

# Converting Colors

XYZ(77.3659, 100.0000,  
71.4796)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(77.3659, 100.0000, 71.4796)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(71.7163, 88.8109,  
69.8623)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">CDFFCB</a>
RGB	<a href="#">205, 255, 203</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">80%, 100%, 80%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.1961, 0.0000, 0.2039</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.20, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00</a>
HSL	<a href="#">118°, 100%, 90%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">118°, 20%, 100%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">234.1220, -13.1080, -26.7720</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

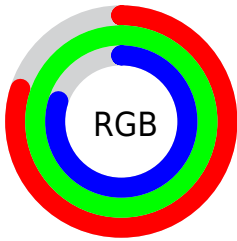
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	203, 255, 253
Decimal	13500363
CIELab	95.50, -25.42, 19.74
CIELCh	96, 32.183, 142.159
Yxy	88.8109, 0.3113, 0.3855
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291690443 (0xFFCDDFCB)
YUV	234.1220, -15.3431, -25.5400
Hunter-Lab	94.2395, -29.0807, 22.0144

# Details

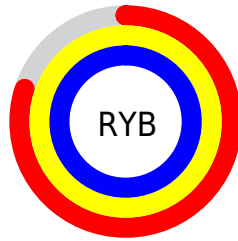
The XYZ color **71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **79.9148, 70.8157, 104.0646**, and the grayscale version is **78.4183, 82.5022, 89.8449**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **38.1966, 49.0421, 35.8867** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.6807, 84.4756, 54.8597**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.3130, 93.8932, 87.5497**.

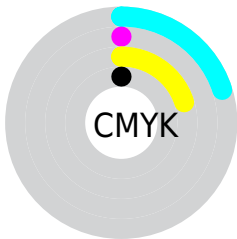
# Distribution



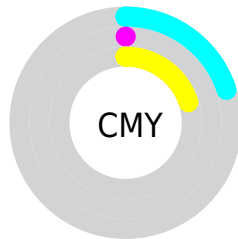
- Red (80%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623 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 71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 71.7163, 88.8109,  
69.8623

 71.7163, 88.8109,  
69.8623


455.7265,  
524.1551, 478.8424

 53.2116, 66.9948,  
50.9382


120.6661,  
145.6856, 120.6916

 38.1999, 49.0804,  
35.7830


151.8419,  
181.5130, 153.4339

 26.3158, 34.6833,  
23.9783

187.9721,  
222.7796, 191.6194

 17.1939, 23.4190,  
15.1055

229.4220,  
269.8699, 235.6665

 10.4690, 14.9032,  
8.7460

276.5571,  
323.1682, 285.9938

 5.7757, 8.7515,  
4.4813

329.7426,

 2.7485, 4.5794,

383.0589, 343.0198

1.8929

389.3440,  
449.9264, 407.1632

■ 1.0222, 2.0027,  
0.4882

■ 0.0000, 0.6090,  
0.0000

■ 71.7163, 88.8109,  
69.8623

■ 71.7163, 88.8109,  
69.8623

■ 62.6807, 84.4756,  
54.8597

■ 82.3130, 93.8932,  
87.5497

■ 55.1306, 80.8512,  
42.4069

94.5376, 99.7544,  
108.0396

■ 48.9871, 77.9000,  
32.3633

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 44.1632, 75.5806,  
24.5734

■ 40.5621, 73.8469,  
18.8631

■ 38.0739, 72.6464,  
15.0333

■ 36.5690, 71.9174,  
12.8459

■ 35.8827, 71.5833,  
11.9257

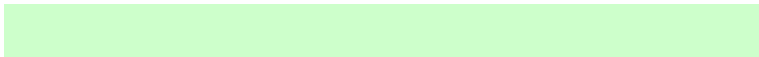
# Harmonies

## Analogous

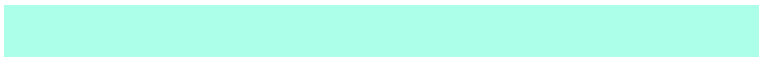
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



78.1763, 88.8109, 58.3357



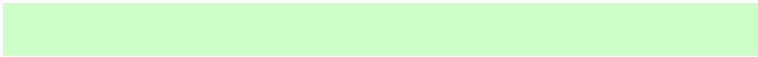
71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623



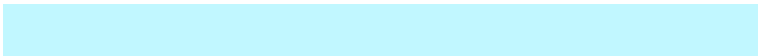
68.7031, 88.8109, 90.2251

# Triad

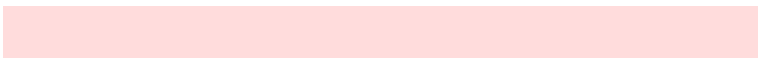
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623



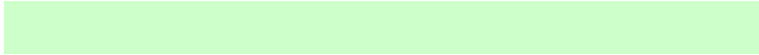
82.1199, 88.8109, 153.2299



101.1109, 88.8109, 79.5146

# Complementary

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



71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623



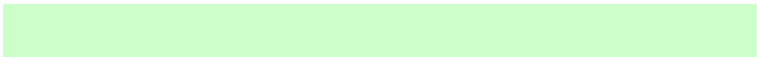
79.9148, 70.8157, 104.0646

# 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.



102.3498, 88.8109, 103.4774



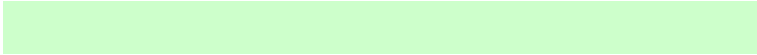
71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623



90.9710, 88.8109, 149.0108

# Square

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



71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623



74.4309, 88.8109, 140.3459



98.5242, 88.8109, 129.6569

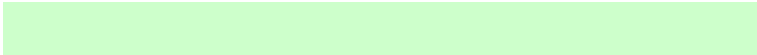


95.2480, 88.8109, 63.1946



# Rectangle

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



71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623



68.8967, 88.8109, 107.2941



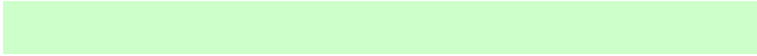
98.5242, 88.8109, 129.6569



102.0977, 88.8109, 86.8272

# Sweetspot

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



71.7169, 88.8112, 69.8637



87.4767, 96.3692, 96.1952



86.9559, 95.4443, 70.3408



18.5549, 20.5461, 20.3071



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

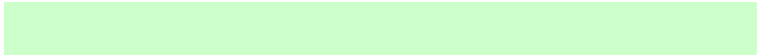


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

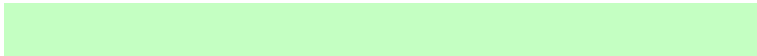


# Same Dimension

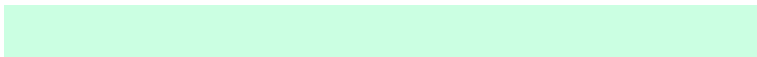
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



71.7169, 88.8112, 69.8637



68.2799, 87.1623, 64.1465



74.1718, 89.7299, 85.6508



17.8361, 20.2014, 19.1035



18.7774, 37.4182, 6.2328



1.8500, 3.6545, 0.6079



# Inverse Universe

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



79.9148, 70.8157, 104.0646



77.6770, 66.5311, 103.3555



77.1053, 69.7764, 85.4514



18.7196, 18.2627, 22.7884



29.1741, 13.9503, 50.5896

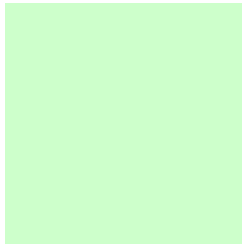


2.8612, 1.3689, 4.9267



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

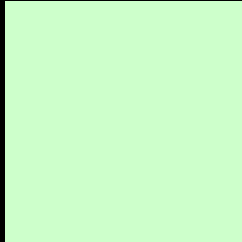
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623 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

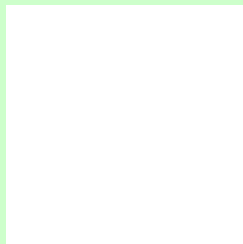
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623.



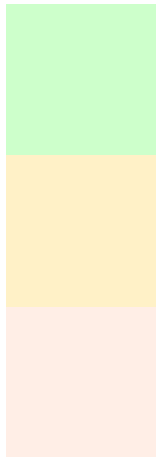
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 71.7163, 88.8109,

69.8623.

# 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

71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623

### Protanopia

83.0041, 88.2941, 66.7005

### Deuteranopia

86.0975, 88.1222, 87.3344



## Tritanopia

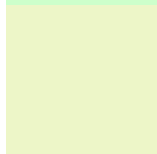
82.3956, 88.4153, 107.3309

# Trichromacy



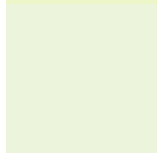
## Original Color

71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623



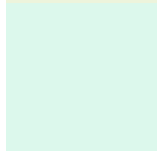
## Protanomaly

78.3061, 88.0862, 67.5187



## Deuteranomaly

80.1940, 87.8732, 80.4447



## Tritanomaly

78.2229, 88.4066, 92.2983

# Monochromacy



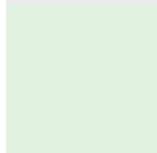
## Original Color

71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623



## Achromatopsia

78.2058, 82.2786, 89.6014



## Achromatomaly

75.5028, 84.5199, 82.1466

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623 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(205, 255, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 255, 203)  
}
```

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(205, 255, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 255, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623 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(205, 255, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 255, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 255, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 255, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 255, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 255,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 71.7163, 88.8109, 69.8623 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 255, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
255, 203) }
```

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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