

# Converting Colors

XYZ(70.7502, 84.4166,  
118.7589)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(70.7502, 84.4166, 118.7589)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177)</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(68.5032, 83.5174,  
107.1177)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAF9FF
RGB	170, 249, 255
RGB Percent	67%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.3333, 0.0235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.33, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	184°, 100%, 83%
HSV	184°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177
YIQ	226.0630, -49.0100, -14.8820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

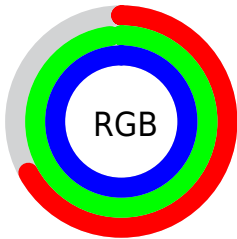
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">170, 211, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11205119</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.24, -22.57, -10.57</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 24.924, 205.087</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.5174, 0.2643, 0.3223</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289395199</a> <a href="#">(0xFFAAF9FF)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">226.0630, 14.2659, -49.1673</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.3879, -26.1274, -5.5236</a>

# Details

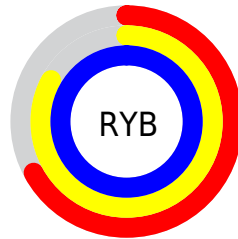
The XYZ color **68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **64.0212, 55.2127, 45.3148**, and the grayscale version is **72.2616, 76.0249, 82.7911**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.8049, 95.2340, 108.4673**, and **35.9821, 45.3539, 60.2838** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9635, 79.8422, 106.7003**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.1218, 87.7608, 107.5879**.

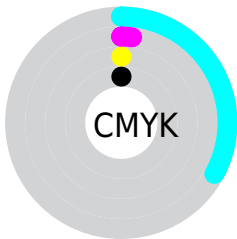
# Distribution



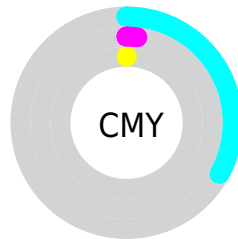
- Red (67%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177 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 68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.5032, 83.5174,  
107.1177

68.5032, 83.5174,  
107.1177

444.6256,  
506.7093, 604.2200

50.5824, 62.6171,  
81.6081

116.1097,  
138.2999, 173.0415

36.0961, 45.5315,  
60.5086

146.5261,  
172.9508, 214.2928

24.6788, 31.8763,  
43.4007

181.8383,  
212.9541, 261.6285

15.9654, 21.2670,  
29.8659

222.4119,  
258.6941, 315.4669

9.5904, 13.3193,  
19.4857

268.6120,  
310.5552, 376.2268

5.1884, 7.6488,  
11.8414

320.8041,

2.3941, 3.8711,

368.9219, 444.3265

6.5145

379.3535,  
434.1784, 520.1848

■ 0.8422, 1.6017,  
3.0866

■ 0.0000, 0.3587,  
1.1390

■ 68.5032, 83.5174,  
107.1177

■ 68.5032, 83.5174,  
107.1177

■ 62.9635, 79.8422,  
106.7003

■ 75.1218, 87.7608,  
107.5879

■ 58.4339, 76.6936,  
106.3313

■ 82.8696, 92.5922,  
108.1121

■ 54.8483, 74.0395,  
106.0080

■ 91.8020, 98.0422,  
108.6933

■ 52.1297, 71.8401,  
105.7267

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 50.1889, 70.0496,  
105.4834

■ 48.9176, 68.6119,  
105.2729

■ 48.3379, 67.7958,  
105.1460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.4725, 83.5174, 87.8796



68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177



72.3828, 83.5174, 123.8681

# Triad

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



68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177



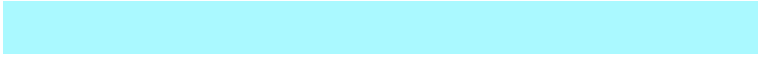
90.1726, 83.5174, 113.2018



80.4652, 83.5174, 59.5021

# Complementary

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



68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177



64.0212, 55.2127, 45.3148

# 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.



86.8159, 83.5174, 64.4291



68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177



92.6137, 83.5174, 94.0630

# Square

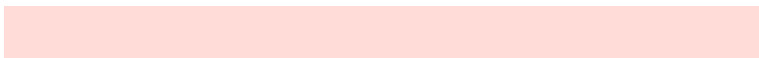
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177



84.8462, 83.5174, 127.7060



91.3529, 83.5174, 76.4724



74.1552, 83.5174, 62.0032

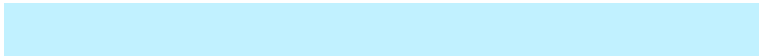


# Rectangle

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



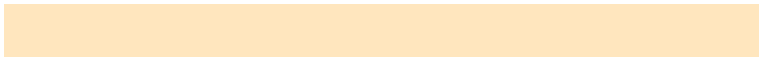
68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177



76.1809, 83.5174, 130.4718



91.3529, 83.5174, 76.4724



82.6691, 83.5174, 60.3223

# Sweetspot

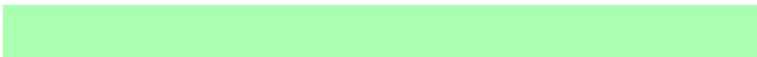
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



68.5054, 83.5206, 107.1182



85.7117, 94.3381, 108.2993



60.1422, 83.1880, 53.7904



18.0858, 20.0328, 23.1634



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.



68.5054, 83.5206, 107.1182



64.6944, 81.0073, 106.8340



56.9013, 60.3123, 103.2502



18.4387, 20.2491, 23.1866



25.3041, 35.5178, 54.9565



2.4953, 3.5213, 5.3614



# Inverse Universe

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



72.7150, 56.8506, 96.7670



69.5443, 50.8077, 94.7900



73.6111, 74.3925, 48.5114



18.7341, 18.2770, 22.4829



29.5606, 14.3135, 43.1978

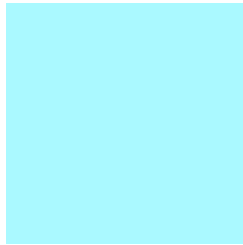


2.8941, 1.4000, 4.2899



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

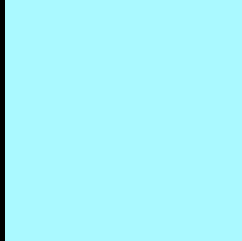
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

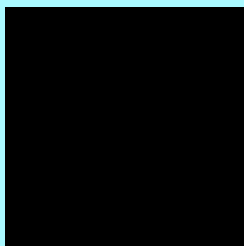
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

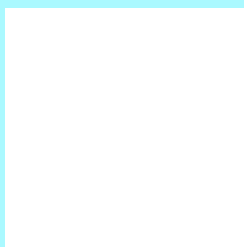
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177.



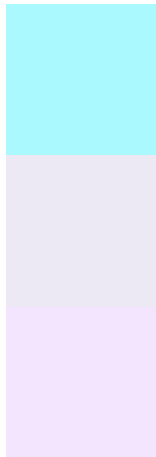
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.5032, 83.5174,



# 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

68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177

### Protanopia

80.2124, 82.7033, 98.1219

### Deuteranopia

83.3775, 82.4917, 106.1358



## **Tritanopia**

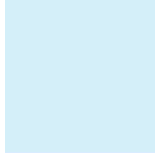
73.6215, 83.0036, 106.7488

# Trichromacy



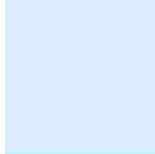
## Original Color

68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177



## Protanomaly

75.1168, 82.5696, 101.6010



## Deuteranomaly

76.6607, 81.9626, 106.3877



## Tritanomaly

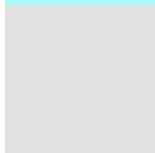
71.6887, 83.3436, 106.9163

# Monochromacy



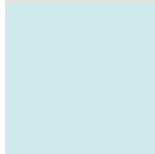
## Original Color

68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177



## Achromatopsia

72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8211



## Achromatomaly

70.1625, 78.0819, 91.4941

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177 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(170, 249, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 249, 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(170, 249, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 249, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177 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(170, 249, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 249, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 249, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 249, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 249, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 249,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.5032, 83.5174, 107.1177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 249, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
249, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor