

# Converting Colors

XYZ(78.5097, 68.8091, 97.5607)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(78.5097, 68.8091, 97.5607)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(78.6067, 68.8842,  
97.9599)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC7F8
RGB	255, 199, 248
RGB Percent	100%, 78%, 97%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2196, 0.0274
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.03, 0.00
HSL	307°, 100%, 89%
HSV	307°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599
YIQ	221.3300, 17.6470, 27.1110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

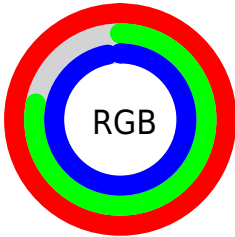
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 199, 248
Decimal	16762872
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.45, 27.75, -16.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	86, 32.254, 329.350
Yxy	68.8842, 0.3203, 0.2806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294952952 (0xFFFFC7F8)
YUV	221.3300, 13.1483, 29.5286
Hunter-Lab	82.9965, 23.8150, -11.8818

# Details

The XYZ color **78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **70.4559, 88.1194, 71.6908**, and the grayscale version is **68.8624, 72.4486, 78.8965**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **42.9285, 36.0623, 54.5673** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.7338, 57.9228, 93.5841**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4742, 81.8206, 102.7106**.

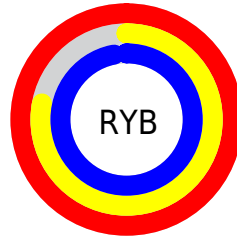
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (78%)

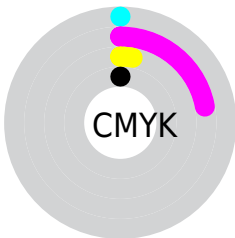
Blue (97%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (97%)

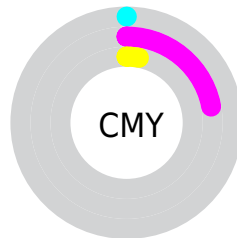


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)


Yellow (3%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599 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 78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 78.6067, 68.8842,  
97.9599

 78.6067, 68.8842,  
97.9599


479.0332,  
456.6224, 574.8226

 58.8770, 50.6174,  
73.9905


130.3659,  
117.6162, 160.3781

 42.7601, 35.9042,  
54.2895

163.1261,  
148.8501, 199.6640

 29.8906, 24.3602,  
38.4384


200.9605,  
185.1753, 244.8925

 19.9033, 15.6011,  
26.0187

244.2345,  
226.9760, 296.4821

 12.4326, 9.2423,  
16.6117

293.3134,  
274.6367, 354.8514

 7.1133, 4.8996,  
9.7990

348.5625,

 3.5800, 2.1884,

328.5417, 420.4189

5.1621

410.3474,  
389.0755, 493.6031

■ 1.4674, 0.7137,  
2.2823

■ 0.3035, 0.0000,  
0.7213

■ 78.6067, 68.8842,  
97.9599

■ 78.6067, 68.8842,  
97.9599

■ 72.7338, 57.9228,  
93.5841

■ 85.4742, 81.8206,  
102.7106

■ 67.8018, 48.8301,  
89.5623

■ 93.3771, 96.8147,  
107.8474

■ 63.7591, 41.5025,  
85.8781

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 60.5471, 35.8232,  
82.5118

■ 58.1003, 31.6610,  
79.4412

■ 56.3430, 28.8648,  
76.6410

■ 55.1842, 27.2523,  
74.0806

■ 54.5764, 26.5946,  
72.1588

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.7591, 68.8842, 116.8201



78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599



80.8915, 68.8842, 75.4702

# Triad

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



78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599



65.6352, 68.8842, 40.9631



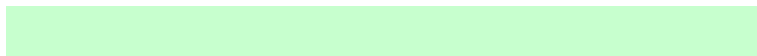
53.7464, 68.8842, 96.9986

# Complementary

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



78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599



70.4559, 88.1194, 71.6908

# 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.



52.1488, 68.8842, 74.5381



78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599



58.6891, 68.8842, 44.5871

# Square

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



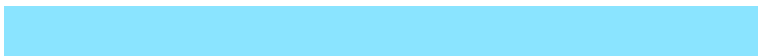
78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599



73.0619, 68.8842, 44.9174



53.8892, 68.8842, 55.9463



58.4275, 68.8842, 116.1950



# Rectangle

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



78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599



79.9630, 68.8842, 62.1962



53.8892, 68.8842, 55.9463



52.8475, 68.8842, 89.4576

# Sweetspot

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



78.6083, 68.8870, 97.9613



89.2605, 88.9924, 105.2083



63.8005, 61.1254, 103.0435



19.0038, 18.8553, 22.4527



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.



78.6083, 68.8870, 97.9613



76.1174, 64.2240, 96.1484



74.6454, 67.3018, 77.0935



18.6892, 18.2590, 22.2463



28.5558, 13.9116, 37.9070



2.8066, 1.3650, 3.8290



# Inverse Universe

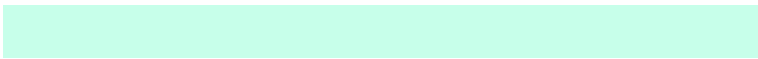
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



78.6083, 68.8870, 97.9613



76.1174, 64.2240, 96.1484



74.0994, 89.5768, 90.8772



18.6892, 18.2590, 22.2463



28.5558, 13.9116, 37.9070



2.8066, 1.3650, 3.8290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

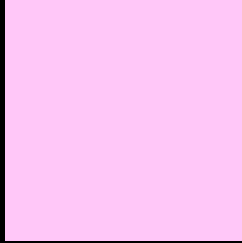
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

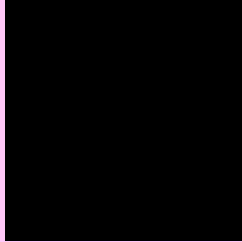
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.6067, 68.8842,

97.9599.

# 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

78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599

### Protanopia

68.3629, 69.2308, 104.3675

### Deuteranopia

70.6693, 69.0896, 96.7997



## Tritanopia

74.2948, 68.8623, 77.0861

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599



## Protanomaly

71.4225, 68.6368, 101.5793



## Deuteranomaly

73.3623, 69.0032, 97.4480



## Tritanomaly

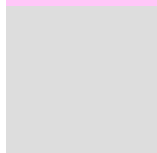
75.5483, 68.6497, 84.1318

# Monochromacy



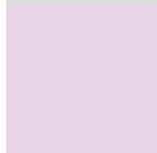
## Original Color

78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599



## Achromatopsia

68.7264, 72.3055, 78.7407



## Achromatomaly

71.8223, 70.6817, 85.4588

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599 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, 199, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 199, 248)  
}
```

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, 199, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 199, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599 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, 199, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 199, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 199, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 199, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 199, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 199,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 78.6067, 68.8842, 97.9599 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 199, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
199, 248) }
```

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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