

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.0532, 96.6801,  
119.4808)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.0532, 96.6801, 119.4808)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(76.3157, 90.3421,  
108.0232)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3FFFF
RGB	195, 255, 255
RGB Percent	76%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.2353, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 88%
HSV	180°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232
YIQ	237.0600, -35.7600, -12.7200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	195, 225, 255
Decimal	12845055
CIE Lab	96.14, -18.63, -6.13
CIE LCh	96, 19.614, 198.212
Yxy	90.3421, 0.2778, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291035135 (0xFFC3FFFF)
YUV	237.0600, 8.8444, -36.8866
Hunter-Lab	95.0485, -23.0147, -0.8496

# Details

The XYZ color **76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **70.6065, 64.2319, 60.3083**, and the grayscale version is **80.4960, 84.6881, 92.2253**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.3180, 99.6226, 108.8657**, and **41.2023, 50.0408, 60.9133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.2803, 87.2308, 107.7408**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.4777, 94.0343, 108.3584**.

# Distribution



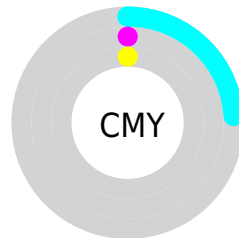
- Red (76%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232 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 76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76.3157, 90.3421,  
108.0232

76.3157, 90.3421,  
108.0232

471.3555,  
529.1431, 607.0858

56.9894, 68.2644,  
82.3636

127.1510,  
147.8135, 174.2877

41.2368, 50.1129,  
61.1277

159.3908,  
183.9760, 215.7297

28.6927, 35.5031,  
43.8970

196.6657,  
225.6022, 263.2695

18.9916, 24.0507,  
30.2530

239.3412,  
273.0766, 317.3258

11.7682, 15.3712,  
19.7770

287.7825,  
326.7834, 378.3170

6.6571, 9.0803,  
12.0506

342.3551,

3.2930, 4.7936,

387.1072, 446.6617

6.6552

403.4243,  
454.4323, 522.7785

■ 1.3105, 2.1267,  
3.1722

■ 0.1911, 0.6796,  
1.1832

■ 76.3157, 90.3421,  
108.0232

■ 76.3157, 90.3421,  
108.0232

■ 70.2803, 87.2308,  
107.7408

■ 83.4777, 94.0343,  
108.3584

■ 65.3121, 84.6696,  
107.5083

■ 91.8171, 98.3334,  
108.7487

■ 61.3497, 82.6269,  
107.3229

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 58.3245, 81.0673,  
107.1813

■ 56.1594, 79.9512,  
107.0799

■ 54.7650, 79.2323,  
107.0147

■ 54.0324, 78.8546,  
106.9804

■ 53.8100, 78.7400,  
106.9700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.0358, 90.3421, 92.3770



76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232



79.0883, 90.3421, 122.4197

# Triad

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



76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232



93.8997, 90.3421, 119.6958



88.0208, 90.3421, 71.8753

# Complementary

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



76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232



70.6065, 64.2319, 60.3083

# 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.



93.0233, 90.3421, 77.6915



76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232



96.5120, 90.3421, 104.6109

# Square

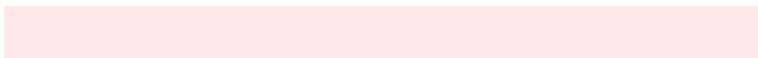
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232



89.1760, 90.3421, 129.6332



96.1847, 90.3421, 89.3045



82.6418, 90.3421, 72.5820

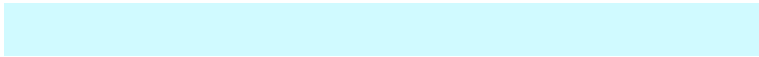


# Rectangle

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



76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232



82.0456, 90.3421, 128.8666



96.1847, 90.3421, 89.3045



89.8062, 90.3421, 73.1051

# Sweetspot

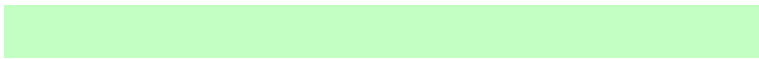
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



76.3165, 90.3425, 108.0233



88.7852, 96.7704, 108.6068



68.1172, 87.0628, 64.8463



18.8940, 20.6563, 23.2412



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

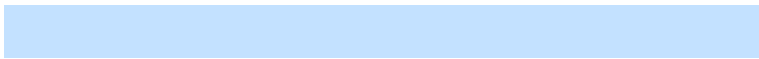
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



76.3165, 90.3425, 108.0233



73.4815, 88.8810, 107.8906



67.4821, 72.6738, 105.0785



18.5550, 20.4815, 23.2253



28.1169, 41.1433, 55.8941



2.7376, 4.0060, 5.4422



# Inverse Universe

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



78.8058, 67.5116, 103.4853



76.3475, 62.5950, 102.6658



78.0163, 79.0515, 62.7782



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

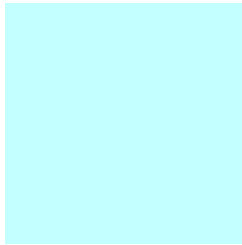


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232 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 76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232 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

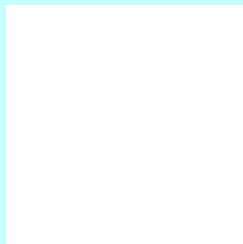
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232.



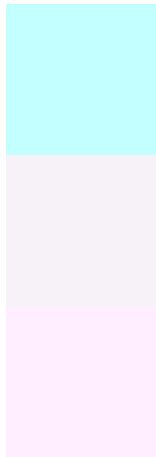
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.3157, 90.3421,



# 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

76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232

### Protanopia

86.5467, 89.8125, 100.7697

### Deuteranopia

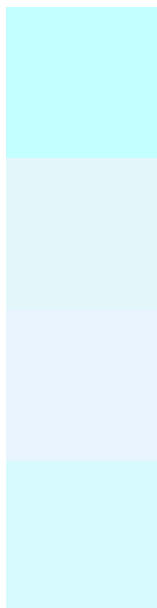
89.8645, 89.6291, 107.1715



## Tritanopia

82.9893, 90.0724, 107.6195

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232

## Protanomaly

82.1946, 89.7545, 103.4347

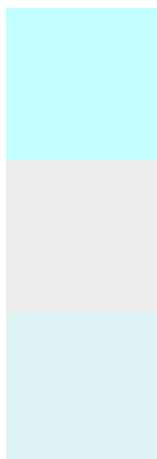
## Deuteranomaly

84.0050, 89.2450, 107.4062

## Tritanomaly

80.2599, 90.0383, 107.7567

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232

## Achromatopsia

80.4953, 84.6873, 92.2245

## Achromatomaly

78.8040, 86.7626, 98.1814

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232 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(195, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 255, 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(195, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232 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(195, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 76.3157, 90.3421, 108.0232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
255, 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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