

# Converting Colors

XYZ(78.9212, 100.0000,  
135.1049)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(78.9212, 100.0000, 135.1049)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(68.1081, 86.1109,  
107.6391)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FFFFFF
RGB	159, 255, 255
RGB Percent	62%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.3765, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 81%
HSV	180°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391
YIQ	226.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

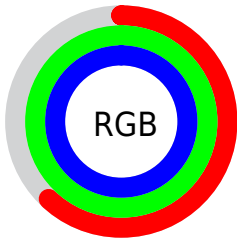
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	159, 207, 255
Decimal	10485759
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.36, -28.26, -8.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	94, 29.647, 197.591
Yxy	86.1109, 0.2601, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288675839 (0xFF9FFFFFFF)
YUV	226.2960, 14.1511, -59.0186
Hunter-Lab	92.7960, -31.3819, -3.8165

# Details

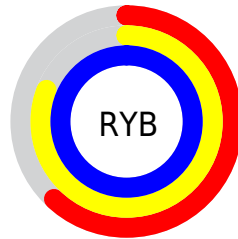
The XYZ color **68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **59.8973, 48.5612, 39.0193**, and the grayscale version is **72.4335, 76.2057, 82.9880**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.4253, 93.4917, 108.3092**, and **35.7540, 47.2321, 60.6584** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5627, 83.7677, 107.4264**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.6982, 88.9928, 107.9008**.

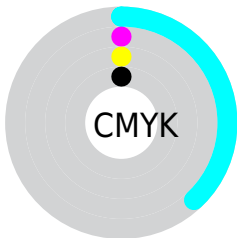
# Distribution



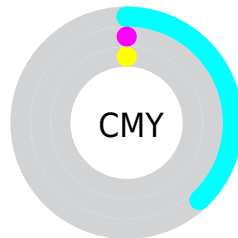
- Red (62%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391 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 68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.1081, 86.1109,  
107.6391


 68.1081, 86.1109,  
107.6391


443.2496,  
515.2968, 605.8711

 50.2597, 64.7597,  
82.0431


 115.5478,  
141.9242, 173.7592

 35.8384, 47.2662,  
60.8650


 145.8699,  
177.1551, 215.1204

 24.4790, 33.2462,  
43.6864


181.0805,  
217.7814, 262.5737

 15.8159, 22.3151,  
30.0887

221.5450,  
264.1874, 316.5377

 9.4840, 14.0886,  
19.6533

267.6288,  
316.7576, 377.4308

 5.1178, 8.1823,  
11.9617

319.6973,

 2.3520, 4.2118,

375.8763, 445.6718

6.5954

378.1158,  
441.9279, 521.6790

■ 0.8211, 1.7928,  
3.1358

■ 0.0000, 0.4827,  
1.1644

■ 68.1081, 86.1109,  
107.6391

■ 68.1081, 86.1109,  
107.6391

■ 63.5627, 83.7677,  
107.4264

■ 73.6982, 88.9928,  
107.9008

■ 59.9949, 81.9284,  
107.2594

■ 80.3896, 92.4423,  
108.2139

■ 57.3337, 80.5565,  
107.1349

■ 88.2378, 96.4882,  
108.5812

■ 55.4976, 79.6100,  
107.0490

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.3904, 79.0392,  
106.9972

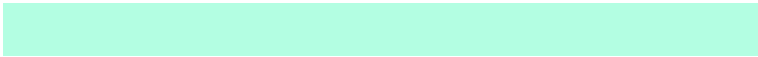
■ 53.8852, 78.7787,  
106.9735

■ 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.



67.7917, 86.1109, 84.6545



68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391



71.9531, 86.1109, 129.9848

# Triad

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



68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391



93.6726, 86.1109, 126.5316



85.1783, 86.1109, 57.1407

# Complementary

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



68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391



59.8973, 48.5612, 39.0193

# 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.



92.6061, 86.1109, 64.9809



68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391



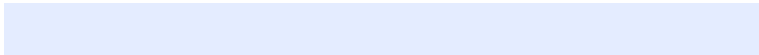
97.7193, 86.1109, 103.4963

# Square

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



68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391



86.5584, 86.1109, 142.0487



97.3168, 86.1109, 81.1286



77.3075, 86.1109, 57.8811



# Rectangle

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



68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391



76.1498, 86.1109, 140.3933



97.3168, 86.1109, 81.1286



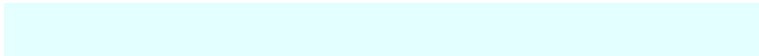
87.8191, 86.1109, 58.7994

# Sweetspot

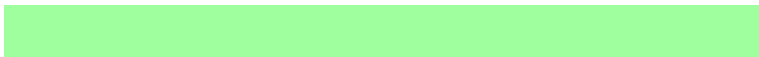
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



68.1090, 86.1114, 107.6392



85.4728, 95.0628, 108.4518



56.3174, 81.3948, 45.5455



18.0637, 20.2282, 23.2023



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

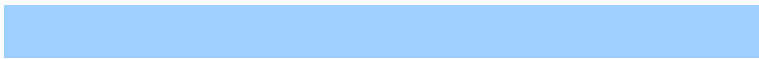
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



68.1090, 86.1114, 107.6392



64.6674, 84.3372, 107.4781



54.6623, 59.2181, 103.1570



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.



71.6889, 53.2778, 101.1130



68.7047, 47.3093, 100.1182



69.8118, 68.3901, 42.3241



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

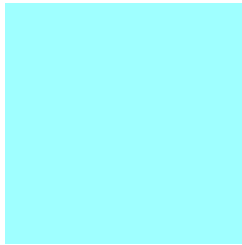


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

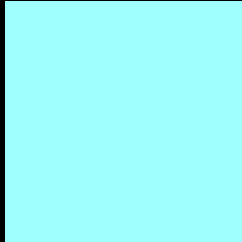
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391 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 68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391.



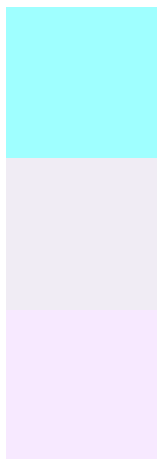
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 68.1081, 86.1109,



# 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

68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391

### Protanopia

82.2598, 85.0478, 97.6683

### Deuteranopia

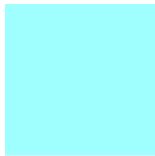
85.5467, 85.2720, 106.5581



## Tritanopia

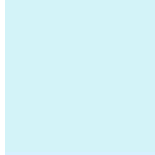
76.1560, 85.6466, 107.1253

# Trichromacy



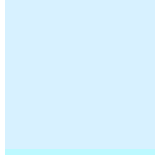
## Original Color

68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391



## Protanomaly

75.8578, 84.7274, 101.1628



## Deuteranomaly

77.5296, 84.5777, 106.8466



## Tritanomaly

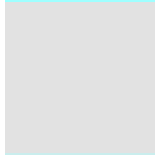
72.9119, 85.7902, 107.3240

# Monochromacy



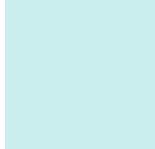
## Original Color

68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391



## Achromatopsia

72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8211



## Achromatomaly

69.9274, 79.2394, 91.7299

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391 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(159, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 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(159, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391 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(159, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 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(159, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 68.1081, 86.1109, 107.6391 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
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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