

# Converting Colors

XYZ(77.2812, 95.9632,  
156.8878)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(77.2812, 95.9632, 156.8878)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(63.9633, 83.9742,  
107.4452)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88FFFF
RGB	136, 255, 255
RGB Percent	53%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.4666, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 77%
HSV	180°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452
YIQ	219.4190, -70.9240, -25.2280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

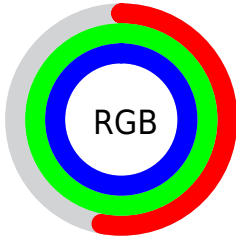
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	136, 196, 255
Decimal	8978431
CIELab	93.44, -33.56, -10.43
CIELCh	93, 35.142, 197.261
Yxy	83.9742, 0.2505, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287168511 (0xFF88FFFF)
YUV	219.4190, 17.5414, -73.1585
Hunter-Lab	91.6374, -35.7718, -5.3715

# Details

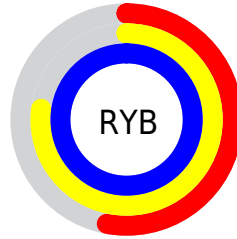
The XYZ color **63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **54.4892, 40.6475, 28.2683**, and the grayscale version is **67.5404, 71.0578, 77.3819**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.5750, 90.4758, 108.0354**, and **33.1348, 45.8819, 60.5358** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.3034, 82.0875, 107.2739**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.6100, 86.3697, 107.6626**.

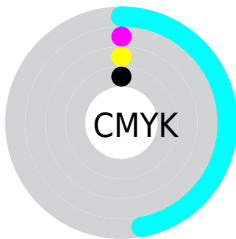
# Distribution



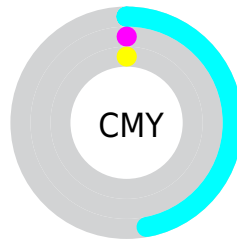
- Red (53%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452 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 63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 63.9633, 83.9742,  
107.4452


 63.9633, 83.9742,  
107.4452


428.6614,  
508.2276, 605.2573

 46.8825, 62.9941,  
81.8813


 109.6321,  
138.9391, 173.4924

 33.1504, 45.8365,  
60.7325


 138.9509,  
173.6927, 214.8127

 22.4014, 32.1168,  
43.5801

173.0796,  
213.8063, 262.2223

 14.2704, 21.4507,  
30.0058

212.3838,  
259.6642, 316.1396

 8.3919, 13.4539,  
19.5909

257.2287,  
311.6509, 376.9832

 4.4007, 7.7418,  
11.9169

307.9797,

 1.9312, 3.9302,

370.1508, 445.1717

6.5653

365.0022,  
435.5482, 521.1236

■ 0.5949, 1.6346,  
3.1174

■ 0.0000, 0.3808,  
1.1549

■ 63.9633, 83.9742,  
107.4452

■ 63.9633, 83.9742,  
107.4452

■ 60.3034, 82.0875,  
107.2739

■ 68.6100, 86.3697,  
107.6626

■ 57.5568, 80.6715,  
107.1453

■ 74.3048, 89.3054,  
107.9291

■ 55.6437, 79.6853,  
107.0558

■ 81.1072, 92.8122,  
108.2475

■ 54.4699, 79.0802,  
107.0009

■ 89.0716, 96.9180,  
108.6202

■ 53.9165, 78.7949,  
106.9750

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 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.



63.6496, 83.9742, 80.6243



63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452



68.3106, 83.9742, 134.3209

# Triad

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



63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452



93.6461, 83.9742, 130.6717



83.8136, 83.9742, 50.1080

# Complementary

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



63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452



54.4892, 40.6475, 28.2683

# 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.



92.5435, 83.9742, 58.8111



63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452



98.5089, 83.9742, 103.1683

# Square

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



63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452



85.2257, 83.9742, 149.4116



98.0904, 83.9742, 77.0974



74.6382, 83.9742, 50.8098



# Rectangle

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



63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452



73.1164, 83.9742, 147.1064



98.0904, 83.9742, 77.0974



86.9106, 83.9742, 51.9471

# Sweetspot

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



63.9642, 83.9747, 107.4452



83.1138, 93.8466, 108.3414



50.3585, 78.5324, 35.7986



17.4406, 19.9071, 23.1732



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.



63.9642, 83.9747, 107.4452



60.5176, 82.1979, 107.2839



47.8321, 51.7105, 102.0678



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.



68.0949, 46.0898, 99.9150



65.1063, 40.1125, 98.9188



65.3122, 62.2935, 31.8760



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

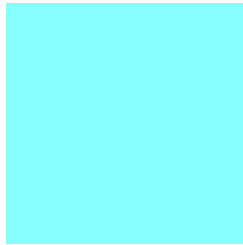


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

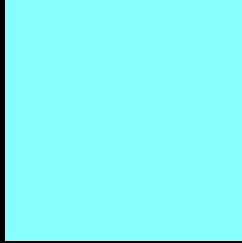
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452 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 63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452.



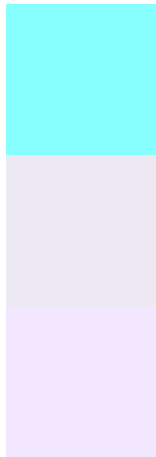
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 63.9633, 83.9742,



# 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

63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452

### Protanopia

80.0910, 82.6932, 95.7445

### Deuteranopia

83.3090, 82.8683, 106.2121



## Tritanopia

72.6488, 83.3907, 106.8748

# Trichromacy



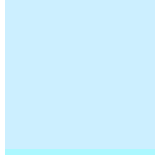
## Original Color

63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452



## Protanomaly

72.0632, 81.9054, 100.0069



## Deuteranomaly

73.8183, 81.7904, 106.5042



## Tritanomaly

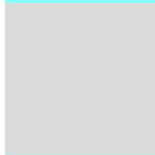
68.8510, 83.2390, 107.0457

# Monochromacy



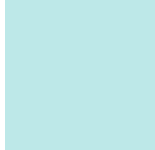
## Original Color

63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452



## Achromatopsia

67.3311, 70.8376, 77.1421



## Achromatomaly

64.4084, 74.3582, 87.3018

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452 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(136, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 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(136, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452 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(136, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 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(136, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 63.9633, 83.9742, 107.4452 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
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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