

# Converting Colors

XYZ(72.9009, 100.0000,  
28.9308)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(72.9009, 100.0000, 28.9308)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.3341, 86.9870,  
26.6586)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7FF69
RGB	215, 255, 105
RGB Percent	84%, 100%, 41%
CMY	0.1569, 0.0000, 0.5882
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.59, 0.00
HSL	76°, 100%, 71%
HSV	76°, 59%, 100%
XYZ	66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586
YIQ	225.9400, 24.3100, -55.1300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

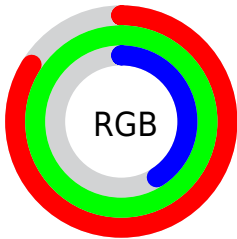
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	105, 255, 145
Decimal	14155625
CIELab	94.73, -33.79, 65.80
CIELCh	95, 73.967, 117.180
Yxy	86.9870, 0.3686, 0.4833
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292345705 (0xFFD7FF69)
YUV	225.9400, -59.6234, -9.5944
Hunter-Lab	93.2668, -36.2625, 48.3398

# Details

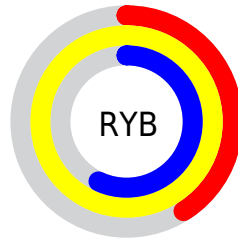
The XYZ color **66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF66**. A complement of this color would be **34.7800, 23.3443, 97.2805**, and the grayscale version is **72.6500, 76.4335, 83.2361**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.4330, 95.3532, 47.7258**, and **34.6118, 47.7615, 10.0840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.2582, 85.5307, 20.6688**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.8861, 88.6433, 34.7235**.

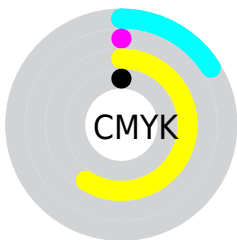
# Distribution



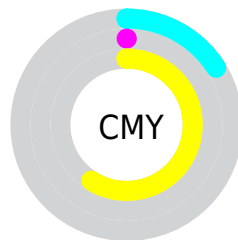
- Red (84%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586 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 66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.3341, 86.9870,  
26.6586

66.3341, 86.9870,  
26.6586

437.0406,  
518.1801, 299.7080

48.8124, 65.4844,  
17.0868

113.0208,  
143.1460, 55.3326

34.6846, 47.8540,  
10.1338

142.9165,  
178.5713, 75.2719

23.5854, 33.7113,  
5.3810

177.6675,  
219.4062, 99.5041

15.1494, 22.6719,  
2.4099

217.6393,  
266.0353, 128.4478

9.0113, 14.3514,  
0.7918

263.1971,  
318.8428, 162.5215

4.8057, 8.3655,  
0.0000

314.7064,

2.1673, 4.3297,

378.2132, 202.1437

0.0000

372.5324,  
444.5308, 247.7331

■ 0.7254, 1.8596,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.5239,  
0.0000

■ 66.3341, 86.9870,  
26.6586

■ 66.3341, 86.9870,  
26.6586

■ 63.2582, 85.5307,  
20.6688

■ 69.8861, 88.6433,  
34.7235

■ 60.6207, 84.2593,  
16.5592

■ 73.9468, 90.5128,  
45.0278

■ 58.3778, 83.1550,  
14.1042

■ 78.5457, 92.6073,  
57.7232

■ 56.4659, 82.1924,  
12.9749

■ 83.7099, 94.9380,  
72.9472

■ 56.2528, 82.0844,  
12.8790

■ 89.4645, 97.5148,  
90.8271

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.



84.5843, 86.9870, 21.8213



66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586



54.4001, 86.9870, 46.6997

# Triad

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



66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586



63.5456, 86.9870, 220.6162



127.3195, 86.9870, 100.2346

# Complementary

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



66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586



34.7800, 23.3443, 97.2805

# 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.



119.3708, 86.9870, 167.7872



66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586



80.8016, 86.9870, 252.7004

# Square

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



66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586



52.9818, 86.9870, 154.4228



101.5088, 86.9870, 230.2718



121.8032, 86.9870, 52.8032



# Rectangle

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



66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586



50.5766, 86.9870, 72.3266



101.5088, 86.9870, 230.2718



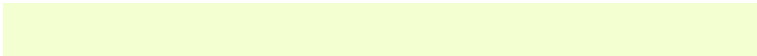
126.1076, 86.9870, 121.3015

# Sweetspot

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



66.3342, 86.9870, 26.6598



84.1602, 95.1403, 74.3147



53.9159, 42.5318, 18.7336



17.6763, 20.2122, 14.8872



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.



66.3342, 86.9870, 26.6598



62.6477, 85.2385, 19.6205



49.1258, 78.1158, 25.8545



19.0609, 20.8328, 19.1609



29.5424, 42.9677, 6.7366



2.9801, 4.2371, 0.6608



# Inverse Universe

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



34.7800, 23.3443, 97.2805



28.5544, 16.2654, 96.2423



52.6175, 32.5399, 98.1153



17.4573, 17.6120, 22.7293



10.7969, 4.4765, 49.7296

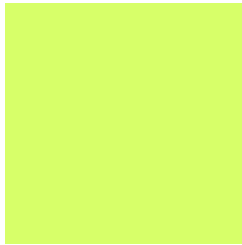


1.1495, 0.4865, 4.8466



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

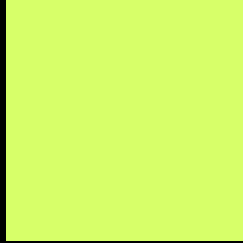
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586 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 66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586.



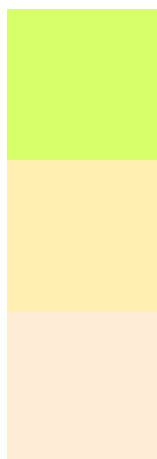
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.3341, 86.9870,



# 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

66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586

### Protanopia

80.0423, 86.1673, 54.0082

### Deuteranopia

83.5012, 86.1572, 76.5190



## Tritanopia

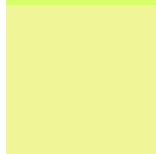
82.8482, 86.4454, 106.9268

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586



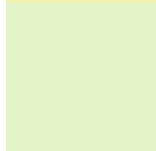
## Protanomaly

74.1735, 86.0644, 41.9809



## Deuteranomaly

75.7236, 85.7216, 53.1123



## Tritanomaly

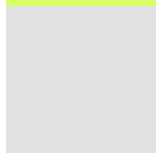
74.7563, 85.8058, 67.2657

# Monochromacy



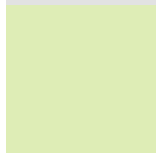
## Original Color

66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586



## Achromatopsia

72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8211



## Achromatomaly

68.8519, 79.4754, 55.9674

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586 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(215, 255, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 255, 105)  
}
```

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(215, 255, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 255, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586 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(215, 255, 105) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 255, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 255, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 255, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 255, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 255,  
105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.3341, 86.9870, 26.6586 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 255, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
255, 105) }
```

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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