

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.2634, 100.0000,  
111.7664)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.2634, 100.0000, 111.7664)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(61.2812, 82.5916,  
107.3196)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76FFFF
RGB	118, 255, 255
RGB Percent	46%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.5372, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 73%
HSV	180°, 54%, 100%
XYZ	61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196
YIQ	214.0370, -81.6520, -29.0440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

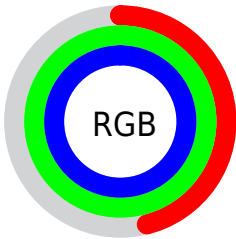
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	118, 187, 255
Decimal	7798783
CIELab	92.84, -37.17, -11.39
CIELCh	93, 38.875, 197.039
Yxy	82.5916, 0.2440, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285988863 (0xFF76FFFF)
YUV	214.0370, 20.1948, -84.2244
Hunter-Lab	90.8799, -38.6756, -6.3993

# Details

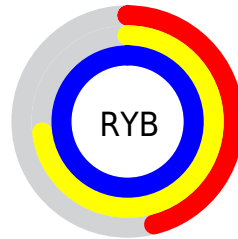
The XYZ color **61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **50.9896, 35.5265, 21.3114**, and the grayscale version is **63.8497, 67.1749, 73.1535**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.6324, 88.4433, 107.8509**, and **31.4258, 45.0009, 60.4558** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.2744, 81.0415, 107.1789**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.2255, 84.6249, 107.5042**.

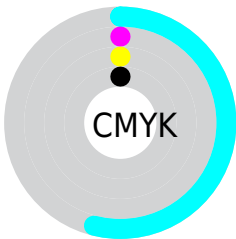
# Distribution



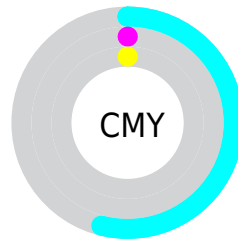
- Red (46%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196 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 61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.2812, 82.5916,  
107.3196

61.2812, 82.5916,  
107.3196

419.0637,  
503.6244, 604.8596

44.7055, 61.8533,  
81.7765

105.7818,  
137.0033, 173.3195

31.4258, 44.9142,  
60.6466

134.4374,  
171.4455, 214.6134

21.0768, 31.3898,  
43.5113

167.8505,  
211.2245, 261.9946

13.2929, 20.8959,  
29.9521

206.3862,  
256.7246, 315.8817

7.7089, 13.0479,  
19.5505

250.4101,  
308.3302, 376.6932

3.9595, 7.4615,  
11.8879

300.2874,

1.6792, 3.7524,

366.4258, 444.8476

6.5458

356.3835,  
431.3958, 520.7636

■ 0.4432, 1.5360,  
3.1056

■ 0.0000, 0.3139,  
1.1488

■ 61.2812, 82.5916,  
107.3196

■ 61.2812, 82.5916,  
107.3196

■ 58.2744, 81.0415,  
107.1789

■ 65.2255, 84.6249,  
107.5042

■ 56.1252, 79.9335,  
107.0783

■ 70.1735, 87.1757,  
107.7358

■ 54.7448, 79.2219,  
107.0137

■ 76.1883, 90.2764,  
108.0173

■ 54.0238, 78.8502,  
106.9800

■ 83.3271, 93.9566,  
108.3514

■ 53.8100, 78.7400,  
106.9700

■ 91.6431, 98.2437,  
108.7406

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.9770, 82.5916, 77.9658



61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196



65.9379, 82.5916, 137.3446

# Triad

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



61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196



93.6662, 82.5916, 133.6491



82.9599, 82.5916, 45.7175

# Complementary

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



61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196



50.9896, 35.5265, 21.3114

# 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.



92.5660, 82.5916, 54.9140



61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196



99.0964, 82.5916, 103.0557

# Square

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



61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196



84.3592, 82.5916, 154.6497



98.6772, 82.5916, 74.5251



72.9202, 82.5916, 46.3763



# Rectangle

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



61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196



71.1311, 82.5916, 151.8320



98.6772, 82.5916, 74.5251



86.3628, 82.5916, 47.6580

# Sweetspot

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



61.2821, 82.5920, 107.3197



81.6000, 93.0663, 108.2705



46.5025, 76.6801, 29.4913



17.1427, 19.7535, 23.1592



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.



61.2821, 82.5920, 107.3197



58.2037, 81.0050, 107.1756



43.1872, 46.4022, 101.2881



18.5550, 20.4815, 23.2253



28.1169, 41.1433, 55.8941



2.7376, 4.0060, 5.4422



# Inverse Universe

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



65.7692, 41.4383, 99.1397



63.0998, 36.0997, 98.2499



62.1755, 57.8983, 25.0400



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

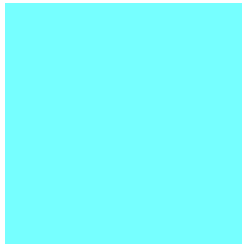


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

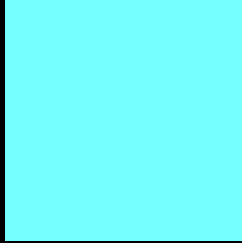
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196 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 61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 61.2812, 82.5916,



# Color Blindness Simulation

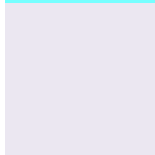
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



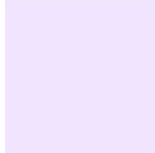
### Original Color

61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196



### Protanopia

78.7140, 81.1649, 94.7368



### Deuteranopia

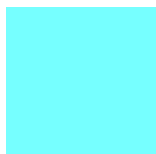
81.7286, 81.2321, 105.9795



## Tritanopia

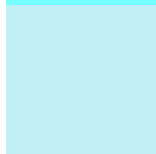
70.1082, 81.6355, 106.6699

# Trichromacy



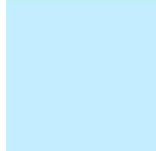
## Original Color

61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196



## Protanomaly

69.5329, 80.1805, 99.0004



## Deuteranomaly

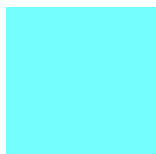
71.3895, 80.1048, 106.3069



## Tritanomaly

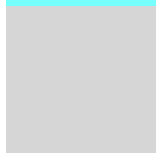
66.0087, 81.3186, 106.8248

# Monochromacy



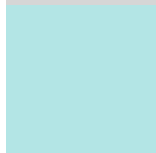
## Original Color

61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196



## Achromatopsia

63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2291



## Achromatomaly

60.7526, 71.2795, 84.6851

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196 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(118, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 255, 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(118, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196 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(118, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 61.2812, 82.5916, 107.3196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
255, 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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