

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.0536, 100.0000,  
173.9800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.0536, 100.0000, 173.9800)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(69.7463, 86.9555,  
107.7158)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7FFFF
RGB	167, 255, 255
RGB Percent	65%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.3451, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 83%
HSV	180°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158
YIQ	228.6880, -52.4480, -18.6560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	167, 211, 255
Decimal	11010047
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.72, -26.25, -8.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 27.559, 197.719
Yxy	86.9555, 0.2638, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289200127 (0xFFA7FFFF)
YUV	228.6880, 12.9718, -54.1004
Hunter-Lab	93.2499, -29.6783, -3.2127

# Details

The XYZ color **69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **62.0347, 51.6889, 43.2683**, and the grayscale version is **74.1822, 78.0454, 84.9915**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.8613, 94.7476, 108.4232**, and **36.8175, 47.7804, 60.7081** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.8803, 84.4470, 107.4881**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.6760, 90.0123, 107.9933**.

# Distribution



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



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (83%)
- 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 69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158 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 69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.7463, 86.9555,  
107.7158

69.7463, 86.9555,  
107.7158

448.9390,  
518.0766, 606.1137

51.5986, 65.4584,  
82.1071

117.8751,  
143.1021, 173.8648

36.9082, 47.8329,  
60.9175

148.5870,  
178.5204, 215.2421

25.3098, 33.6945,  
43.7284

184.2175,  
219.3479, 262.7127

16.4379, 22.6590,  
30.1215

225.1322,  
265.9689, 316.6951

9.9274, 14.3419,  
19.6780

271.6963,  
318.7679, 377.6079

5.4127, 8.3589,  
11.9794

324.2753,

2.5286, 4.3254,

378.1292, 445.8695

6.6073

383.2344,  
444.4374, 521.8986

■ 0.9097, 1.8572,  
3.1430

■ 0.0000, 0.5225,  
1.1681

■ 69.7463, 86.9555,  
107.7158

■ 69.7463, 86.9555,  
107.7158

■ 64.8803, 84.4470,  
107.4881

■ 75.6760, 90.0123,  
107.9933

■ 61.0129, 82.4532,  
107.3071

■ 82.7245, 93.6460,  
108.3232

■ 58.0756, 80.9390,  
107.1696

■ 90.9462, 97.8844,  
108.7079

■ 55.9902, 79.8639,  
107.0720

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.6659, 79.1812,  
107.0101

■ 53.9912, 78.8334,  
106.9785

■ 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.



69.4329, 86.9555, 86.2224



69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158



73.3852, 86.9555, 128.3734

# Triad

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



69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158



93.7007, 86.9555, 125.0334



85.7318, 86.9555, 59.9988

# Complementary

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



69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158



62.0347, 51.6889, 43.2683

# 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.



92.6604, 86.9555, 67.4668



69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158



97.4431, 86.9555, 103.6728

# Square

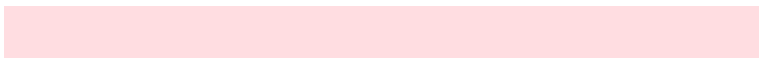
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158



87.0832, 86.9555, 139.3579



97.0513, 86.9555, 82.7403



78.3672, 86.9555, 60.7446



# Rectangle

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



69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158



77.3378, 86.9555, 137.9180



97.0513, 86.9555, 82.7403



88.1971, 86.9555, 61.5790

# Sweetspot

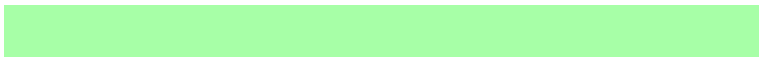
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



69.7471, 86.9559, 107.7158



86.2829, 95.4804, 108.4897



58.6725, 82.5260, 49.3977



18.2251, 20.3115, 23.2099



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

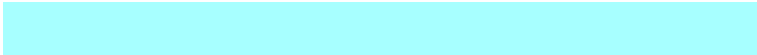


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

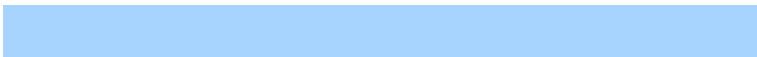
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



69.7471, 86.9559, 107.7158



66.4707, 85.2668, 107.5625



57.2818, 62.0253, 103.5607



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.



73.1094, 56.1187, 101.5865



70.2683, 50.4366, 100.6394



71.5101, 70.6396, 46.4268



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

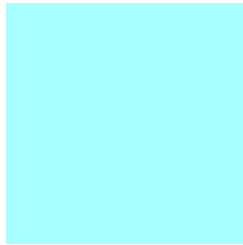


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

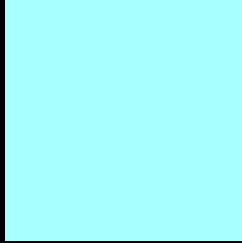
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158 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 69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158.



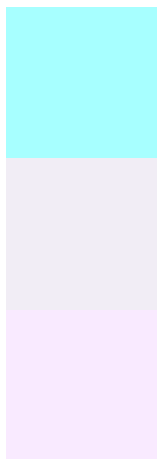
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 69.7463, 86.9555,



# 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

69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158

### Protanopia

83.0412, 85.8617, 98.5824

### Deuteranopia

86.5397, 86.2054, 106.6859



## **Tritanopia**

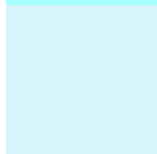
77.5664, 86.3737, 107.1913

# Trichromacy



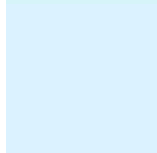
## Original Color

69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158



## Protanomaly

77.1811, 85.8371, 102.1229



## Deuteranomaly

79.0155, 85.7843, 107.0012



## Tritanomaly

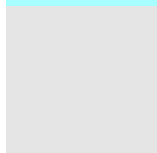
74.4314, 86.5735, 107.3951

# Monochromacy



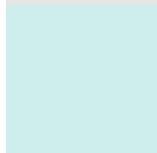
## Original Color

69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158



## Achromatopsia

74.4753, 78.3538, 85.3273



## Achromatomaly

71.4608, 80.4439, 92.6498

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158 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(167, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 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(167, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158 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(167, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 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(167, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 69.7463, 86.9555, 107.7158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
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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