

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.4307, 100.0000,  
83.7645)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.4307, 100.0000, 83.7645)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(64.9596, 85.0653,  
81.4021)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8FFDD
RGB	168, 255, 221
RGB Percent	66%, 100%, 87%
CMY	0.3412, 0.0000, 0.1333
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	157°, 100%, 83%
HSV	157°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021
YIQ	225.1110, -40.9380, -29.0180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

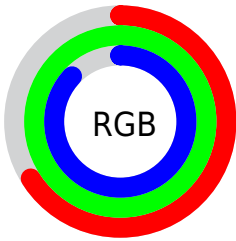
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">168, 222, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11075549</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.91, -33.33, 7.98</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">94, 34.273, 166.530</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">85.0653, 0.2807, 0.3676</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289265629 (0xFFA8FFDD)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">225.1110, -2.0267, -50.0863</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">92.2309, -35.6837, 12.2328</a>

# Details

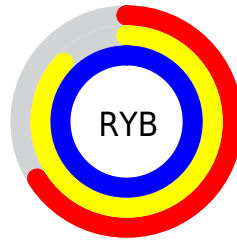
The XYZ color **64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.9039, 53.5305, 62.7365**, and the grayscale version is **71.6829, 75.4160, 82.1280**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.8613, 94.7476, 108.4232**, and **33.8871, 46.6521, 43.2951** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7642, 82.0203, 74.3864**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.2999, 88.6913, 88.8855**.

# Distribution



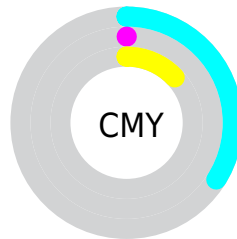
- Red (66%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021 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 64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 64.9596, 85.0653,  
81.4021

 64.9596, 85.0653,  
81.4021


432.1943,  
511.8441, 519.4764

 47.6929, 63.8953,  
60.3399


 111.0578,  
140.4644, 137.1644

 33.7940, 46.5659,  
43.2656


140.6200,  
175.4623, 172.7015

 22.8975, 32.6926,  
29.7606


175.0115,  
215.8384, 213.9007

 14.6381, 21.8911,  
19.4064

214.5975,  
261.9769, 261.1805

 8.6505, 13.7769,  
11.7845

259.7434,  
314.2624, 314.9594

 4.5692, 7.9657,  
6.4764

310.8146,

 2.0289, 4.0730,

373.0791, 375.6560

3.0634

368.1764,  
438.8116, 443.6888

■ 0.6501, 1.7145,  
1.1271

■ 0.0000, 0.4330,  
0.0000

■ 64.9596, 85.0653,  
81.4021

■ 64.9596, 85.0653,  
81.4021

■ 58.7642, 82.0203,  
74.3864

■ 72.2999, 88.6913,  
88.8855

■ 53.6475, 79.5225,  
67.8243

■ 80.8413, 92.9273,  
96.8422

■ 49.5398, 77.5360,  
61.7064

■ 90.6394, 97.8017,  
105.2827

■ 46.3619, 76.0203,  
56.0218

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 44.0222, 74.9282,  
50.7583

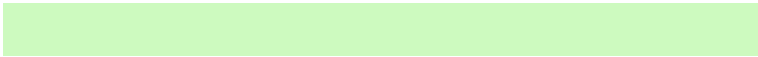
■ 42.4086, 74.2022,  
45.9029

■ 41.7056, 73.8983,  
43.2293

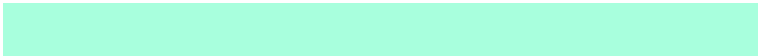
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.7740, 85.0653, 62.1714



64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021



65.1695, 85.0653, 107.6688

# Triad

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



64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021



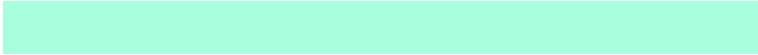
85.9482, 85.0653, 149.6354



93.5350, 85.0653, 60.7275

# Complementary

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



64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021



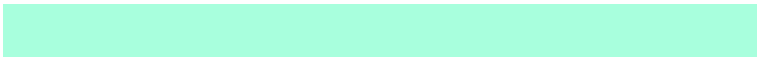
65.9039, 53.5305, 62.7365

# 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.



98.8679, 85.0653, 79.0461



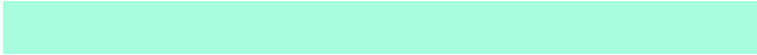
64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021



94.2673, 85.0653, 131.6757

# Square

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



64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021



76.8332, 85.0653, 150.5940



99.1456, 85.0653, 104.8275

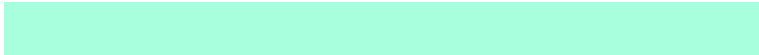


85.0086, 85.0653, 51.8412



# Rectangle

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



64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021



67.5557, 85.0653, 125.8718



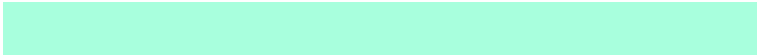
99.1456, 85.0653, 104.8275



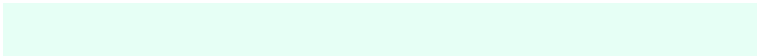
95.7877, 85.0653, 65.8124

# Sweetspot

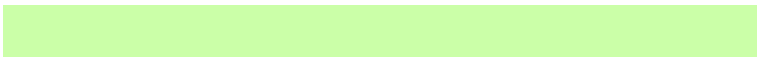
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



64.9604, 85.0657, 81.4035



84.7196, 94.8551, 100.2577



67.4027, 87.0159, 50.2903



17.8449, 20.1594, 21.2077



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

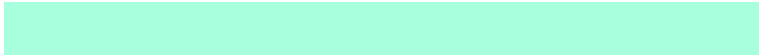


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

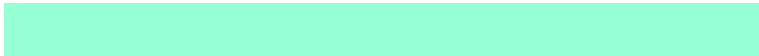


# Same Dimension

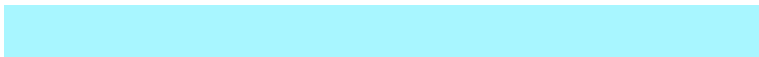
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



64.9604, 85.0657, 81.4035



60.5765, 82.9091, 76.5241



67.2462, 81.6395, 106.8215



18.2365, 20.3541, 21.5485



21.8675, 38.6436, 22.9856



2.1828, 3.7841, 2.5207



# Inverse Universe

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



65.9039, 53.5305, 62.7365



61.6562, 46.9917, 55.2885



63.9715, 55.4141, 44.3714



18.3033, 18.1046, 20.2142



22.8099, 11.6132, 7.6493

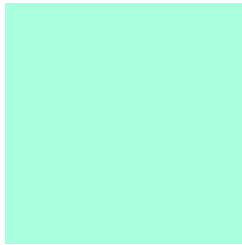


2.2727, 1.1514, 1.0173



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

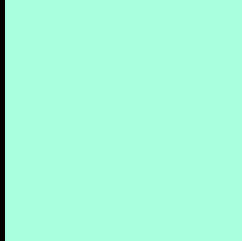
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021 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

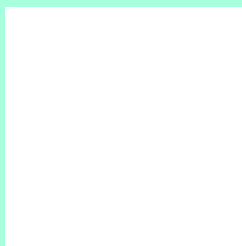
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021.



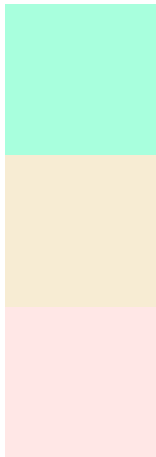
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.9596, 85.0653,



# 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

64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021

### Protanopia

80.1111, 84.4682, 73.7097

### Deuteranopia

84.0988, 84.1250, 86.6682



## Tritanopia

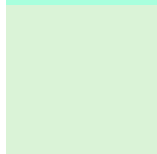
75.5542, 84.4430, 106.9247

# Trichromacy



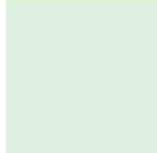
## Original Color

64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021



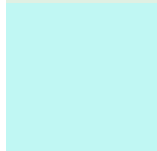
## Protanomaly

73.2298, 83.9129, 76.6272



## Deuteranomaly

75.4566, 83.5542, 84.8236



## Tritanomaly

71.1767, 84.1991, 97.2947

# Monochromacy



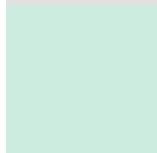
## Original Color

64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021



## Achromatopsia

71.5672, 75.2942, 81.9954



## Achromatomaly

68.3518, 78.2101, 82.0145

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021 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(168, 255, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 255, 221)  
}
```

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(168, 255, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 255, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021 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(168, 255, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 255, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 255, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 255, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 255, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 255,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.9596, 85.0653, 81.4021 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 255, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
255, 221) }
```

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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