

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.2038, 84.8331, 90.1528)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.2038, 84.8331, 90.1528)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(75.2208, 84.6406,  
90.2146)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D8F3EA
RGB	216, 243, 234
RGB Percent	85%, 95%, 92%
CMY	0.1529, 0.0470, 0.0823
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.04, 0.05
HSL	160°, 53%, 90%
HSV	160°, 11%, 95%
XYZ	75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146
YIQ	233.9010, -13.2030, -8.5230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

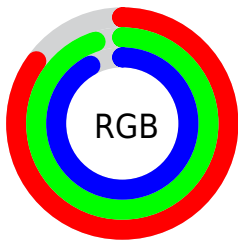
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	216, 232, 243
Decimal	14218218
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.73, -10.47, 1.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	94, 10.560, 172.709
Y <sub>xy</sub>	84.6406, 0.3008, 0.3385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292408298 (0xFFD8F3EA)
YUV	233.9010, 0.0488, -15.6992
Hunter-Lab	92.0003, -15.0564, 6.2610

# Details

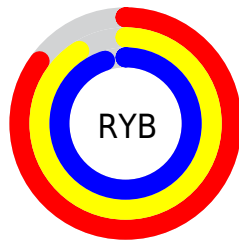
The XYZ color **75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.1117, 73.6049, 81.4865**, and the grayscale version is **78.1406, 82.2100, 89.5267**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **40.5041, 46.3321, 48.9277** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.4285, 80.7573, 83.9130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.1328, 89.0996, 96.8501**.

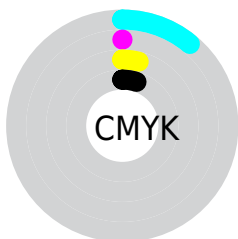
# Distribution



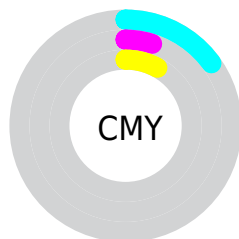
- Red (85%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146 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 75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



75.2208, 84.6406,  
90.2146

75.2208, 84.6406,  
90.2146

467.6616,  
510.4381, 549.3168

56.0886, 63.5445,  
67.5839

125.6111,  
139.8709, 149.5746

40.5112, 46.2818,  
49.0947

157.5999,  
174.7739, 187.1410

28.1234, 32.4683,  
34.3285

194.6050,  
215.0480, 230.5230

18.5596, 21.7194,  
22.8667

236.9917,  
261.0775, 280.1392

11.4546, 13.6509,  
14.2907

285.1253,  
313.2469, 336.4082

6.4430, 7.8782,  
8.1821

339.3713,

3.1595, 4.0171,

371.9405, 399.7484

4.1222

400.0950,  
437.5428, 470.5784

■ 1.2387, 1.6832,  
1.6926

■ 0.1366, 0.4127,  
0.3557

■ 75.2208, 84.6406,  
90.2146

■ 75.2208, 84.6406,  
90.2146

■ 67.4285, 80.7573,  
83.9130

■ 84.1328, 89.0996,  
96.8501

■ 60.7017, 77.4149,  
77.9337

■ 90.5799, 92.2794,  
103.6499

■ 54.9921, 74.5909,  
72.2726

■ 91.3422, 92.5843,  
107.6641

■ 50.2449, 72.2571,  
66.9231

■ 46.4000, 70.3826,  
61.8787

■ 43.3902, 68.9330,  
57.1322

■ 41.1386, 67.8685,  
52.6758

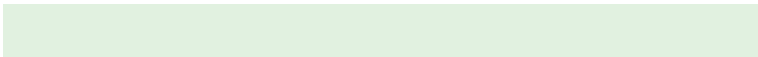
■ 39.5528, 67.1418,  
48.5011

■ 38.5721, 66.7123,  
45.0176

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.2370, 84.6406, 83.1219



75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146



75.5792, 84.6406, 98.2464

# Triad

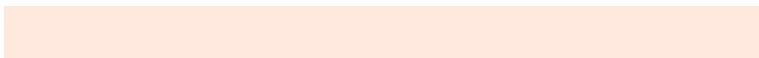
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146



82.5466, 84.6406, 107.1411



83.7575, 84.6406, 80.4186

# Complementary

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



75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146



75.1117, 73.6049, 81.4865

# 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.



85.5223, 84.6406, 86.3289



75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146



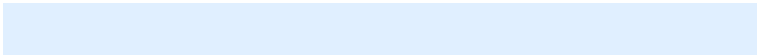
84.8120, 84.6406, 101.8290

# Square

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



75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146



79.7664, 84.6406, 108.3303



85.9127, 84.6406, 94.1316



81.1341, 84.6406, 77.6833

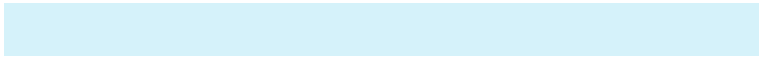


# Rectangle

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



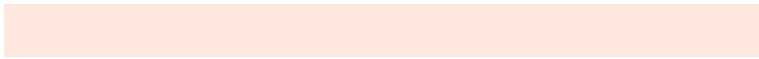
75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146



76.5534, 84.6406, 103.0281



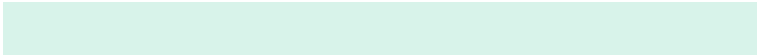
85.9127, 84.6406, 94.1316



84.4733, 84.6406, 82.0829

# Sweetspot

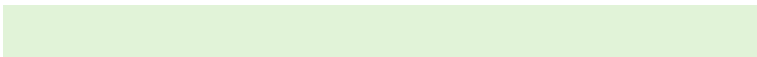
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



75.2232, 84.6442, 90.2165



91.8833, 98.4146, 106.6224



75.6399, 85.1428, 77.4147



19.4899, 20.9762, 22.6925



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

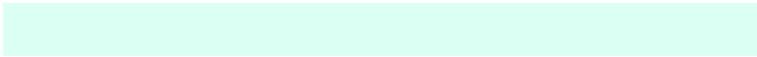


# Same Dimension

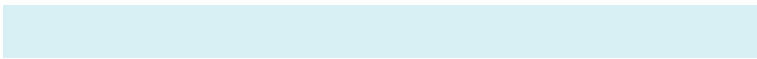
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



75.2232, 84.6442, 90.2165



82.1594, 93.5544, 99.2733



75.3512, 82.7771, 96.8043



16.7481, 18.6584, 19.9578



21.2339, 36.6384, 25.0491



1.9138, 3.2392, 2.4520



# Inverse Universe

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



75.1117, 73.6049, 81.4865



82.0156, 79.3006, 88.0020



74.9659, 75.2276, 75.5364



16.7270, 16.5737, 18.3091



21.1575, 10.8064, 5.5378

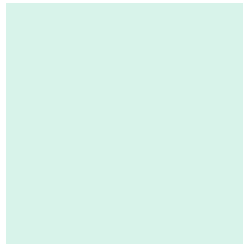


1.9053, 0.9681, 0.7277



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

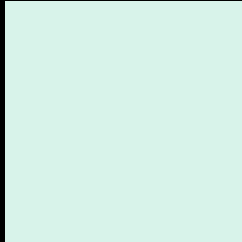
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

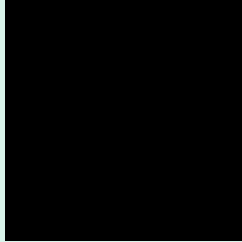
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

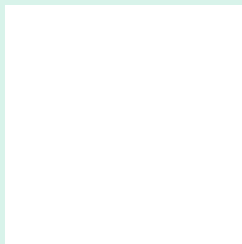
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146.



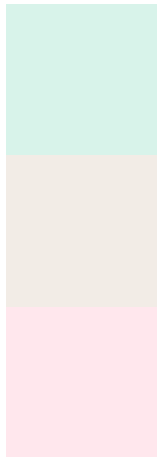
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.2208, 84.6406,

90.2146.

# 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

75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146

### Protanopia

80.8963, 84.5813, 86.9250

### Deuteranopia

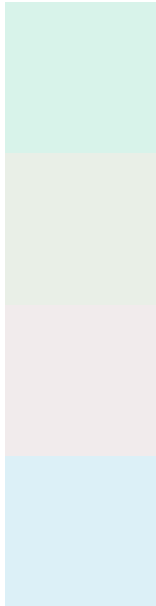
85.1020, 84.5263, 91.9506



## Tritanopia

79.3479, 84.6410, 106.7630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146

## Protanomaly

78.8946, 84.8262, 87.8162

## Deuteranomaly

81.1243, 84.1736, 91.3283

## Tritanomaly

77.4638, 84.2512, 100.1750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146

## Achromatopsia

78.2058, 82.2786, 89.6014

## Achromatomaly

76.8140, 82.8398, 89.7830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146 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, 243, 234) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 243, 234)  
}
```

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, 243, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 243, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146 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, 243, 234) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 243, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 243, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 243, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 243, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 243,  
234) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 75.2208, 84.6406, 90.2146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 243, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
243, 234) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor