

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.8442, 107.7429,  
58.1965)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.8442, 107.7429, 58.1965)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(64.6821, 85.5131,  
54.6916)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<code>BDFFB1</code>
RGB	189, 255, 177
RGB Percent	74%, 100%, 69%
CMY	0.2588, 0.0000, 0.3059
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.31, 0.00
HSL	111°, 100%, 85%
HSV	111°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916
YIQ	226.3740, -14.2980, -38.2500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

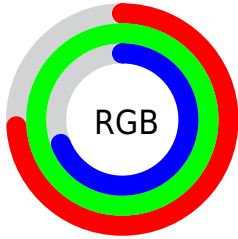
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	177, 255, 243
Decimal	12451761
CIELab	94.10, -34.79, 30.85
CIELCh	94, 46.498, 138.433
Yxy	85.5131, 0.3157, 0.4174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290641841 (0xFFBDFFB1)
YUV	226.3740, -24.3414, -32.7770
Hunter-Lab	92.4733, -36.9732, 29.6653

# Details

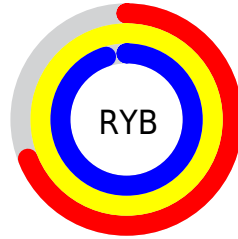
The XYZ color **64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **70.7353, 57.7202, 102.0207**, and the grayscale version is **72.7373, 76.5253, 83.3360**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.8258, 97.1773, 91.1663**, and **33.6637, 46.9117, 26.3494** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.4129, 82.0325, 42.3005**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2236, 89.5948, 69.6239**.

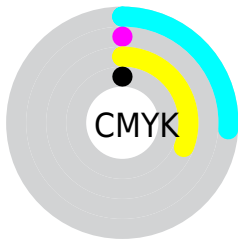
# Distribution



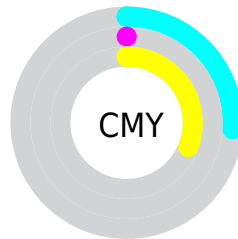
- Red (74%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916 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 64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.6821, 85.5131,  
54.6916

64.6821, 85.5131,  
54.6916

431.2120,  
513.3244, 421.9908

47.4671, 64.2654,  
38.7579

110.6609,  
141.0898, 98.5556

33.6146, 46.8657,  
26.2651

140.1555,  
176.1877, 127.3229

22.7591, 32.9295,  
16.7945

174.4739,  
216.6710, 161.2053

14.5355, 22.0724,  
9.9277

213.9816,  
262.9243, 200.6212

8.5782, 13.9101,  
5.2461

259.0439,  
315.3319, 245.9891

4.5220, 8.0582,  
2.3311

310.0262,

2.0015, 4.1322,

374.2781, 297.7277

0.7486

367.2937,  
440.1475, 356.2554

0.6348, 1.7478,  
0.0000

0.0000, 0.4543,  
0.0000

64.6821, 85.5131,  
54.6916

64.6821, 85.5131,  
54.6916

57.4129, 82.0325,  
42.3005

73.2236, 89.5948,  
69.6239

51.3529, 79.1234,  
32.3053

83.0932, 94.3035,  
87.2236

46.4358, 76.7551,  
24.5523

94.3452, 99.6644,  
107.6135

42.5884, 74.8934,  
18.8683

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 39.7282, 73.5004,  
15.0548

■ 37.7606, 72.5323,  
12.8742

■ 36.6053, 71.9558,  
11.9596

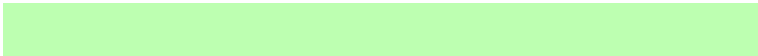
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.9555, 85.5131, 42.1157



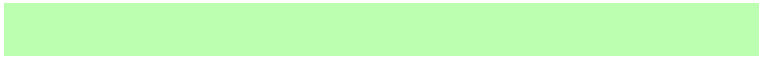
64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916



60.0478, 85.5131, 80.0528

# Triad

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



64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916



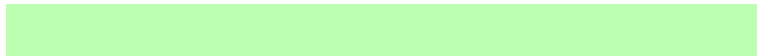
76.5808, 85.5131, 177.5091



106.1136, 85.5131, 73.1082

# Complementary

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



64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916



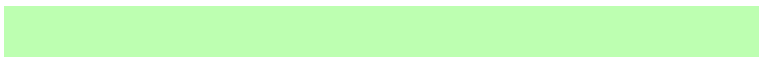
70.7353, 57.7202, 102.0207

# Split Complementary

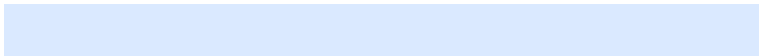
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



107.0005, 85.5131, 107.5132



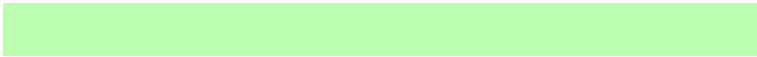
64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916



89.0678, 85.5131, 174.2686

# Square

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



64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916



66.4349, 85.5131, 154.2521



100.4936, 85.5131, 146.2819

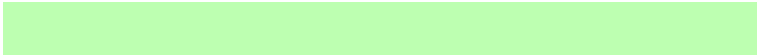


98.1812, 85.5131, 50.7280



# Rectangle

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



64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916



59.8625, 85.5131, 103.5073



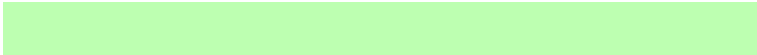
100.4936, 85.5131, 146.2819



107.2733, 85.5131, 83.4319

# Sweetspot

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



64.6826, 85.5134, 54.6929



84.7855, 95.1102, 90.2706



80.9283, 87.9389, 54.3049



17.8153, 20.1991, 18.7232



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

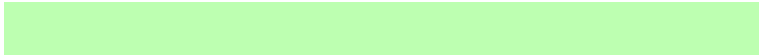


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

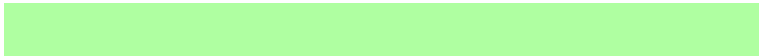


# Same Dimension

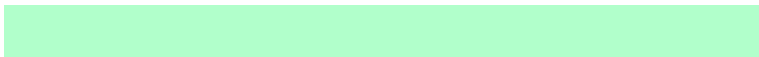
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



64.6826, 85.5134, 54.6929



59.8783, 83.2138, 46.4626



64.6717, 85.1793, 69.5337



18.0316, 20.3022, 19.1127



19.2040, 37.6381, 6.2527



1.9421, 3.7019, 0.6122



# Inverse Universe

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



70.7353, 57.7202, 102.0207



66.8341, 51.1980, 100.9674



71.1056, 58.3625, 81.6468



18.5020, 18.1505, 22.7782



24.2972, 11.4361, 50.3614

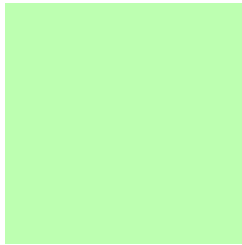


2.4366, 1.1500, 4.9068



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

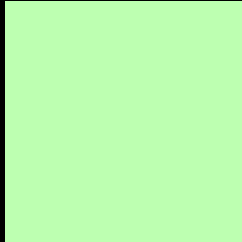
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916 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 64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916.



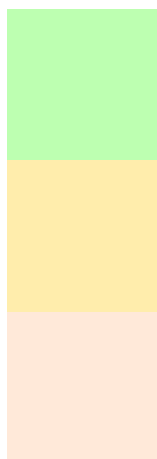
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 64.6821, 85.5131,



# 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

64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916

### Protanopia

78.9706, 84.8069, 51.2369

### Deuteranopia

82.9033, 84.5476, 77.5955



## Tritanopia

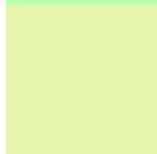
78.1210, 85.3232, 106.9593

# Trichromacy



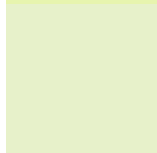
## Original Color

64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916



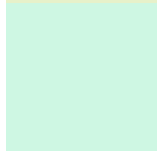
## Protanomaly

72.9457, 84.7463, 52.5574



## Deuteranomaly

75.0710, 84.1638, 68.1657



## Tritanomaly

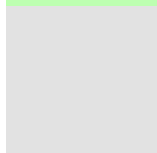
72.5795, 85.1894, 85.2909

# Monochromacy



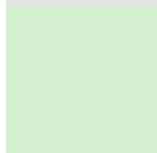
## Original Color

64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916



## Achromatopsia

72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8211



## Achromatomaly

69.1099, 79.2686, 71.3324

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916 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(189, 255, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 255, 177)  
}
```

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(189, 255, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 255, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916 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(189, 255, 177) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 255, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 255, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 255, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 255, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 255,  
177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 64.6821, 85.5131, 54.6916 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 255, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
255, 177) }
```

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