

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.8879, 81.9314, 90.2757)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.8879, 81.9314, 90.2757)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(73.8888, 81.7462,  
90.4815)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8EEEB
RGB	216, 238, 235
RGB Percent	85%, 93%, 92%
CMY	0.1529, 0.0666, 0.0784
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.01, 0.07
HSL	172°, 39%, 89%
HSV	172°, 9%, 93%
XYZ	73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815
YIQ	231.0800, -12.1490, -5.5970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

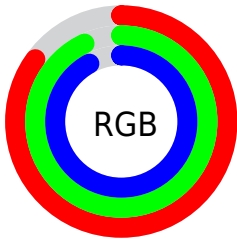
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	216, 228, 238
Decimal	14216939
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.46, -7.77, -1.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 7.835, 187.529
Y <sub>xy</sub>	81.7462, 0.3002, 0.3321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292407019 (0xFFD8EEEB)
YUV	231.0800, 1.9326, -13.2252
Hunter-Lab	90.4136, -12.3481, 3.9550

# Details

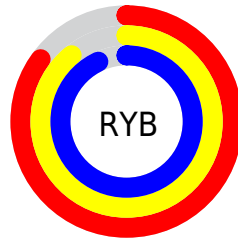
The XYZ color **73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **72.6049, 72.4054, 77.1705**, and the grayscale version is **76.0097, 79.9681, 87.0853**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **39.5626, 44.2876, 49.1110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.8957, 78.1971, 87.7276**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.9136, 85.8307, 93.3318**.

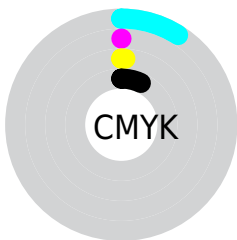
# Distribution



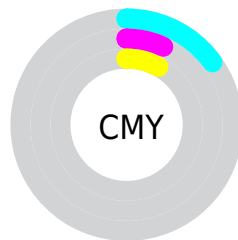
- Red (85%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815 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 73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.8888, 81.7462,  
90.4815

73.8888, 81.7462,  
90.4815

463.1457,  
500.7983, 550.2064

54.9940, 61.1564,  
67.8041

123.7345,  
135.8180, 149.9484

39.6307, 44.3514,  
49.2727

155.4161,  
170.0688, 187.5750

27.4337, 30.9468,  
34.4687

192.0907,  
209.6420, 231.0217

18.0375, 20.5584,  
22.9736

234.1236,  
254.9220, 280.7071

11.0767, 12.8016,  
14.3689

281.8802,  
306.2933, 337.0497

6.1861, 7.2920,  
8.2360

335.7259,

3.0003, 3.6454,

364.1402, 400.4681

4.1564

396.0259,  
428.8471, 471.3808

■ 1.1539, 1.4773,  
1.7115

■ 0.0695, 0.2726,  
0.3686

■ 73.8888, 81.7462,  
90.4815

■ 73.8888, 81.7462,  
90.4815

■ 66.8957, 78.1971,  
87.7276

■ 81.9136, 85.8307,  
93.3318

■ 60.8836, 75.1505,  
85.0625

■ 87.7680, 88.7930,  
96.1238

■ 55.8082, 72.5858,  
82.4855

■ 88.2592, 88.9894,  
98.7101

■ 51.6188, 70.4769,  
79.9941

■ 88.7590, 89.1894,  
101.3422

■ 48.2599, 68.7952,  
77.5853

■ 89.2676, 89.3928,  
104.0204

■ 45.6699, 67.5089,  
75.2560

■ 89.7850, 89.5998,  
106.7449

■ 43.7783, 66.5816,  
73.0028

■ 89.8661, 89.6322,  
107.1720

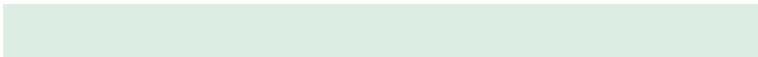
■ 42.5017, 65.9705,  
70.8214

■ 41.7101, 65.6084,  
68.7056

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.1433, 81.7462, 84.7999



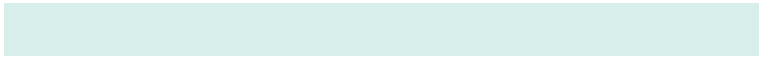
73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815



74.6405, 81.7462, 95.9977

# Triad

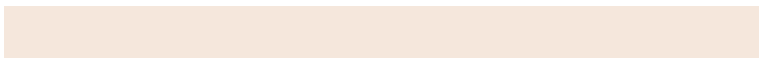
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815



80.1012, 81.7462, 98.1776



79.1999, 81.7462, 79.0652

# Complementary

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



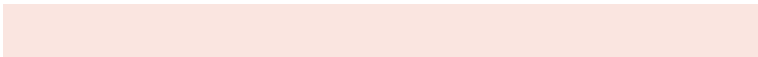
73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815



72.6049, 72.4054, 77.1705

# 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.



80.8364, 81.7462, 82.3655



73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815



81.3631, 81.7462, 93.3525

# Square

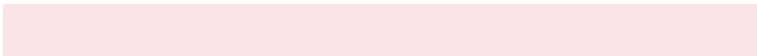
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



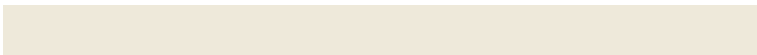
73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815



78.2102, 81.7462, 100.5652



81.6345, 81.7462, 87.5500



77.1866, 81.7462, 78.3714



# Rectangle

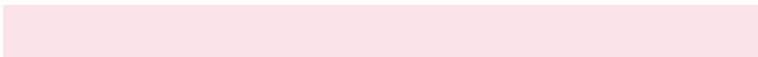
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



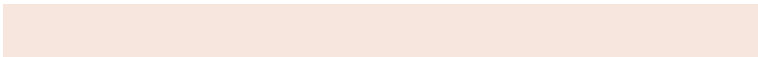
73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815



75.6190, 81.7462, 98.7832



81.6345, 81.7462, 87.5500



79.8134, 81.7462, 79.8994

# Sweetspot

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



73.8911, 81.7496, 90.4833



92.1236, 98.5108, 107.8878



72.2754, 81.2171, 76.8340



19.5549, 21.0023, 23.0349



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.



73.8911, 81.7496, 90.4833



84.8623, 94.8186, 105.2372



72.1343, 77.5356, 92.0570



16.1491, 17.8897, 19.8082



23.2754, 36.6022, 38.4288



1.9617, 3.0551, 3.3307



# Inverse Universe

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



72.6049, 72.4054, 77.1705



83.0880, 81.9279, 86.8723



74.2325, 76.2878, 75.7794



15.8606, 15.7940, 16.8224



19.8476, 10.2115, 1.8482

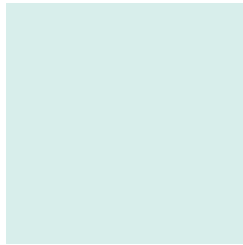


1.6784, 0.8604, 0.2975



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

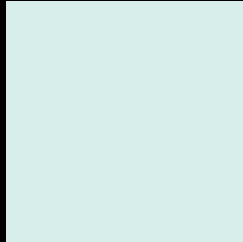
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

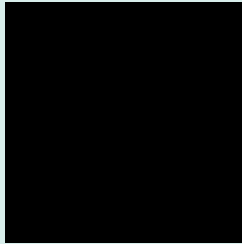
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

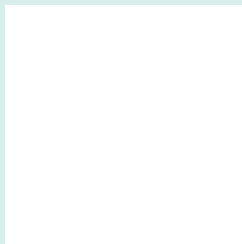
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815.



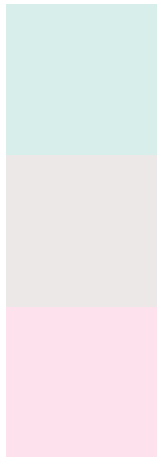
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.8888, 81.7462,

90.4815.

# 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

73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815

### Protanopia

78.3472, 81.5439, 87.9541

### Deuteranopia

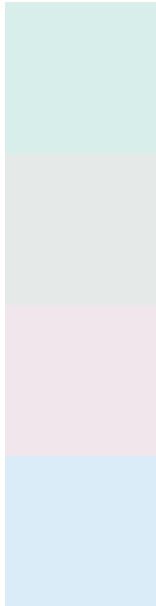
82.9904, 81.3898, 91.4565



## Tritanopia

76.8111, 81.6325, 105.4742

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815

## Protanomaly

76.4439, 81.3868, 88.7710

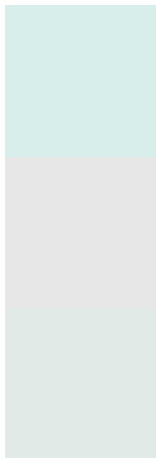
## Deuteranomaly

79.3723, 81.1750, 90.8419

## Tritanomaly

75.6974, 81.6117, 99.7586

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815

## Achromatopsia

75.9547, 79.9103, 87.0223

## Achromatomaly

75.3523, 80.8406, 87.9762

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815 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(216, 238, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 238, 235)  
}
```

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(216, 238, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 238, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815 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(216, 238, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 238, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 238, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 238, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 238, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 238,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.8888, 81.7462, 90.4815 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 238, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
238, 235) }
```

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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