 31.3467, 45.2462,  
43.6067


 134.2287,  
172.2559, 173.5592

 21.0161, 31.6514,  
30.0265

167.6085,  
212.1557, 214.8897

 13.2483, 21.0954,  
19.6065

206.1085,  
257.7850, 262.3103

 7.6779, 13.1937,  
11.9281

250.0941,  
309.5283, 316.2393

 3.9396, 7.5621,  
6.5728

299.9307,

 1.6680, 3.8160,

367.7699, 377.0953

3.1220

355.9837,  
432.8943, 445.2969

■ 0.4361, 1.5712,  
1.1573

■ 0.0000, 0.3381,  
0.0000

■ 61.1576, 83.0898,  
81.9218

■ 61.1576, 83.0898,  
81.9218

■ 56.0127, 80.5565,  
76.3073

■ 67.3693, 86.1674,  
87.8457

■ 51.8640, 78.5311,  
70.9913

■ 74.7072, 89.8198,  
94.0810

■ 48.6359, 76.9748,  
65.9680

■ 83.2293, 94.0769,  
100.6351

■ 46.2408, 75.8425,  
61.2299

■ 92.9886, 98.9658,  
107.5137

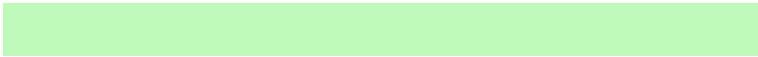
■ 44.5729, 75.0797, 95.0500, 100.0000,  
56.7681 108.9000

■ 43.6319, 74.6687,  
53.3726

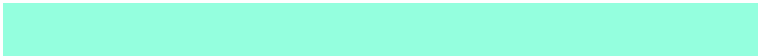
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.7115, 83.0898, 59.5134



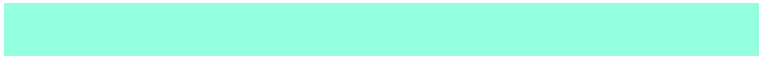
61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218



62.0481, 83.0898, 112.0563

# Triad

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



61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218



86.1899, 83.0898, 153.6684



91.9777, 83.0898, 53.5081

# Complementary

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



61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218



60.1712, 45.7773, 49.3816

# 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.



98.7288, 83.0898, 71.8519



61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218



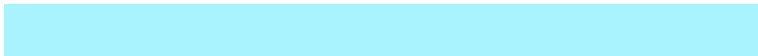
95.1926, 83.0898, 130.6442

# Square

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



61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218



75.9300, 83.0898, 157.9929



99.9534, 83.0898, 99.5945

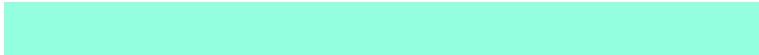


82.0990, 83.0898, 45.5899



# Rectangle

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



61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218



65.0763, 83.0898, 132.4659



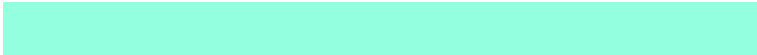
99.9534, 83.0898, 99.5945



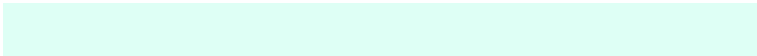
94.7224, 83.0898, 58.4463

# Sweetspot

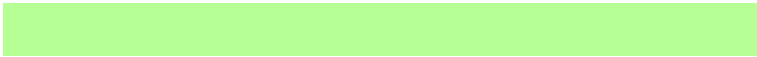
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



61.1585, 83.0903, 81.9232



82.2856, 93.6048, 99.9380



60.3701, 83.5894, 40.9711



17.1935, 19.8258, 21.0769



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

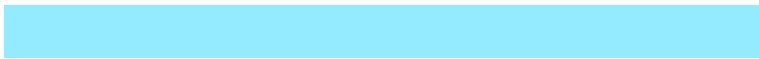
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



61.1585, 83.0903, 81.9232



56.9402, 81.0118, 77.3838



60.0818, 73.1530, 105.5610



18.3023, 20.3805, 21.8950



22.8686, 39.0440, 28.2569



2.2756, 3.8212, 3.0093



# Inverse Universe

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



60.1712, 45.7773, 49.3816



55.8527, 39.3516, 41.1246



60.5181, 51.2633, 34.7237



18.2400, 18.0793, 19.8812



22.3377, 11.4244, 5.1631

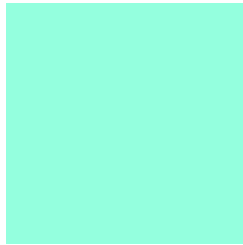


2.2214, 1.1309, 0.7473



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

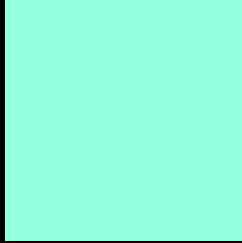
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218 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

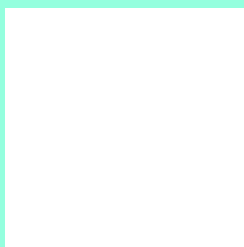
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218.



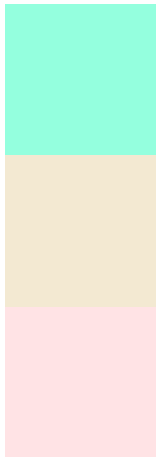
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.1576, 83.0898,



# 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

61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218

### Protanopia

77.7339, 81.9857, 72.7006

### Deuteranopia

82.8519, 81.8553, 85.5616



## Tritanopia

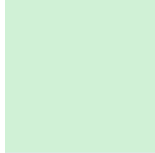
72.3487, 82.7905, 106.7747

# Trichromacy



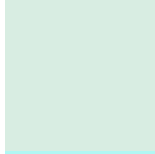
## Original Color

61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218



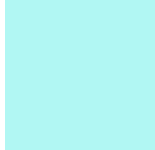
## Protanomaly

69.6053, 81.1755, 75.6182



## Deuteranomaly

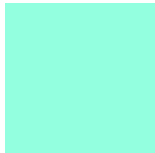
72.3306, 80.6583, 83.7079



## Tritanomaly

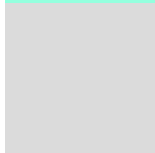
67.5699, 82.3397, 97.1259

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218



## Achromatopsia

67.3311, 70.8376, 77.1421



## Achromatomaly

63.7672, 74.2180, 78.6748

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218 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(148, 255, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 255, 222)  
}
```

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(148, 255, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 255, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218 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(148, 255, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 255, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 255, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 255, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 255, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 255, 222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.1576, 83.0898, 81.9218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 255, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
255, 222) }
```

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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