

# Converting Colors

XYZ(71.6125, 88.9959, 59.0851)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(71.6125, 88.9959, 59.0851)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(71.6683, 89.0198,  
59.3042)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4FFB9
RGB	212, 255, 185
RGB Percent	83%, 100%, 73%
CMY	0.1686, 0.0000, 0.2745
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.27, 0.00
HSL	97°, 100%, 86%
HSV	97°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042
YIQ	234.1630, -3.1580, -30.8860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

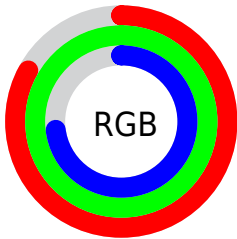
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">185, 255, 228</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13959097</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.59, -25.89, 29.06</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">96, 38.924, 131.700</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">89.0198, 0.3258, 0.4046</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292149177 (0xFFD4FFB9)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">234.1630, -24.2374, -19.4370</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">94.3503, -29.5248, 28.7783</a>

# Details

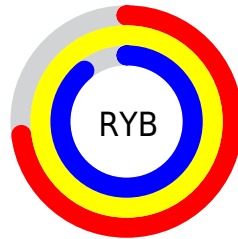
The XYZ color **71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **67.3949, 58.4132, 102.3305**, and the grayscale version is **78.5092, 82.5978, 89.9490**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8772, 99.1309, 97.4581**, and **38.1954, 49.1950, 28.9552** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9142, 85.8216, 46.1738**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.3444, 92.6375, 75.0004**.

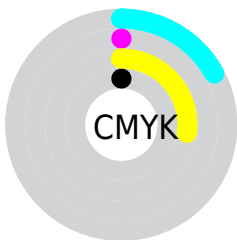
# Distribution



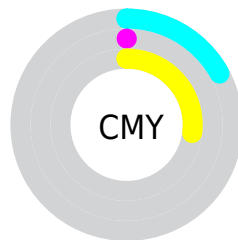
- Red (83%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042 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 71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.6683, 89.0198,  
59.3042

71.6683, 89.0198,  
59.3042

455.5618,  
524.8371, 439.7615

53.1723, 67.1680,  
42.4364

120.5982,  
145.9761, 105.3531

38.1683, 49.2211,  
29.1151

151.7627,  
181.8494, 135.3714

26.2912, 34.7949,  
18.9215

187.8808,  
223.1652, 170.6101

17.1754, 23.5050,  
11.4374

229.3178,  
270.3080, 211.4881

10.4557, 14.9668,  
6.2440

276.4390,  
323.6622, 258.4236

5.7667, 8.7961,  
2.9228

329.6099,

2.7431, 4.6084,

383.6122, 311.8353

1.0554

389.1957,  
450.5424, 372.1418

■ 1.0194, 2.0194,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.6187,  
0.0000

■ 71.6683, 89.0198,  
59.3042

■ 71.6683, 89.0198,  
59.3042

■ 64.9142, 85.8216,  
46.1738

■ 79.3444, 92.6375,  
75.0004

■ 59.0424, 83.0254,  
35.4688

■ 87.9768, 96.6897,  
93.3848

■ 54.0121, 80.6135,  
27.0412

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 49.7784, 78.5664,  
20.7253

■ 46.2914, 76.8623,  
16.3331

■ 43.4938, 75.4768,  
13.6428

■ 41.3147, 74.3794,  
12.3659

■ 40.8353, 74.1364,  
12.1575

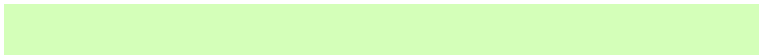
# Harmonies

## Analogous

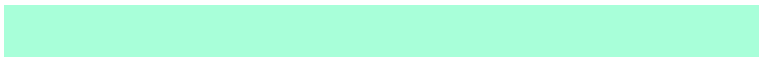
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.5131, 89.0198, 49.9794



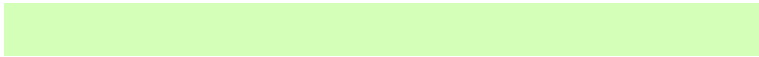
71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042



66.5681, 89.0198, 79.6041

# Triad

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



71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042



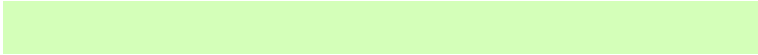
78.3233, 89.0198, 164.1967



106.3614, 89.0198, 85.4804

# Complementary

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



71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042



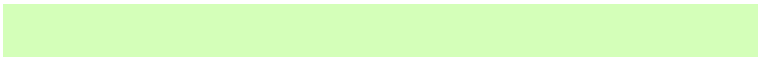
67.3949, 58.4132, 102.3305

# Split Complementary

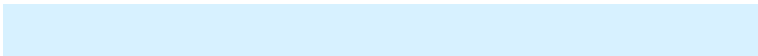
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



105.6500, 89.0198, 116.5976



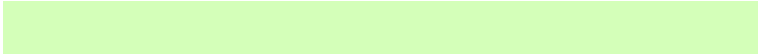
71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042



88.8449, 89.0198, 166.7004

# Square

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



71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042



70.1817, 89.0198, 141.5656



99.0243, 89.0198, 147.8206

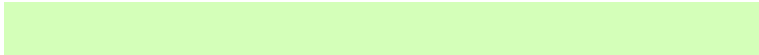


100.8930, 89.0198, 62.8232

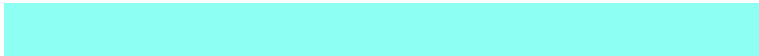


# Rectangle

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



71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042



65.6943, 89.0198, 98.6831



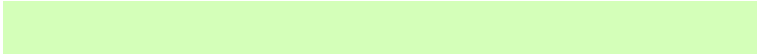
99.0243, 89.0198, 147.8206



106.8487, 89.0198, 95.1927

# Sweetspot

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



71.6688, 89.0200, 59.3055



87.4766, 96.4553, 92.3018



77.4666, 79.7016, 57.2013



18.4340, 20.5096, 19.1315



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

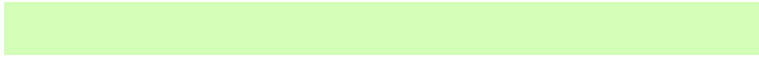


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

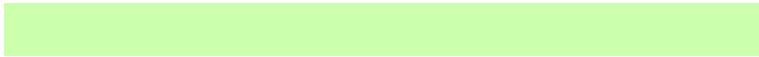


# Same Dimension

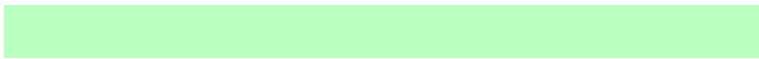
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



71.6688, 89.0200, 59.3055



67.8087, 87.1942, 51.7094



65.2828, 85.6405, 62.9599



18.4340, 20.5096, 19.1315



21.4914, 38.8173, 6.3598



2.2102, 3.8401, 0.6247



# Inverse Universe

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



67.3949, 58.4132, 102.3305



62.8754, 51.9047, 101.3125



75.5328, 62.7363, 96.9354



18.0744, 17.9301, 22.7582



16.8329, 7.5881, 50.0121

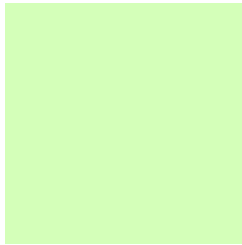


1.7611, 0.8018, 4.8752



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

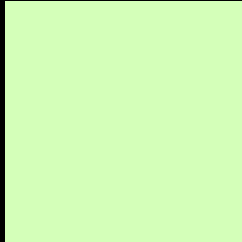
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

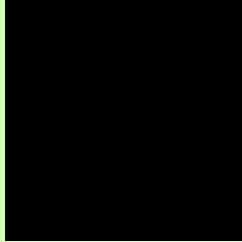
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

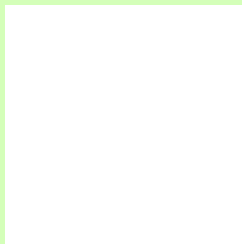
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042.



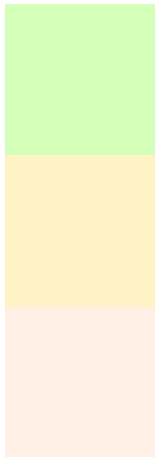
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.6683, 89.0198,

59.3042.

# 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

71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042

### Protanopia

83.0702, 88.7955, 65.5843

### Deuteranopia

86.1101, 88.5944, 85.9607



## Tritanopia

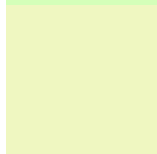
83.3793, 88.4770, 107.2909

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042



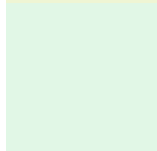
## Protanomaly

78.4830, 88.7225, 63.4407



## Deuteranomaly

80.1327, 88.4090, 75.1286



## Tritanomaly

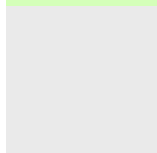
78.5950, 88.2423, 87.7530

# Monochromacy



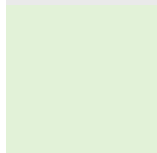
## Original Color

71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042



## Achromatopsia

78.2058, 82.2786, 89.6014



## Achromatomaly

75.5108, 84.6309, 77.3213

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042 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(212, 255, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 255, 185)  
}
```

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(212, 255, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 255, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042 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(212, 255, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 255, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 255, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 255, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 255, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 255,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.6683, 89.0198, 59.3042 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 255, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
255, 185) }
```

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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