

# Converting Colors

XYZ(139.0011, 100.0000,  
89.8549)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(139.0011, 100.0000, 89.8549)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(76.2854, 67.5887,  
86.8671)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC6EA
RGB	255, 198, 234
RGB Percent	100%, 78%, 92%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2235, 0.0823
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.08, 0.00
HSL	322°, 100%, 89%
HSV	322°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671
YIQ	219.1470, 22.4160, 23.2800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

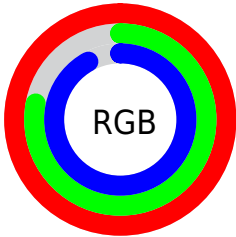
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 198, 234
Decimal	16762602
CIE Lab	85.80, 25.87, -9.98
CIE LCh	86, 27.725, 338.912
Yxy	67.5887, 0.3306, 0.2929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294952682 (0xFFFFC6EA)
YUV	219.1470, 7.3225, 31.4431
Hunter-Lab	82.2123, 21.7598, -5.0983

# Details

The XYZ color **76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **71.8371, 88.6413, 80.3444**, and the grayscale version is **67.3753, 70.8840, 77.1927**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **41.2978, 35.1666, 46.7307** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.6259, 56.3728, 78.1640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0007, 80.8012, 96.2771**.

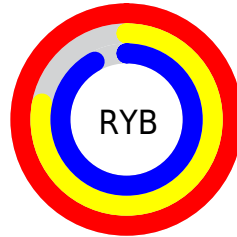
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (78%)

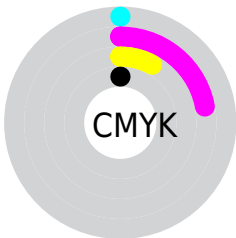
Blue (92%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (92%)

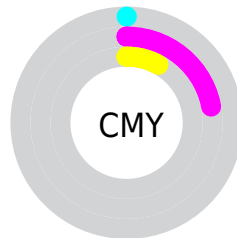


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671 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 76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76.2854, 67.5887,  
86.8671

76.2854, 67.5887,  
86.8671

471.2535,  
452.0374, 538.0909

56.9644, 49.5632,  
64.8262

127.1085,  
115.7636, 144.8761

41.2167, 35.0665,  
46.8697

159.3413,  
146.6817, 181.6814

28.6769, 23.7141,  
32.5791

196.6088,  
182.6662, 224.2451

18.9796, 15.1217,  
21.5357

239.2762,  
224.1014, 272.9860

11.7594, 8.9048,  
13.3211

287.7091,  
271.3717, 328.3224

6.6511, 4.6791,  
7.5167

342.2727,

3.2893, 2.0603,

324.8615, 390.6731

3.7040

403.3324,  
384.9553, 460.4564

■ 1.3085, 0.6421,  
1.4644

■ 0.1896, 0.0000,  
0.1912

■ 76.2854, 67.5887,  
86.8671

■ 76.2854, 67.5887,  
86.8671

■ 69.6259, 56.3728,  
78.1640

■ 84.0007, 80.8012,  
96.2771

■ 63.9675, 47.0464,  
70.1415

■ 92.8139, 96.0936,  
106.4106

■ 59.2572, 39.5053,  
62.7773

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 55.4352, 33.6315,  
56.0456

■ 52.4343, 29.2928,  
49.9184

■ 50.1774, 26.3367,  
44.3639

■ 48.5713, 24.5790,  
39.3449

■ 47.6773, 23.8349,  
35.8282

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.1972, 67.5887, 104.2004



76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671



77.0375, 67.5887, 68.3213

# Triad

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



76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671



62.3731, 67.5887, 44.2365



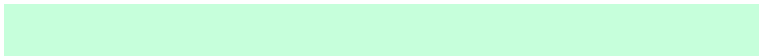
55.2242, 67.5887, 97.7429

# Complementary

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



76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671



71.8371, 88.6413, 80.3444

# 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.



52.9464, 67.5887, 79.1283



76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671



56.8920, 67.5887, 49.6554

# Square

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



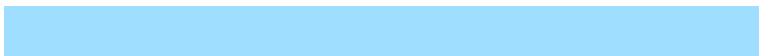
76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671



68.7227, 67.5887, 45.6142



53.5362, 67.5887, 61.7444



59.9585, 67.5887, 111.1620



# Rectangle

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



76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671



75.5007, 67.5887, 57.9872



53.5362, 67.5887, 61.7444



54.1604, 67.5887, 91.7731

# Sweetspot

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



76.2869, 67.5915, 86.8685



88.5767, 88.7189, 101.6077



67.4299, 62.6560, 103.1476



18.8451, 18.7918, 21.6173



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.



76.2869, 67.5915, 86.8685



73.0620, 62.1336, 82.7352



72.5281, 66.0879, 67.0749



18.4921, 18.1802, 21.2086



24.9869, 12.4840, 19.1132



2.4856, 1.2366, 2.1386



# Inverse Universe

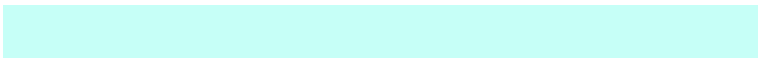
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



76.2869, 67.5915, 86.8685



73.0620, 62.1336, 82.7352



75.9007, 90.2667, 101.7431



18.4921, 18.1802, 21.2086



24.9869, 12.4840, 19.1132



2.4856, 1.2366, 2.1386



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

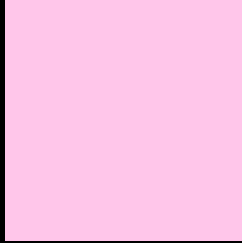
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

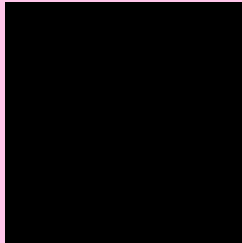
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.2854, 67.5887,

86.8671.

# 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

76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671

### Protanopia

66.7017, 67.8218, 95.1633

### Deuteranopia

69.3609, 67.9211, 85.7983



## Tritanopia

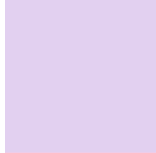
73.9190, 67.6657, 74.8105

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671



## Protanomaly

69.6481, 67.5718, 91.8099



## Deuteranomaly

71.7992, 67.7230, 86.3784



## Tritanomaly

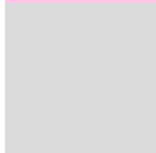
74.8466, 67.7071, 78.9360

# Monochromacy



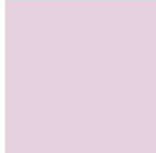
## Original Color

76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671



## Achromatopsia

67.3311, 70.8376, 77.1421



## Achromatomaly

70.0275, 69.1262, 80.1728

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671 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(255, 198, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 198, 234)  
}
```

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(255, 198, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 198, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671 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(255, 198, 234) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 198, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 198, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 198, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 198, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 198,  
234) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 76.2854, 67.5887, 86.8671 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 198, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
198, 234) }
```

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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