

# Converting Colors

XYZ(85.8302, 85.9925,  
203.2875)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(85.8302, 85.9925, 203.2875)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(67.2766, 78.4180,  
106.1981)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2EFFF
RGB	178, 239, 255
RGB Percent	70%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.3019, 0.0627, 0.0000
CMYK	0.30, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	192°, 100%, 85%
HSV	192°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981
YIQ	222.5850, -41.4920, -7.9560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

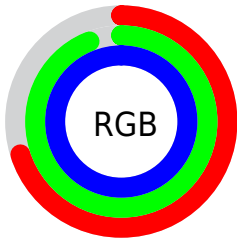
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	178, 212, 255
Decimal	11726847
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.97, -15.48, -13.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 20.811, 221.946
Yxy	78.4180, 0.2671, 0.3113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289916927 (0xFFB2EFFF)
YUV	222.5850, 15.9806, -39.1010
Hunter-Lab	88.5539, -19.3586, -9.1156

# Details

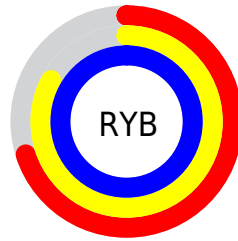
The XYZ color **67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **68.5678, 63.0576, 50.6787**, and the grayscale version is **69.7581, 73.3910, 79.9228**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.0709, 96.4022, 108.5734**, and **35.2949, 42.1551, 59.7026** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.4328, 72.6231, 105.4402**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.2576, 84.8705, 107.0229**.

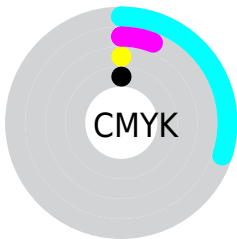
# Distribution



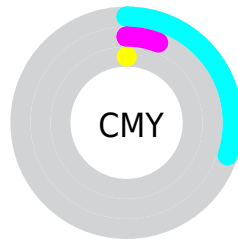
- Red (70%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981 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 67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.2766, 78.4180,  
106.1981

67.2766, 78.4180,  
106.1981

440.3457,  
489.5852, 601.3024

49.5810, 58.4174,  
80.8412

114.3643,  
131.1392, 171.7749

35.2970, 42.1443,  
59.8806

144.4870,  
164.6286, 212.8319

24.0593, 29.2143,  
42.8977

179.4829,  
203.3831, 259.9594

15.5026, 19.2430,  
29.4741

219.7171,  
247.7870, 313.5759

9.2615, 11.8460,  
19.1911

265.5552,  
298.2248, 374.0998

4.9706, 6.6389,  
11.6302

317.3624,

2.2646, 3.2373,

355.0808, 441.9499

6.3729

375.5041,  
418.7395, 517.5446

■ 0.7765, 1.2569,  
3.0007

■ 0.0000, 0.1074,  
1.0950

■ 67.2766, 78.4180,  
106.1981

■ 67.2766, 78.4180,  
106.1981

■ 60.4328, 72.6231,  
105.4402

■ 75.2576, 84.8705,  
107.0229

■ 54.6591, 67.4447,  
104.7450

■ 84.4254, 92.0011,  
107.9160

■ 49.8910, 62.8512,  
104.1097

94.8346, 99.8401,  
108.8805

■ 46.0541, 58.8034,  
103.5306

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 43.0634, 55.2570,  
103.0037

■ 40.8171, 52.1590,  
102.5241

■ 39.1765, 49.4730,  
102.0922

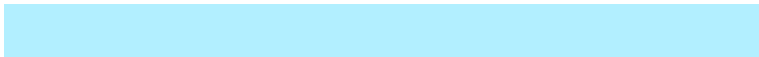
# Harmonies

## Analogous

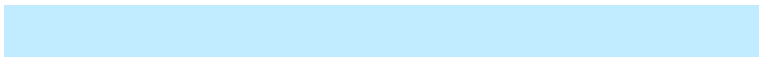
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



65.0896, 78.4180, 91.5075



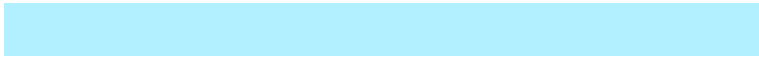
67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981



71.4497, 78.4180, 115.9186

# Triad

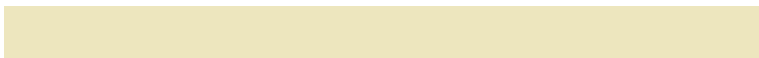
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981



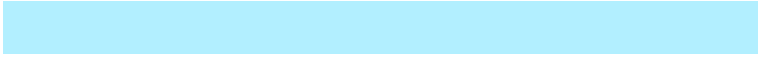
84.5472, 78.4180, 94.6586



72.4644, 78.4180, 60.1127

# Complementary

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



67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981



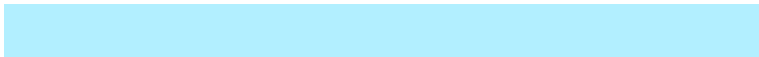
68.5678, 63.0576, 50.6787

# 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.



77.7057, 78.4180, 60.7457



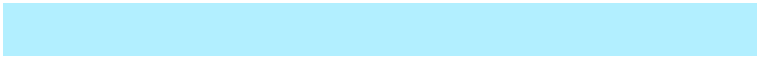
67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981



84.8503, 78.4180, 79.5397

# Square

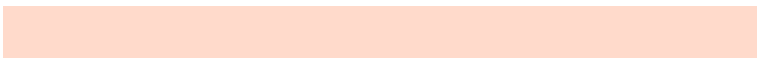
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981



81.4856, 78.4180, 108.7368



82.2953, 78.4180, 67.4841

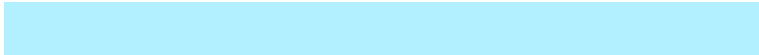


67.9893, 78.4180, 65.6395

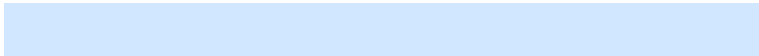


# Rectangle

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



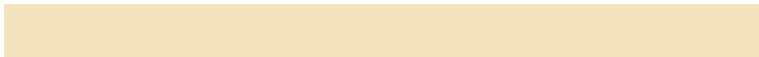
67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981



74.8772, 78.4180, 117.6515



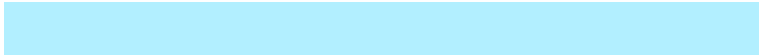
82.2953, 78.4180, 67.4841



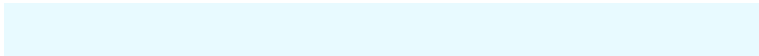
74.1918, 78.4180, 59.6317

# Sweetspot

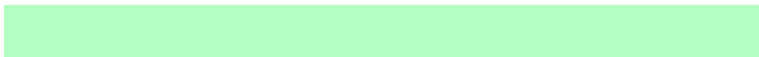
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



67.2787, 78.4210, 106.1985



85.6028, 92.8999, 108.0275



63.7915, 84.8536, 63.7042



18.0161, 19.6504, 23.0933



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

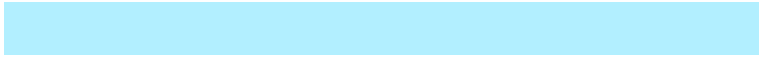


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

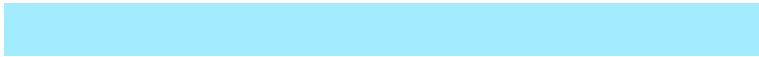


# Same Dimension

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



67.2787, 78.4210, 106.1985



63.1703, 74.9778, 105.7505



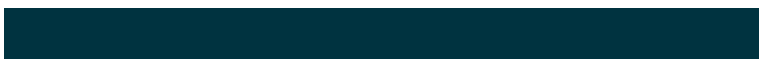
57.3214, 58.5064, 102.8794



18.2156, 19.8029, 23.1122



20.5819, 26.0733, 53.3825



2.0807, 2.6921, 5.2232



# Inverse Universe

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



72.7417, 59.3344, 89.2836



69.5028, 53.5775, 85.9812



78.1050, 82.1320, 53.8578



18.6215, 18.2319, 21.8899



27.1770, 13.3601, 30.6461

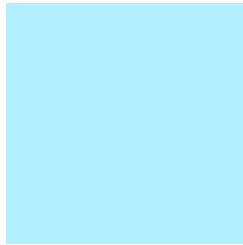


2.6848, 1.3163, 3.1878



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

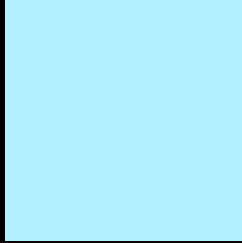
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981 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 67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981.



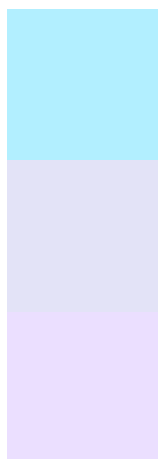
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 67.2766, 78.4180,



# 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

67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981

### Protanopia

75.9361, 77.9845, 99.0459

### Deuteranopia

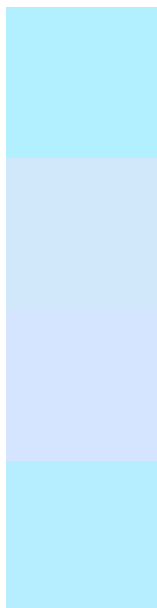
78.6986, 77.6575, 105.4493



## Tritanopia

68.3917, 78.5594, 106.1666

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981

## Protanomaly

72.1257, 77.6093, 101.6211

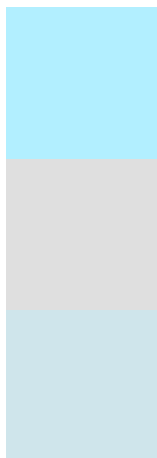
## Deuteranomaly

73.8009, 77.5548, 105.6876

## Tritanomaly

67.9159, 78.3142, 106.1443

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981

## Achromatopsia

70.1384, 73.7910, 80.3584

## Achromatomaly

68.7468, 75.3022, 89.5087

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981 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(178, 239, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 239, 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(178, 239, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 239, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981 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(178, 239, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 239, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 239, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 239, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 239, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 239,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 67.2766, 78.4180, 106.1981 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 239, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
239, 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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