

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.5380, 90.2009,  
136.1045)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.5380, 90.2009, 136.1045)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.5359, 86.8470,  
107.7060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6FFFF
RGB	166, 255, 255
RGB Percent	65%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 83%
HSV	180°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060
YIQ	228.3890, -53.0440, -18.8680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 211, 255
Decimal	10944511
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.67, -26.51, -8.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 27.824, 197.702
Yxy	86.8470, 0.2633, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289134591 (0xFFA6FFFF)
YUV	228.3890, 13.1192, -54.7152
Hunter-Lab	93.1917, -29.8961, -3.2900

# Details

The XYZ color **69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **61.7602, 51.2872, 42.7226**, and the grayscale version is **73.9623, 77.8141, 84.7396**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.5505, 94.5873, 108.4086**, and **36.6938, 47.7166, 60.7023** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.7103, 84.3593, 107.4801**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.4228, 89.8818, 107.9815**.

# Distribution



- Red (65%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060 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 69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.5359, 86.8470,  
107.7060

69.5359, 86.8470,  
107.7060

448.2107,  
517.7200, 606.0827

51.4265, 65.3686,  
82.0989

117.5766,  
142.9509, 173.8513

36.7706, 47.7600,  
60.9108

148.2385,  
178.3451, 215.2265

25.2028, 33.6369,  
43.7231

183.8154,  
219.1468, 262.6949

16.3577, 22.6148,  
30.1173

224.6725,  
265.7402, 316.6750

9.8701, 14.3093,  
19.6748

271.1752,  
318.5099, 377.5852

5.3745, 8.3361,  
11.9772

323.6889,

2.5056, 4.3108,

377.8401, 445.8443

6.6058

382.5790,  
444.1154, 521.8706

■ 0.8981, 1.8489,  
3.1421

■ 0.0000, 0.5174,  
1.1677

■ 69.5359, 86.8470,  
107.7060

■ 69.5359, 86.8470,  
107.7060

■ 64.7103, 84.3593,  
107.4801

■ 75.4228, 89.8818,  
107.9815

■ 60.8808, 82.3851,  
107.3009

■ 82.4265, 93.4923,  
108.3092

■ 57.9784, 80.8889,  
107.1651

■ 90.6012, 97.7065,  
108.6918

■ 55.9246, 79.8301,  
107.0690

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.6280, 79.1617,  
107.0083

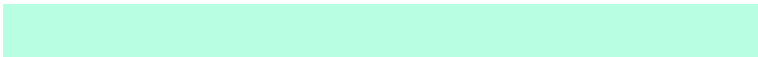
■ 53.9760, 78.8256,  
106.9778

■ 53.8100, 78.7400,  
106.9700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

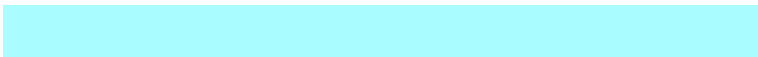
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



69.2219, 86.8470, 86.0219



69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060



73.2015, 86.8470, 128.5773

# Triad

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



69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060



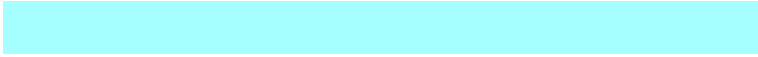
93.6966, 86.8470, 125.2216



85.6602, 86.8470, 59.6293

# Complementary

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



69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060



61.7602, 51.2872, 42.7226

# 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.



92.6525, 86.8470, 67.1460



69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060



97.4775, 86.8470, 103.6486

# Square

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



69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060



87.0158, 86.8470, 139.6969



97.0842, 86.8470, 82.5327



78.2309, 86.8470, 60.3748



# Rectangle

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



69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060



77.1856, 86.8470, 138.2306



97.0842, 86.8470, 82.5327



88.1479, 86.8470, 61.2198

# Sweetspot

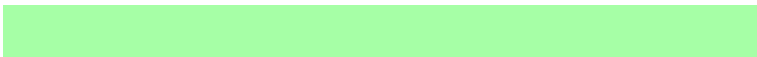
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



69.5367, 86.8474, 107.7060



86.2829, 95.4804, 108.4897



58.3700, 82.3807, 48.9030



18.2251, 20.3115, 23.2099



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.



69.5367, 86.8474, 107.7060



66.0047, 85.0266, 107.5407



56.9474, 61.6689, 103.5096



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.



72.9269, 55.7539, 101.5256



69.8642, 49.6285, 100.5047



71.2940, 70.3548, 45.9005



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

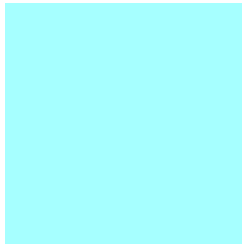


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

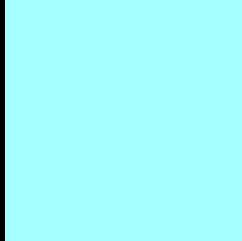
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060 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 69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060.



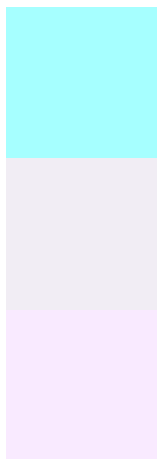
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.5359, 86.8470,



# 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

69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060

### Protanopia

82.8889, 85.8008, 97.7804

### Deuteranopia

86.5397, 86.2054, 106.6859



## Tritanopia

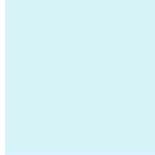
77.2807, 86.2265, 107.1780

# Trichromacy



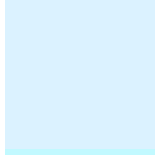
## Original Color

69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060



## Protanomaly

77.0255, 85.7748, 101.3035



## Deuteranomaly

79.0155, 85.7843, 107.0012



## Tritanomaly

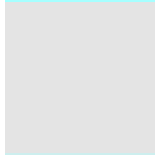
74.1738, 86.4407, 107.3831

# Monochromacy



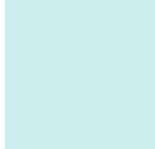
## Original Color

69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060



## Achromatopsia

73.7419, 77.5822, 84.4870



## Achromatomaly

71.1840, 80.3013, 92.6368

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060 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(166, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 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(166, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060 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(166, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 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(166, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.5359, 86.8470, 107.7060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
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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