

# Converting Colors

XYZ(76.2462, 88.4985,  
117.4058)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(76.2462, 88.4985, 117.4058)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(74.5986, 88.0473,  
107.6708)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0FCFF
RGB	192, 252, 255
RGB Percent	75%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.2470, 0.0117, 0.0000
CMYK	0.25, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 88%
HSV	183°, 25%, 100%
XYZ	74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708
YIQ	234.4020, -36.7230, -11.7870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

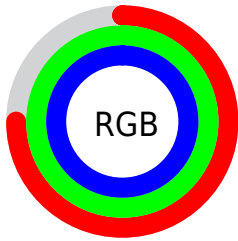
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	192, 223, 255
Decimal	12647679
CIELab	95.18, -18.02, -7.56
CIELCh	95, 19.539, 202.775
Yxy	88.0473, 0.2760, 0.3257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290837759 (0xFFC0FCFF)
YUV	234.4020, 10.1548, -37.1866
Hunter-Lab	93.8335, -22.2994, -2.3498

# Details

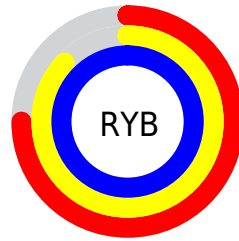
The XYZ color **74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **70.2694, 64.0952, 58.5388**, and the grayscale version is **78.4586, 82.5446, 89.8910**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.2343, 99.0640, 108.8150**, and **40.0247, 48.4258, 60.6637** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.3139, 84.2463, 107.2684**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.0089, 92.4367, 108.1275**.

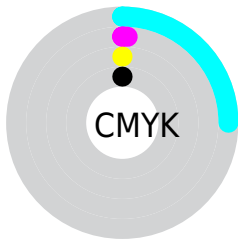
# Distribution



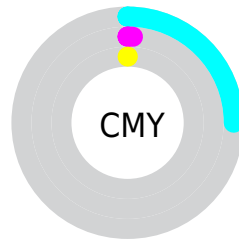
- Red (75%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708 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 74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



74.5986, 88.0473,  
107.6708

74.5986, 88.0473,  
107.6708

465.5552,  
521.6581, 605.9714

55.5771, 66.3622,  
82.0695

124.7350,  
144.6230, 173.8028

40.0996, 48.5665,  
60.8867

156.5805,  
180.2824, 215.1707

27.8008, 34.2757,  
43.7038

193.4315,  
221.3688, 262.6311

18.3152, 23.1055,  
30.1022

235.6533,  
268.2665, 316.6027

11.2776, 14.6714,  
19.6635

283.6112,  
321.3598, 377.5040

6.3225, 8.5891,  
11.9690

337.6706,

3.0847, 4.4742,

381.0333, 445.7535

6.6003

398.1968,  
447.6713, 521.7698

■ 1.1987, 1.9422,  
3.1388

■ 0.1054, 0.5736,  
1.1659

■ 74.5986, 88.0473,  
107.6708

■ 74.5986, 88.0473,  
107.6708

■ 68.3139, 84.2463,  
107.2684

■ 82.0089, 92.4367,  
108.1275

■ 63.0903, 80.9936,  
106.9159

■ 90.5914, 97.4318,  
108.6393

■ 58.8672, 78.2603,  
106.6109

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 55.5751, 76.0105,  
106.3501

■ 53.1357, 74.2040,  
106.1300

■ 51.4579, 72.7935,  
105.9462

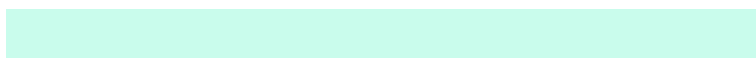
■ 50.4295, 71.7215,  
105.7935

■ 50.0637, 71.2474,  
105.7212

# Harmonies

## Analogous

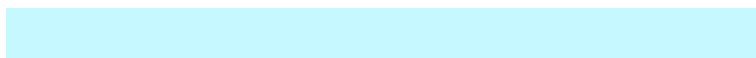
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



73.9366, 88.0473, 92.2288



74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708



77.6455, 88.0473, 121.1575

# Triad

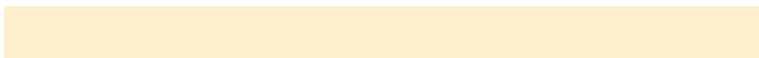
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708



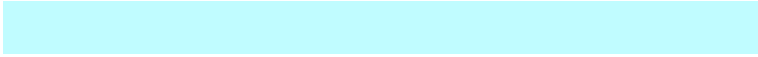
92.1045, 88.0473, 114.7189



84.9803, 88.0473, 69.6274

# Complementary

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



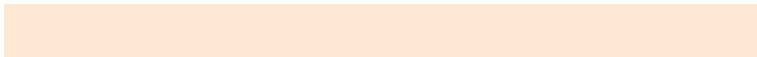
74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708



70.2694, 64.0952, 58.5388

# 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.



90.0326, 88.0473, 74.3688



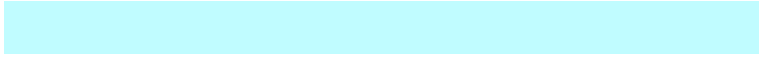
74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708



94.2575, 88.0473, 99.6028

# Square

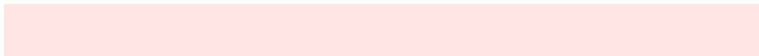
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708



87.7118, 88.0473, 125.5184



93.4836, 88.0473, 84.9619

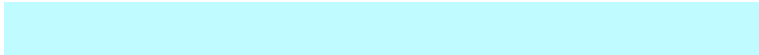


79.7859, 88.0473, 71.2994

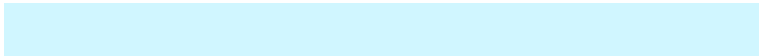


# Rectangle

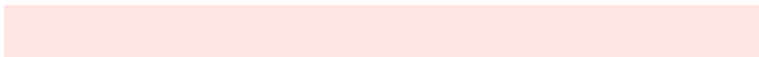
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



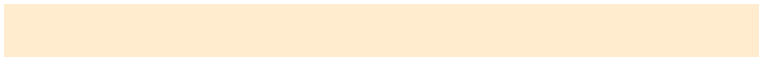
74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708



80.6916, 88.0473, 126.6840



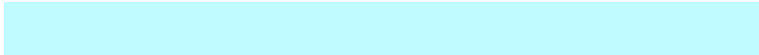
93.4836, 88.0473, 84.9619



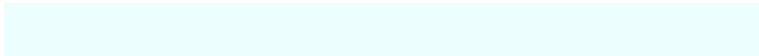
86.7542, 88.0473, 70.5053

# Sweetspot

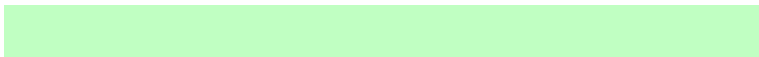
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



74.6009, 88.0508, 107.6714



88.5150, 96.2301, 108.5168



67.2481, 86.6265, 64.2757



18.8313, 20.5307, 23.2203



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.



74.6009, 88.0508, 107.6714



71.1357, 85.9656, 107.4515



65.7515, 70.3520, 104.7216



18.4765, 20.3246, 23.1992



26.1917, 37.2930, 55.2524



2.5721, 3.6749, 5.3870



# Inverse Universe

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



77.6617, 65.9891, 100.7435



74.7299, 60.2881, 99.2652



77.8428, 79.2420, 61.0633



18.7532, 18.2846, 22.5833



30.0086, 14.4927, 45.5571

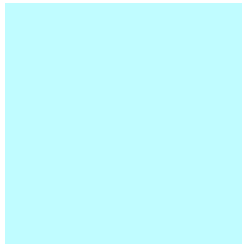


2.9329, 1.4155, 4.4940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

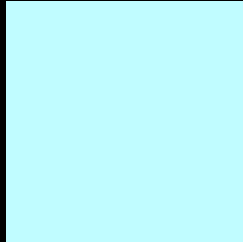
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

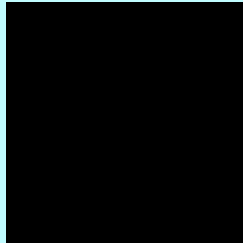
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708.



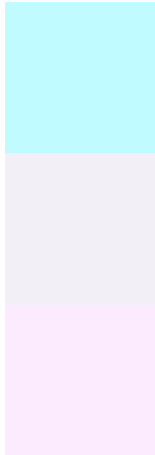
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.5986, 88.0473,

107.6708.

# 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

74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708

### Protanopia

84.6172, 87.5031, 100.4257

### Deuteranopia

87.9032, 87.3321, 106.8315



## **Tritanopia**

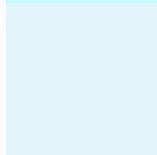
80.2176, 87.7405, 107.3154

# Trichromacy



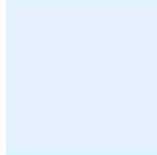
## Original Color

74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708



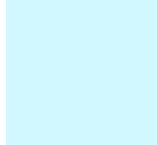
## Protanomaly

80.3465, 87.4508, 103.0875



## Deuteranomaly

82.1384, 86.9536, 107.0623



## Tritanomaly

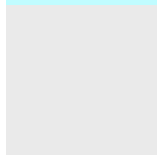
78.1957, 88.0564, 107.4830

# Monochromacy



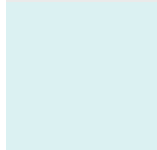
## Original Color

74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708



## Achromatopsia

78.2058, 82.2786, 89.6014



## Achromatomaly

76.6957, 84.3815, 96.2494

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708 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(192, 252, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 252, 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(192, 252, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 252, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708 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(192, 252, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 252, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 252, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 252, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 252, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 252,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 74.5986, 88.0473, 107.6708 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 252, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
252, 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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