

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.0120, 88.3396, 81.5952)

Have a look what the booklet for XYZ(75.0120, 88.3396, 81.5952) contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(74.9889, 88.3610,  
81.5096)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5FBDD
RGB	213, 251, 221
RGB Percent	84%, 98%, 87%
CMY	0.1647, 0.0157, 0.1333
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.12, 0.02
HSL	133°, 83%, 91%
HSV	133°, 15%, 98%
XYZ	74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096
YIQ	236.2180, -13.0180, -17.3860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

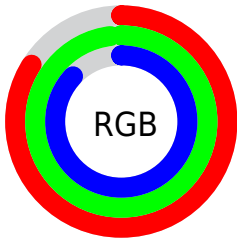
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	213, 244, 251
Decimal	14023645
CIELab	95.31, -17.78, 10.32
CIELCh	95, 20.559, 149.870
Yxy	88.3610, 0.3063, 0.3609
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292213725 (0xFFD5FBDD)
YUV	236.2180, -7.5025, -20.3622
Hunter-Lab	94.0005, -22.1026, 14.3889

# Details

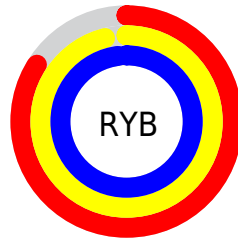
The XYZ color **74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **79.7587, 74.5709, 94.9880**, and the grayscale version is **79.9607, 84.1248, 91.6119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **40.2753, 48.6058, 43.3355** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.7780, 83.9024, 68.1006**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.6432, 93.5327, 96.6167**.

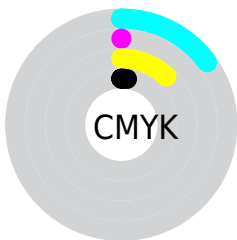
# Distribution



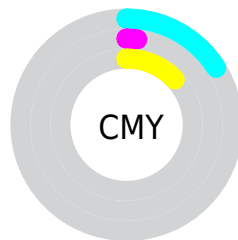
- Red (84%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096 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 74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 74.9889, 88.3610,  
81.5096

 74.9889, 88.3610,  
81.5096


466.8772,  
522.6847, 519.8462

 55.8979, 66.6221,  
60.4279


125.2846,  
145.0596, 137.3166

 40.3578, 48.7776,  
43.3361


157.2201,  
180.7882, 172.8790

 28.0031, 34.4431,  
29.8156


194.1678,  
221.9486, 214.1054

 18.4684, 23.2342,  
19.4478

236.4931,  
268.9255, 261.4143

 11.3885, 14.7665,  
11.8142

284.5614,  
322.1032, 315.2243

 6.3980, 8.6557,  
6.4963

338.7379,

 3.1315, 4.5173,

381.8660, 375.9539

3.0755

399.3880,  
448.5984, 444.0217

■ 1.2237, 1.9669,  
1.1333

■ 0.1250, 0.5882,  
0.0000

■ 74.9889, 88.3610,  
81.5096

■ 74.9889, 88.3610,  
81.5096

■ 65.7780, 83.9024,  
68.1006

■ 85.6432, 93.5327,  
96.6167

■ 57.9407, 80.1147,  
56.3246

■ 93.7889, 97.4778,  
108.4796

■ 51.4124, 76.9683,  
46.1207

■ 46.1202, 74.4271,  
37.4223

■ 41.9840, 72.4513,  
30.1578

■ 38.9139, 70.9962,  
24.2497

■ 36.8065, 70.0102,  
19.6132

■ 35.5357, 69.4304,  
16.1537

■ 35.1378, 69.2534,  
14.8642

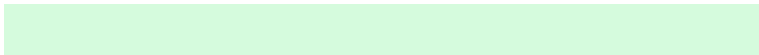
# Harmonies

## Analogous

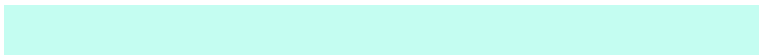
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



78.7216, 88.3610, 71.8121



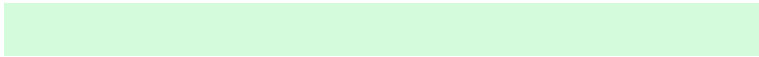
74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096



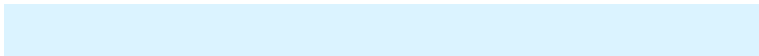
73.6445, 88.3610, 96.1401

# Triad

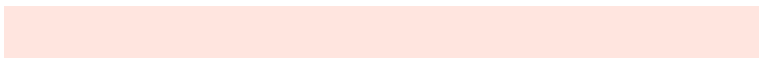
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096



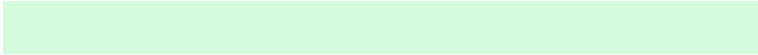
83.9600, 88.3610, 130.5593



93.6985, 88.3610, 81.6183

# Complementary

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



74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096



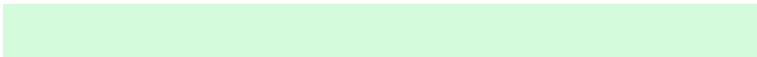
79.7587, 74.5709, 94.9880

# 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.



95.2496, 88.3610, 96.2802



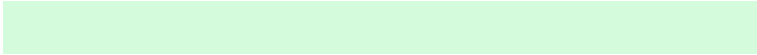
74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096



89.4768, 88.3610, 125.5893

# Square

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



74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096



78.6810, 88.3610, 125.5057



93.6721, 88.3610, 112.5797

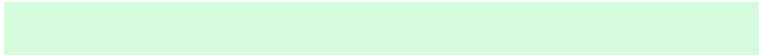


89.5210, 88.3610, 71.8697

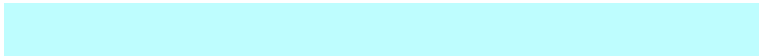


# Rectangle

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



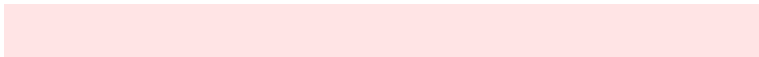
74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096



74.2349, 88.3610, 107.1064



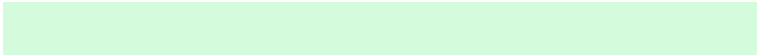
93.6721, 88.3610, 112.5797



94.5524, 88.3610, 86.0791

# Sweetspot

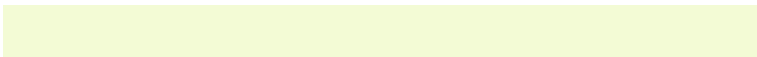
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



74.9913, 88.3647, 81.5115



88.9352, 97.0301, 100.3747



83.6113, 92.9288, 76.4821



18.8586, 20.6824, 21.2357



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

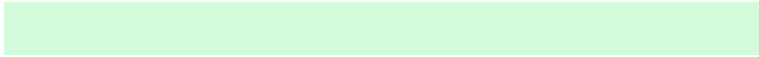


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

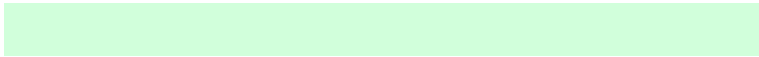


# Same Dimension

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



74.9913, 88.3647, 81.5115



74.8377, 90.1919, 80.3184



77.6094, 89.4120, 95.2980



17.1669, 19.3690, 19.0792



18.5114, 36.4176, 8.0366



1.7513, 3.3876, 0.9384



# Inverse Universe

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



79.7587, 74.5709, 94.9880



80.5980, 73.5232, 96.6000



77.0895, 73.5032, 80.9322



17.8273, 17.4583, 20.9466



26.3348, 12.9497, 29.5354



2.4769, 1.2145, 2.9346



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

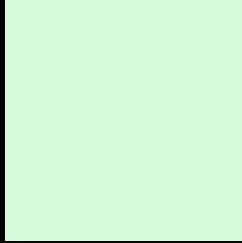
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

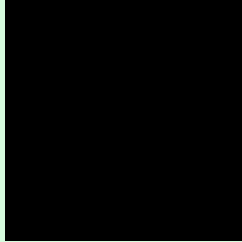
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

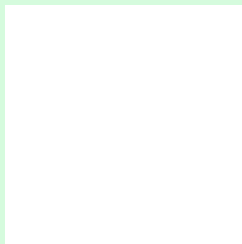
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096.



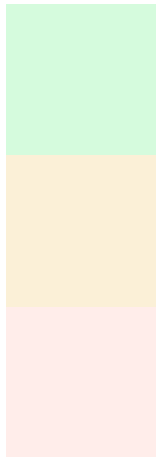
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 74.9889, 88.3610,

81.5096.

# 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

74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096

### Protanopia

83.2095, 87.7357, 76.8391

### Deuteranopia

86.3755, 87.7689, 90.2305



## **Tritanopia**

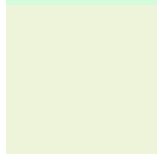
82.4137, 87.9792, 107.2458

# Trichromacy



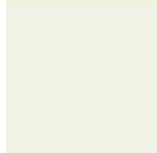
## Original Color

74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096



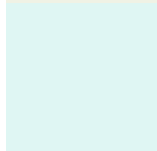
## Protanomaly

79.8001, 87.7156, 78.3705



## Deuteranomaly

81.8302, 87.6867, 86.7410



## Tritanomaly

79.5649, 88.0706, 97.5998

# Monochromacy



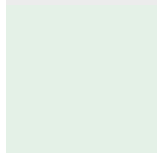
## Original Color

74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096



## Achromatopsia

79.7278, 83.8799, 91.3452



## Achromatomaly

77.8740, 85.1741, 87.9372

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096 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(213, 251, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 251, 221)  
}
```

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(213, 251, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 251, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096 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(213, 251, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 251, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 251, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 251, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 251, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 251,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 74.9889, 88.3610, 81.5096 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 251, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
251, 221) }
```

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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