

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.9163, 66.2150,  
104.2766)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.9163, 66.2150, 104.2766)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(75.7960, 66.2927,  
103.4086)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6C4FF
RGB	246, 196, 255
RGB Percent	96%, 77%, 100%
CMY	0.0353, 0.2314, 0.0000
CMYK	0.04, 0.23, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	291°, 100%, 88%
HSV	291°, 23%, 100%
XYZ	75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086
YIQ	217.6760, 10.8610, 28.9490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

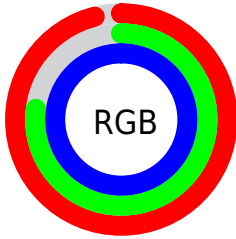
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	246, 196, 255
Decimal	16172287
CIE Lab	85.15, 27.69, -22.20
CIE LCh	85, 35.495, 321.283
Yxy	66.2927, 0.3087, 0.2700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294362367 (0xFFFF6C4FF)
YUV	217.6760, 18.4007, 24.8401
Hunter-Lab	81.4203, 23.6841, -18.3076

# Details

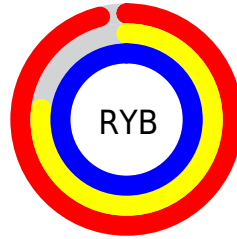
The XYZ color **75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **70.9022, 88.4854, 65.5702**, and the grayscale version is **66.2913, 69.7436, 75.9508**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.4153, 98.7306, 108.6884**, and **40.8523, 34.2420, 57.8823** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.1763, 55.0565, 101.5887**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.4255, 79.5041, 105.5566**.

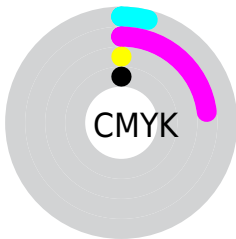
# Distribution



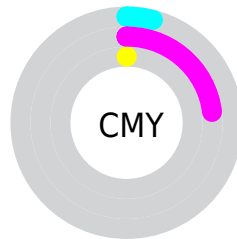
- Red (96%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086 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 75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 75.7960, 66.2927,  
103.4086

 75.7960, 66.2927,  
103.4086


469.6042,  
447.4229, 592.4063

 56.5617, 48.5100,  
78.5175


126.4204,  
113.9063, 167.9261

 40.8922, 34.2310,  
57.9803


158.5412,  
144.5061, 208.3897

 28.4222, 23.0711,  
41.3782


195.6883,  
180.1470, 254.8812

 18.7862, 14.6460,  
28.2928

238.2269,  
221.2135, 307.8191

 11.6190, 8.5713,  
18.3055

286.5224,  
268.0900, 367.6221

 6.5552, 4.4627,  
10.9978

340.9403,

 3.2293, 1.9356,

321.1608, 434.7086

5.9512

401.8457,  
380.8103, 509.4971

■ 1.2762, 0.5696,  
2.7471

■ 0.1653, 0.0000,  
0.9670

■ 75.7960, 66.2927,  
103.4086

■ 75.7960, 66.2927,  
103.4086

■ 69.1763, 55.0565,  
101.5887

■ 83.4255, 79.5041,  
105.5566

■ 63.5111, 45.6883,  
100.0791

■ 92.1052, 94.7743,  
108.0465

■ 58.7486, 38.0833,  
98.8622

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.8292, 32.1230,  
97.9183

■ 51.6863, 27.6743,  
97.2252

■ 49.2427, 24.5831,  
96.7574

■ 47.4046, 22.6622,  
96.4835

■ 46.4004, 21.8352,  
96.3768

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.7620, 66.2927, 121.5329



75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086



79.4784, 66.2927, 79.0699

# Triad

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



75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086



65.3706, 66.2927, 36.7923



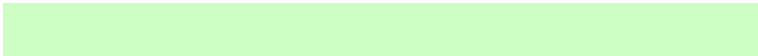
49.7293, 66.2927, 89.3905

# Complementary

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



75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086



70.9022, 88.4854, 65.5702

# 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.



48.9885, 66.2927, 65.7053



75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086



57.5866, 66.2927, 38.4086

# Square

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



75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086



73.1338, 66.2927, 42.9642



51.7480, 66.2927, 47.9739



53.8650, 66.2927, 112.3216



# Rectangle

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



75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086



79.3388, 66.2927, 63.8970



51.7480, 66.2927, 47.9739



49.0897, 66.2927, 81.1527

# Sweetspot

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



75.7979, 66.2955, 103.4091



88.6231, 88.6226, 107.0427



62.8486, 63.0211, 103.4595



18.8557, 18.7694, 22.8790



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.



75.7979, 66.2955, 103.4091



72.4539, 60.5878, 102.4836



76.0250, 66.7599, 87.7304



18.5045, 18.1518, 22.7783



24.3481, 11.4624, 50.3638



2.4411, 1.1523, 4.9070



# Inverse Universe

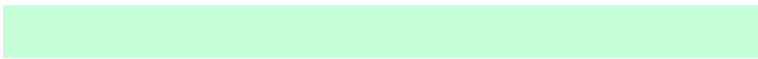
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



72.0010, 65.1502, 66.5402



68.0903, 59.2921, 59.1838



70.8784, 88.1973, 78.0306



18.1223, 18.0322, 19.2611



21.7727, 11.1984, 2.1874



2.1514, 1.1029, 0.3787



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

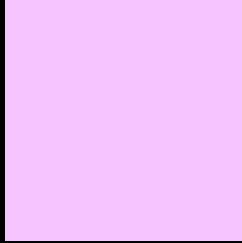
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

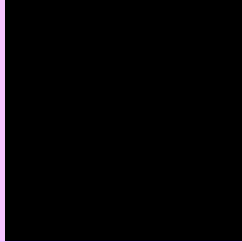
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.7960, 66.2927,



# 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

75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086

### Protanopia

65.9729, 66.5050, 103.9674

### Deuteranopia

68.0171, 66.4997, 102.1794



## Tritanopia

70.2865, 66.4746, 75.4561

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086



## Protanomaly

69.3347, 66.4227, 103.7743



## Deuteranomaly

70.8463, 66.5102, 102.8697



## Tritanomaly

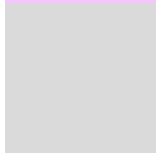
72.0402, 66.1328, 84.5693

# Monochromacy



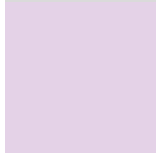
## Original Color

75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086



## Achromatopsia

66.6397, 70.1102, 76.3500



## Achromatomaly

69.4653, 68.3567, 85.1342

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086 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(246, 196, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 196, 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(246, 196, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 196, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086 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(246, 196, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 196, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 196, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 196, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 196, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 196,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 75.7960, 66.2927, 103.4086 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 196, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
196, 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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