

# Converting Colors

XYZ(95.7751, 120.5054,  
170.7148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(95.7751, 120.5054, 170.7148)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(70.3876, 87.2860,  
107.7458)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAFFFF
RGB	170, 255, 255
RGB Percent	67%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.3333, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 83%
HSV	180°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458
YIQ	229.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	170, 213, 255
Decimal	11206655
CIELab	94.86, -25.48, -8.16
CIElCh	95, 26.753, 197.768
Yxy	87.2860, 0.2652, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289396735 (0xFFAAFFFF)
YUV	229.5850, 12.5296, -52.2560
Hunter-Lab	93.4270, -29.0159, -2.9780

# Details

The XYZ color **70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **62.8716, 52.9134, 44.9319**, and the grayscale version is **74.8445, 78.7422, 85.7503**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.8049, 95.2340, 108.4673**, and **37.3266, 48.0428, 60.7319** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.3999, 84.7148, 107.5124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.4462, 90.4094, 108.0294**.

# Distribution



- Red (67%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458 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 70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.3876, 87.2860,  
107.7458

70.3876, 87.2860,  
107.7458

451.1550,  
519.1622, 606.2086

52.1233, 65.7319,  
82.1321

118.7846,  
143.5627, 173.9060

37.3280, 48.0548,  
60.9380

149.6480,  
179.0541, 215.2897

25.6364, 33.8703,  
43.7449

185.4419,  
219.9601, 262.7670

16.6831, 22.7940,  
30.1343

226.5315,  
266.6650, 316.7566

10.1027, 14.4415,  
19.6876

273.2823,  
319.5533, 377.6771

5.5299, 8.4283,  
11.9864

326.0595,

2.5993, 4.3702,

379.0093, 445.9469

6.6120

385.2287,  
445.4175, 521.9845

■ 0.9456, 1.8827,  
3.1459

■ 0.0000, 0.5380,  
1.1696

■ 70.3876, 87.2860,  
107.7458

■ 70.3876, 87.2860,  
107.7458

■ 65.3999, 84.7148,  
107.5124

■ 76.4462, 90.4094,  
108.0294

■ 61.4183, 82.6622,  
107.3261

■ 83.6301, 94.1128,  
108.3656

■ 58.3754, 81.0936,  
107.1837

■ 91.9931, 98.4241,  
108.7569

■ 56.1942, 79.9691,  
107.0816

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.7856, 79.2429,  
107.0157

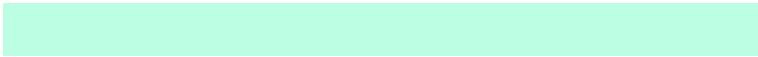
■ 54.0412, 78.8592,  
106.9808

■ 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.



70.0759, 87.2860, 86.8326



70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458



73.9447, 87.2860, 127.7571

# Triad

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



70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458



93.7141, 87.2860, 124.4659



85.9502, 87.2860, 61.1294

# Complementary

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



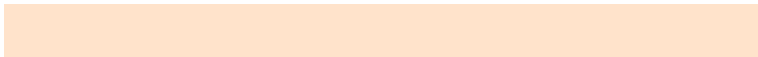
70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458



62.8716, 52.9134, 44.9319

# 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.



92.6856, 87.2860, 68.4470



70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458



97.3399, 87.2860, 103.7481

# Square

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



70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458



87.2882, 87.2860, 138.3350



96.9529, 87.2860, 83.3738



78.7826, 87.2860, 61.8758

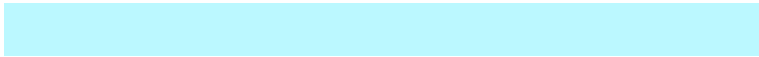


# Rectangle

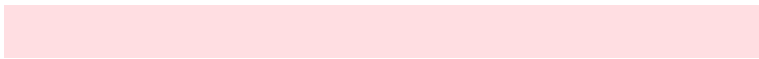
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458



77.8013, 87.2860, 136.9740



96.9529, 87.2860, 83.3738



88.3475, 87.2860, 62.6778

# Sweetspot

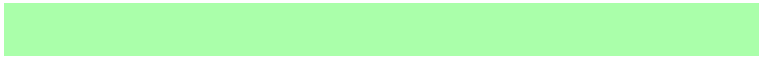
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



70.3885, 87.2865, 107.7459



86.2829, 95.4804, 108.4897



59.5946, 82.9689, 50.9059



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.



70.3885, 87.2865, 107.7459



66.9469, 85.5123, 107.5848



58.2977, 63.1049, 103.7156



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.



73.6655, 57.2310, 101.7718



70.6812, 51.2625, 100.7771



72.1653, 71.5008, 48.0298



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

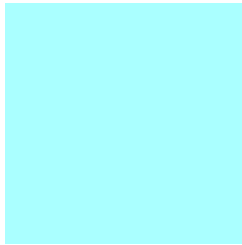


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

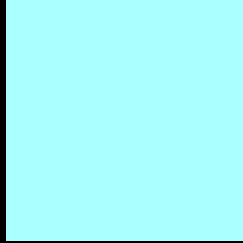
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

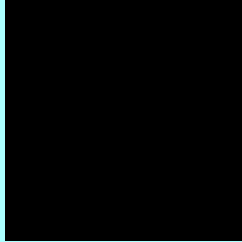
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

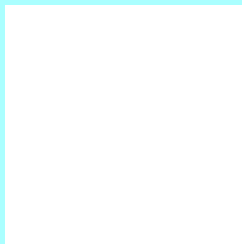
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458.



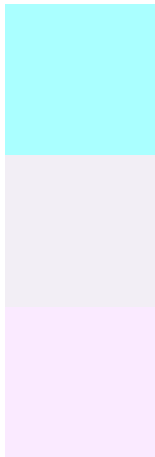
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.3876, 87.2860,



# 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

70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458

### Protanopia

83.6739, 86.6189, 98.6952

### Deuteranopia

86.8972, 86.3896, 106.7026



## **Tritanopia**

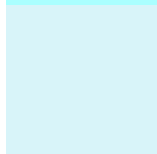
78.1430, 86.6709, 107.2183

# Trichromacy



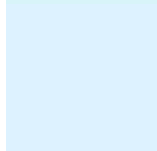
## Original Color

70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458



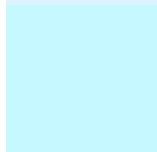
## Protanomaly

77.7685, 86.1399, 102.1504



## Deuteranomaly

79.6209, 86.0964, 107.0295



## Tritanomaly

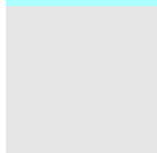
74.9516, 86.8417, 107.4195

# Monochromacy



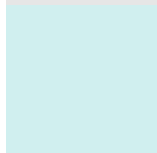
## Original Color

70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458



## Achromatopsia

75.2129, 79.1298, 86.1723



## Achromatomaly

72.4589, 81.3749, 93.5493

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458 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(170, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 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(170, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458 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(170, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 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(170, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
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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