

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.6546, 87.8123,  
157.7059)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.6546, 87.8123, 157.7059)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(66.1242, 84.1460,  
107.3644)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98FDFF
RGB	152, 253, 255
RGB Percent	60%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.4039, 0.0078, 0.0000
CMYK	0.40, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	181°, 100%, 80%
HSV	181°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644
YIQ	223.0290, -60.8380, -20.7900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

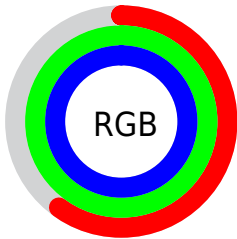
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	152, 203, 255
Decimal	10026495
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.51, -29.00, -10.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	94, 30.759, 199.463
Yxy	84.1460, 0.2567, 0.3266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288216575 (0xFF98FDFF)
YUV	223.0290, 15.7617, -62.2924
Hunter-Lab	91.7311, -31.8581, -5.1827

# Details

The XYZ color **66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **58.4635, 46.6384, 35.6285**, and the grayscale version is **70.0844, 73.7343, 80.2966**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.6740, 92.5889, 108.2272**, and **34.4472, 45.8842, 60.4671** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.6997, 81.6359, 107.1131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.5795, 87.1922, 107.6649**.

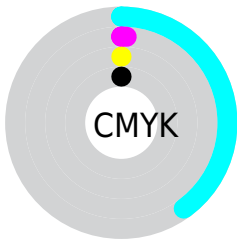
# Distribution



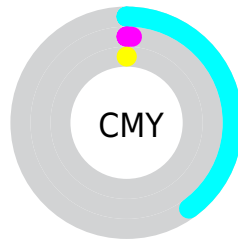
- Red (60%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644 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 66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.1242, 84.1460,  
107.3644

66.1242, 84.1460,  
107.3644

436.3026,  
508.7979, 605.0015

48.6413, 63.1360,  
81.8139

112.7213,  
139.1794, 173.3811

34.5484, 45.9512,  
60.6772

142.5663,  
173.9716, 214.6845

23.4801, 32.2073,  
43.5359

177.2626,  
214.1266, 262.0758

15.0710, 21.5199,  
29.9713

217.1757,  
260.0288, 315.9737

8.9559, 13.5046,  
19.5649

262.6708,  
312.0626, 376.7966

4.7693, 7.7769,  
11.8983

314.1135,

2.1459, 3.9525,

370.6125, 444.9632

6.5527

371.8689,  
436.0628, 520.8920

0.7140, 1.6470,  
3.1098

0.0000, 0.3890,  
1.1510

66.1242, 84.1460,  
107.3644

66.1242, 84.1460,  
107.3644

61.6997, 81.6359,  
107.1131

71.5795, 87.1922,  
107.6649

58.2329, 79.6180,  
106.9064

78.1193, 90.7961,  
108.0158

55.6518, 78.0574,  
106.7412

85.8017, 94.9895,  
108.4203

53.8716, 76.9102,  
106.6136

94.6786, 99.7994,  
108.8809

■ 52.7906, 76.1240,  
106.5188

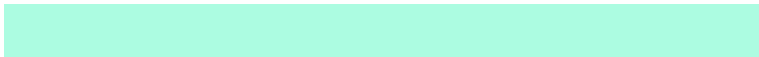
95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.2540, 75.6280,  
106.4513

# Harmonies

## Analogous

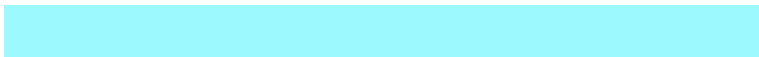
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



65.5710, 84.1460, 83.6739



66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644



70.2410, 84.1460, 130.0368

# Triad

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



66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644



92.4584, 84.1460, 123.9126



82.8716, 84.1460, 54.2735

# Complementary

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



66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644



58.4635, 46.6384, 35.6285

# 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.



90.5762, 84.1460, 61.6306



66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644



96.3549, 84.1460, 100.0554

# Square

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



66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644



85.3015, 84.1460, 140.6547



95.6436, 84.1460, 77.4966



74.8812, 84.1460, 55.5555



# Rectangle

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



66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644



74.6178, 84.1460, 140.2730



95.6436, 84.1460, 77.4966



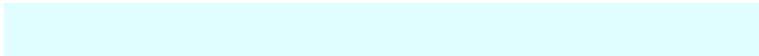
85.5894, 84.1460, 55.7615

# Sweetspot

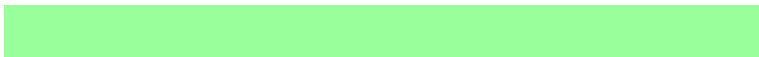
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



66.1264, 84.1492, 107.3649



84.4857, 94.2736, 108.3515



54.5193, 80.5197, 43.1186



17.8597, 20.0566, 23.1799



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.



66.1264, 84.1492, 107.3649



62.6679, 82.1902, 107.1691



52.0700, 56.0364, 102.6795



18.5229, 20.4175, 23.2147



27.3176, 39.5447, 55.6277



2.6691, 3.8688, 5.4194



# Inverse Universe

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



70.1993, 50.8101, 99.0396



67.2433, 44.9939, 97.7591



68.7916, 67.2946, 39.0712



18.7766, 18.2940, 22.7067



30.5768, 14.7200, 48.5495

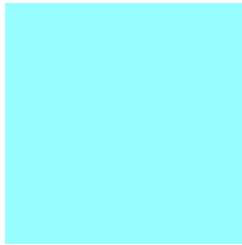


2.9818, 1.4351, 4.7517



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

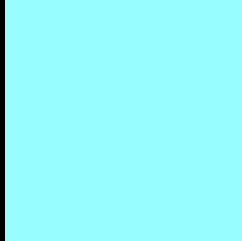
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

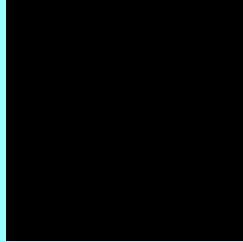
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644.



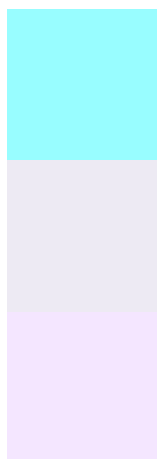
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 66.1242, 84.1460,



# 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

66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644

### Protanopia

80.5255, 83.3212, 96.6325

### Deuteranopia

83.6550, 83.0467, 106.2283



## **Tritanopia**

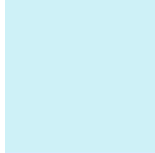
73.6894, 83.9271, 106.9235

# Trichromacy



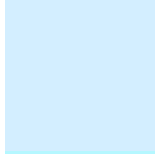
## Original Color

66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644



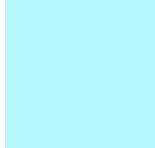
## Protanomaly

73.6974, 82.7478, 100.0833



## Deuteranomaly

75.4885, 82.2180, 106.4987



## Tritanomaly

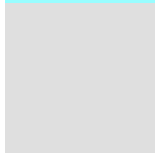
70.3668, 83.5653, 107.0287

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644



## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584



## Achromatomaly

67.4442, 76.7141, 89.8499

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644 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(152, 253, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 253, 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(152, 253, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 253, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644 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(152, 253, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 253, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(152, 253, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 253, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 253, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 253,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 66.1242, 84.1460, 107.3644 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 253, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
253, 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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