

# Converting Colors

XYZ(84.6363, 117.1124,  
70.3782)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(84.6363, 117.1124, 70.3782)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(70.0809, 88.0621,  
65.5286)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAFFC4
RGB	202, 255, 196
RGB Percent	79%, 100%, 77%
CMY	0.2078, 0.0000, 0.2314
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.23, 0.00
HSL	114°, 100%, 88%
HSV	114°, 23%, 100%
XYZ	70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286
YIQ	232.4270, -12.6490, -29.5850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

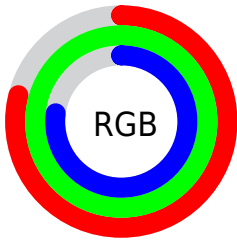
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 255, 249
Decimal	13303748
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.19, -27.55, 22.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 35.787, 140.332
Yxy	88.0621, 0.3133, 0.3937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291493828 (0xFFCAFFC4)
YUV	232.4270, -17.9585, -26.6845
Hunter-Lab	93.8414, -30.9184, 24.2873

# Details

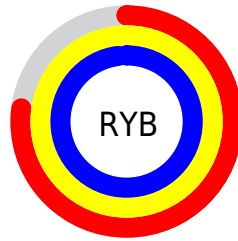
The XYZ color **70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **76.8578, 66.8408, 103.4585**, and the grayscale version is **77.1584, 81.1767, 88.4014**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.7296, 99.8718, 107.2129**, and **37.1092, 48.5442, 33.0053** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.6754, 84.0362, 51.2498**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.9009, 92.7601, 82.4513**.

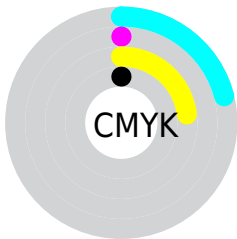
# Distribution



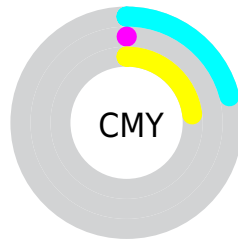
- Red (79%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286 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 70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.0809, 88.0621,  
65.5286

70.0809, 88.0621,  
65.5286

450.0960,  
521.7066, 463.0472

51.8723, 66.3745,  
47.4358

118.3498,  
144.6436, 114.4300

37.1272, 48.5765,  
33.0235

149.1407,  
180.3063, 146.0757

25.4801, 34.2836,  
21.8732

184.8566,  
221.3962, 183.0761

16.5657, 23.1116,  
13.5663

225.8626,  
268.2976, 225.8497

10.0187, 14.6759,  
7.6844

272.5242,  
321.3949, 274.8150

5.4737, 8.5923,  
3.8088

325.2068,

2.5654, 4.4762,

381.0726, 330.3907

1.5210

384.2756,  
447.7150, 392.9953

■ 0.9284, 1.9433,  
0.2335

■ 0.0000, 0.5742,  
0.0000

■ 70.0809, 88.0621,  
65.5286

■ 70.0809, 88.0621,  
65.5286

■ 61.6754, 84.0362,  
51.2498

■ 79.9009, 92.7601,  
82.4513

■ 54.6174, 80.6510,  
39.4775

■ 91.1948, 98.1583,  
102.1375

■ 48.8371, 77.8733,  
30.0684

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 44.2573, 75.6671,  
22.8628

■ 40.7928, 73.9922,  
17.6815

■ 38.3469, 72.8032,  
14.3171

■ 36.8058, 72.0470,  
12.5177

■ 36.1842, 71.7387,  
11.9399

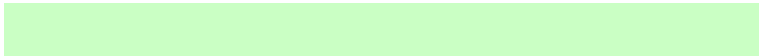
# Harmonies

## Analogous

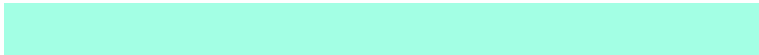
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



77.3530, 88.0621, 53.8308



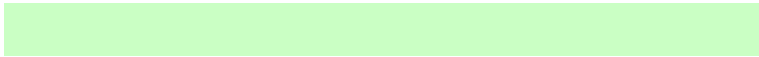
70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286



66.5436, 88.0621, 87.1461

# Triad

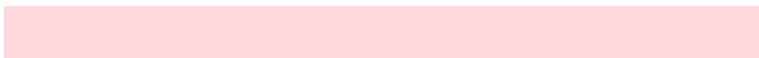
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286



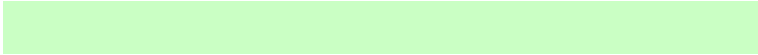
80.5908, 88.0621, 159.1613



102.5424, 88.0621, 78.4104

# Complementary

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



70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286



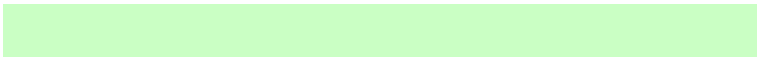
76.8578, 66.8408, 103.4585

# 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.



103.5785, 88.0621, 105.1887



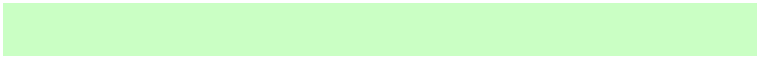
70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286



90.3858, 88.0621, 155.5675

# Square

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



70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286



72.2927, 88.0621, 143.4447



98.9791, 88.0621, 134.4104

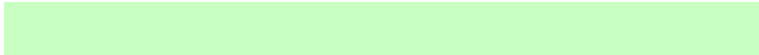


96.2491, 88.0621, 60.2044



# Rectangle

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



70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286



66.5759, 88.0621, 105.8417



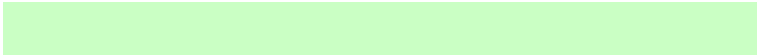
98.9791, 88.0621, 134.4104



103.5350, 88.0621, 86.5725

# Sweetspot

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



70.0815, 88.0623, 65.5299



86.6528, 95.9878, 94.1961



84.8074, 92.4524, 65.6012



18.3997, 20.4748, 19.9045



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

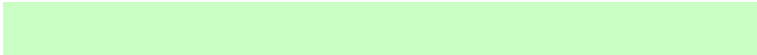


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

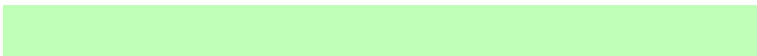


# Same Dimension

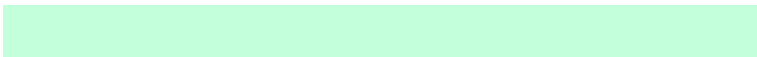
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



70.0815, 88.0623, 65.5299



65.8205, 86.0221, 58.2627



71.2615, 88.3504, 80.0520



17.9429, 20.2565, 19.1085



18.9627, 37.5137, 6.2414



1.9005, 3.6805, 0.6102



# Inverse Universe

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



76.8578, 66.8408, 103.4585



73.7269, 61.2440, 102.5432



75.6006, 66.5889, 85.4987



18.5999, 18.2010, 22.7828



26.4018, 12.5211, 50.4599

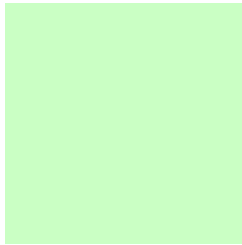


2.6210, 1.2451, 4.9155



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

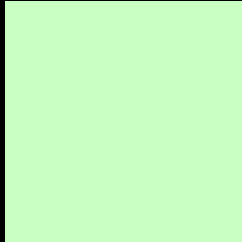
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

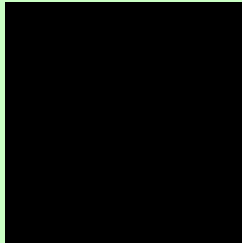
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

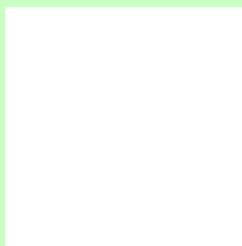
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286.



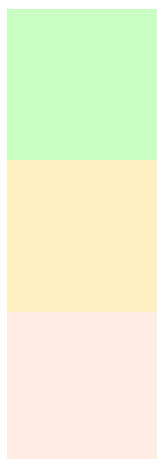
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 70.0809, 88.0621,

65.5286.

# 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

70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286

### Protanopia

82.0257, 87.4304, 63.0046

### Deuteranopia

85.3893, 87.3744, 85.0375



## Tritanopia

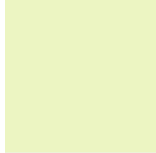
81.7647, 88.0901, 107.3014

# Trichromacy



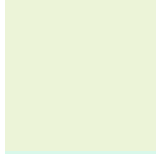
## Original Color

70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286



## Protanomaly

76.9821, 87.0327, 63.7805



## Deuteranomaly

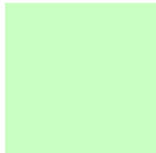
79.3374, 87.4921, 77.6719



## Tritanomaly

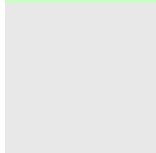
77.0340, 87.8270, 90.7341

# Monochromacy



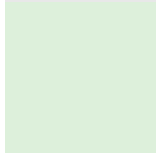
## Original Color

70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286



## Achromatopsia

76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771



## Achromatomaly

73.7651, 82.8068, 79.1133

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286 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(202, 255, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 255, 196)  
}
```

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(202, 255, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 255, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286 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(202, 255, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 255, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 255, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 255, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 255, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 255,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 70.0809, 88.0621, 65.5286 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 255, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
255, 196) }
```

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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