

# Converting Colors

XYZ(78.8092, 100.0000,  
128.6196)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(78.8092, 100.0000, 128.6196)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962)</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(69.3270, 86.7393,  
107.6962)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5FFFF
RGB	165, 255, 255
RGB Percent	65%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.3529, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 82%
HSV	180°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962
YIQ	228.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

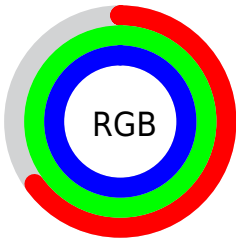
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	165, 210, 255
Decimal	10878975
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.63, -26.76, -8.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 28.089, 197.686
Yxy	86.7393, 0.2628, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289069055 (0xFFA5FFFF)
YUV	228.0900, 13.2666, -55.3299
Hunter-Lab	93.1339, -30.1126, -3.3667

# Details

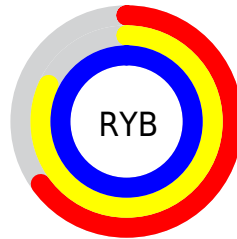
The XYZ color **69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **61.4877, 50.8884, 42.1808**, and the grayscale version is **73.7427, 77.5831, 84.4880**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.2414, 94.4280, 108.3942**, and **36.5715, 47.6535, 60.6966** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.5418, 84.2724, 107.4722**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.1713, 89.7521, 107.9697**.

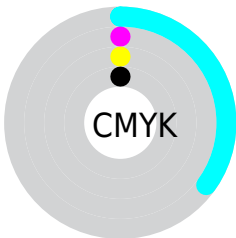
# Distribution



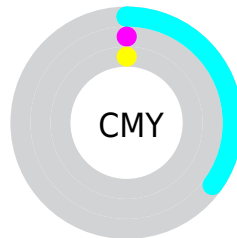
- Red (65%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (82%)
- 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 69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962 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 69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.3270, 86.7393,  
107.6962

69.3270, 86.7393,  
107.6962

447.4868,  
517.3658, 606.0517

51.2557, 65.2795,  
82.0907

117.2800,  
142.8007, 173.8378

36.6340, 47.6877,  
60.9041

147.8924,  
178.1711, 215.2110

25.0966, 33.5797,  
43.7177

183.4159,  
218.9471, 262.6772

16.2782, 22.5709,  
30.1131

224.2158,  
265.5132, 316.6549

9.8133, 14.2770,  
19.6716

270.6575,  
318.2537, 377.5626

5.3367, 8.3136,  
11.9749

323.1063,

2.4829, 4.2962,

377.5531, 445.8190

6.6042

381.9276,  
443.7956, 521.8425

0.8866, 1.8406,  
3.1412

0.0000, 0.5123,  
1.1672

69.3270, 86.7393,  
107.6962

69.3270, 86.7393,  
107.6962

64.5418, 84.2724,  
107.4722

75.1713, 89.7521,  
107.9697

60.7499, 82.3177,  
107.2948

82.1300, 93.3395,  
108.2954

57.8824, 80.8394,  
107.1606

90.2578, 97.5295,  
108.6757

55.8601, 79.7969,  
107.0659

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.5912, 79.1427,  
107.0066

■ 53.9617, 78.8182,  
106.9771

■ 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.



69.0126, 86.7393, 85.8225



69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962



73.0191, 86.7393, 128.7806

# Triad

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



69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962



93.6926, 86.7393, 125.4098



85.5894, 86.7393, 59.2632

# Complementary

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



69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962



61.4877, 50.8884, 42.1808

# 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.



92.6450, 86.7393, 66.8280



69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962



97.5120, 86.7393, 103.6252

# Square

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



69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962



86.9490, 86.7393, 140.0355



97.1172, 86.7393, 82.3268



78.0957, 86.7393, 60.0082



# Rectangle

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



69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962



77.0343, 86.7393, 138.5426



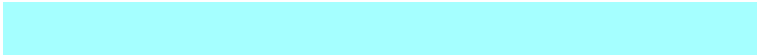
97.1172, 86.7393, 82.3268



88.0993, 86.7393, 60.8638

# Sweetspot

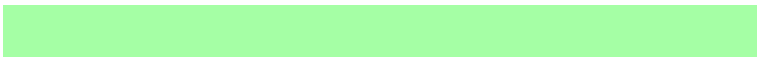
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



69.3278, 86.7397, 107.6962



85.4728, 95.0628, 108.4518



58.0697, 82.2365, 48.4117



18.0637, 20.2282, 23.2023



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

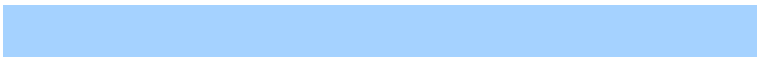
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



69.3278, 86.7397, 107.6962



66.0047, 85.0266, 107.5407



56.6149, 61.3138, 103.4586



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.



72.7458, 55.3916, 101.4653



69.8642, 49.6285, 100.5047



71.0789, 70.0709, 45.3779



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

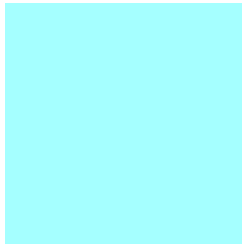


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

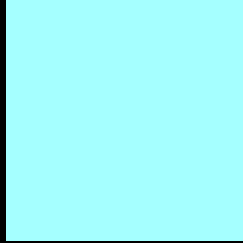
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

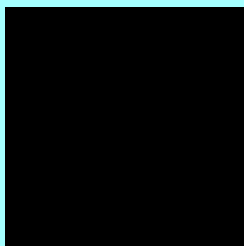
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

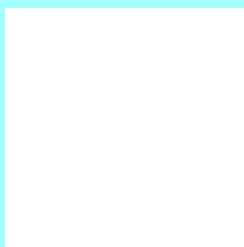
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962.



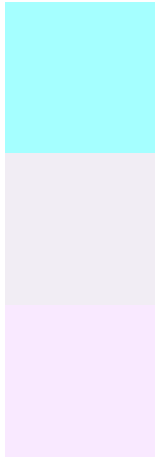
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.3270, 86.7393,



# 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

69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962

### Protanopia

82.8889, 85.8008, 97.7804

### Deuteranopia

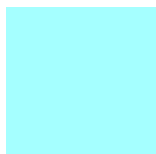
86.2558, 85.6376, 106.5913



## **Tritanopia**

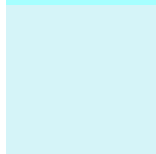
77.2807, 86.2265, 107.1780

# Trichromacy



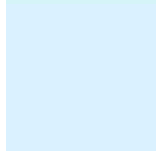
## Original Color

69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962



## Protanomaly

76.7345, 85.6248, 101.2898



## Deuteranomaly

78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882



## Tritanomaly

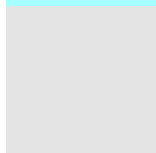
74.1738, 86.4407, 107.3831

# Monochromacy



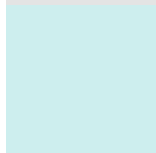
## Original Color

69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962



## 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 69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962 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(165, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 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(165, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962 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(165, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 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(165, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.3270, 86.7393, 107.6962 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
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](#).

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