

# Converting Colors

XYZ(92.8825, 70.6165,  
162.7759)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(92.8825, 70.6165, 162.7759)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(76.8489, 63.5978,  
102.8330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFBAFF
RGB	255, 186, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 73%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2706, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 86%
HSV	300°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330
YIQ	214.4970, 18.9750, 36.0870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

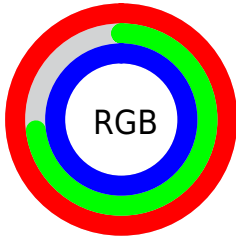
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 186, 255
Decimal	16759551
CIE Lab	83.76, 35.82, -24.23
CIE LCh	84, 43.248, 325.923
Yxy	63.5978, 0.3159, 0.2614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294949631 (0xFFFFBAFF)
YUV	214.4970, 19.9680, 35.5211
Hunter-Lab	79.7482, 32.4510, -20.6290

# Details

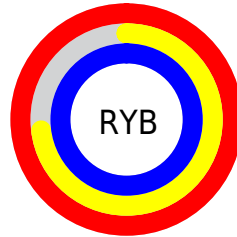
The XYZ color **76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **64.8746, 85.5052, 59.5424**, and the grayscale version is **64.1132, 67.4521, 73.4554**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.3406, 92.5812, 107.6635**, and **41.4703, 32.4501, 57.5038** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.9486, 53.7973, 101.1995**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.7101, 75.3202, 104.7867**.

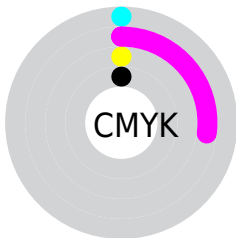
# Distribution



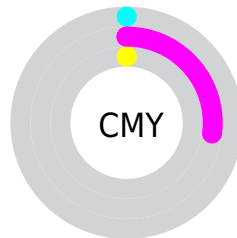
- Red (100%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330 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 76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 76.8489, 63.5978,  
102.8330

 76.8489, 63.5978,  
102.8330

473.1485,  
437.7358, 590.5619

 57.4284, 46.3250,  
78.0386


 127.9001,  
110.0315, 167.1307

 41.5907, 32.5024,  
57.5890


160.2616,  
139.9612, 207.4710

 28.9707, 21.7455,  
41.0658


197.6673,  
174.8786, 253.8304

 19.2028, 13.6700,  
28.0504

240.4827,  
215.1682, 306.6274

 11.9218, 7.8915,  
18.1243

289.0732,  
261.2143, 366.2805

 6.7623, 4.0256,  
10.8689


343.8041,


 3.3589, 1.6879,

313.4013, 433.2082

5.8657


405.0408,  
372.1137, 507.8292


 1.3463, 0.4158,  
2.6961


 0.2174, 0.0000,  
0.9415


 76.8489, 63.5978,  
102.8330


 76.8489, 63.5978,  
102.8330

 71.9486, 53.7973,  
101.1995


 82.7101, 75.3202,  
104.7867

 67.9548, 45.8095,  
99.8683

 89.5758, 89.0517,  
107.0753

 64.8127, 39.5255,  
98.8209

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

 62.4608, 34.8215,  
98.0369

■ 60.8287, 31.5574,  
97.4929

■ 59.8340, 29.5680,  
97.1613

■ 59.3715, 28.6429,  
97.0072

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.7772, 63.5978, 127.6535



76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330



80.5275, 63.5978, 73.0278

# Triad

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



76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330



61.7539, 63.5978, 29.1186



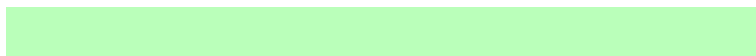
45.4827, 63.5978, 94.6854

# Complementary

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



76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330



64.8746, 85.5052, 59.5424

# 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.



44.0186, 63.5978, 65.5993



76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330



52.8196, 63.5978, 32.0902

# Square

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



76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330



71.2543, 63.5978, 34.3660



46.5639, 63.5978, 43.9086



50.7932, 63.5978, 122.1510



# Rectangle

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



76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330



79.7387, 63.5978, 55.8822



46.5639, 63.5978, 43.9086



44.5499, 63.5978, 84.5895

# Sweetspot

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



76.8501, 63.6002, 102.8334



88.8839, 87.6679, 106.8446



55.8612, 52.7800, 101.8511



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



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.



76.8501, 63.6002, 102.8334



74.3104, 58.5208, 101.9868



71.7851, 61.5742, 76.1614



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

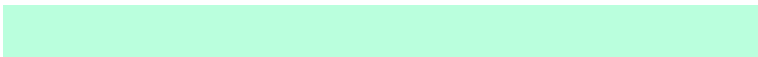
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



76.8501, 63.6002, 102.8334



74.3104, 58.5208, 101.9868



68.9961, 87.1538, 81.2457



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 76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

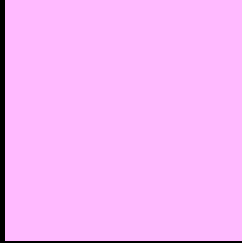
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

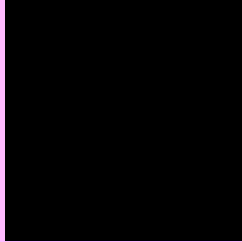
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.8489, 63.5978,



# 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

76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330

### Protanopia

63.3888, 63.7160, 103.5652

### Deuteranopia

65.1760, 63.6239, 100.9410



## Tritanopia

70.2149, 63.8231, 69.5911

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330



## Protanomaly

67.3869, 62.9723, 103.2109



## Deuteranomaly

68.7472, 63.0319, 101.4715



## Tritanomaly

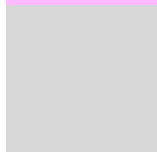
72.3608, 63.6995, 80.4329

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330



## Achromatopsia

64.5905, 67.9542, 74.0022



## Achromatomaly

68.5089, 65.7219, 83.9377

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330 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, 186, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 186, 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(255, 186, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 186, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330 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, 186, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 186, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 186, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 186, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 76.8489, 63.5978, 102.8330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 186, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
186, 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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