

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.5155, 82.5701, 91.2192)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.5155, 82.5701, 91.2192)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(75.5337, 82.5774,  
91.3149)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DDEEEC
RGB	221, 238, 236
RGB Percent	87%, 93%, 93%
CMY	0.1333, 0.0666, 0.0745
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.01, 0.07
HSL	173°, 33%, 90%
HSV	173°, 7%, 93%
XYZ	75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149
YIQ	232.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

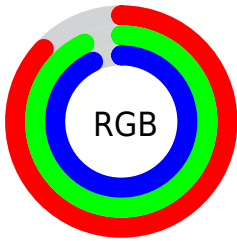
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 230, 238
Decimal	14544620
CIE Lab	92.83, -5.96, -0.97
CIE LCh	93, 6.038, 189.248
Yxy	82.5774, 0.3028, 0.3311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292734700 (0xFFDDEEEC)
YUV	232.6890, 1.6323, -10.2513
Hunter-Lab	90.8721, -10.6554, 4.0316

# Details

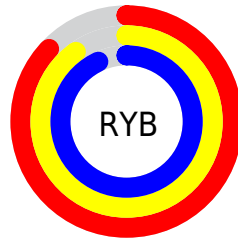
The XYZ color **75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **74.4387, 75.2200, 80.4116**, and the grayscale version is **77.2136, 81.2347, 88.4646**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **40.6921, 44.8582, 49.6938** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.3910, 78.9442, 88.8717**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7148, 86.7497, 93.8436**.

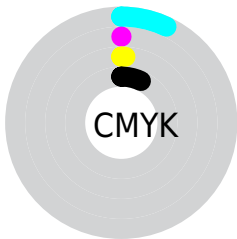
# Distribution



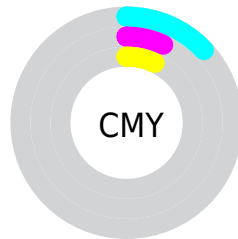
- Red (87%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (93%)



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



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149 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 75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



75.5337, 82.5774,  
91.3149

75.5337, 82.5774,  
91.3149

468.7189,  
503.5770, 552.9790

56.3459, 61.8416,  
68.4919

126.0514,  
136.9834, 151.1149

40.7184, 44.9047,  
49.8288

158.1121,  
171.4224, 188.9291

28.2858, 31.3824,  
34.9072

195.1945,  
211.1979, 232.5773

18.6828, 20.8902,  
23.3084

237.6639,  
256.6943, 282.4782

11.5439, 13.0438,  
14.6140

285.8856,  
308.2961, 339.0502

6.5039, 7.4587,  
8.4053

340.2252,

3.1974, 3.7506,

366.3875, 402.7120

4.2639

401.0478,  
431.3530, 473.8821

■ 1.2590, 1.5350,  
1.7712

■ 0.1522, 0.3132,  
0.4089

■ 75.5337, 82.5774,  
91.3149

■ 75.5337, 82.5774,  
91.3149

■ 68.3910, 78.9442,  
88.8717

■ 83.7148, 86.7497,  
93.8436

■ 62.2366, 75.8175,  
86.5062

■ 87.7847, 88.7997,  
96.2117

■ 57.0268, 73.1770,  
84.2181

■ 88.2084, 88.9691,  
98.4429

■ 52.7118, 70.9970,  
82.0048

■ 88.6386, 89.1412,  
100.7082

■ 49.2374, 69.2497,  
79.8636

■ 89.0753, 89.3159,  
103.0079

■ 46.5434, 67.9040,  
77.7916

■ 89.5186, 89.4932,  
105.3419

■ 44.5614, 66.9245,  
75.7855

■ 89.8661, 89.6322,  
107.1720

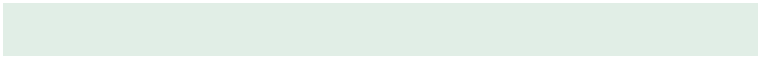
■ 43.2112, 66.2701,  
73.8412

■ 42.3890, 65.8872,  
71.9538

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.6871, 82.5774, 86.8720



75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149



76.1635, 82.5774, 95.5171

# Triad

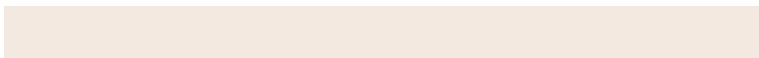
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149



80.4206, 82.5774, 96.8038



79.5662, 82.5774, 82.0375

# Complementary

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



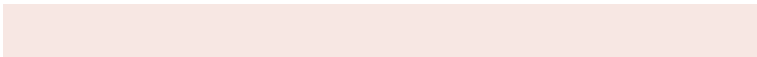
75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149



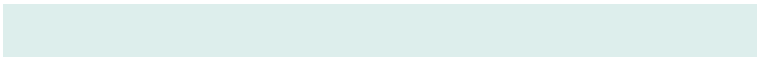
74.4387, 75.2200, 80.4116

# 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.



80.8580, 82.5774, 84.5321



75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149



81.3558, 82.5774, 93.0236

# Square

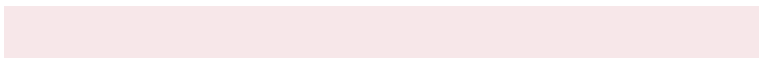
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



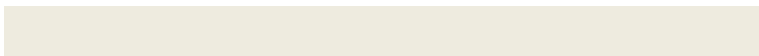
75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149



78.9754, 82.5774, 98.7551



81.5170, 82.5774, 88.5250



78.0013, 82.5774, 81.6146



# Rectangle

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



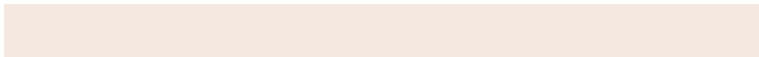
75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149



76.9477, 82.5774, 97.5806



81.5170, 82.5774, 88.5250



80.0473, 82.5774, 82.6575

# Sweetspot

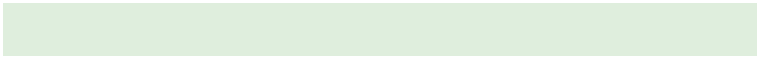
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



75.5361, 82.5809, 91.3167



93.1019, 99.0069, 108.3045



74.1419, 82.1035, 80.3478



19.9480, 21.2019, 23.1879



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

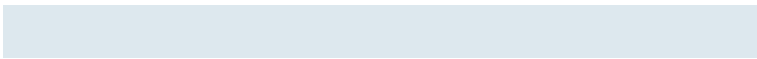
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



75.5361, 82.5809, 91.3167



86.6725, 95.7312, 106.2511



74.0449, 79.1301, 92.2641



16.1625, 17.8950, 19.8785



23.5760, 36.7224, 40.0115



1.9838, 3.0640, 3.4470



# Inverse Universe

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



74.4387, 75.2200, 80.4116



85.0706, 84.9854, 90.3315



75.8469, 78.4663, 79.5559



15.8485, 15.7891, 16.7587



19.8128, 10.1975, 1.6648

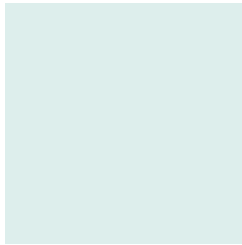


1.6727, 0.8581, 0.2673



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

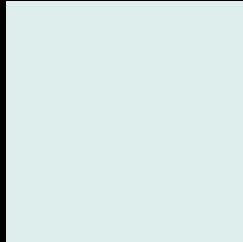
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

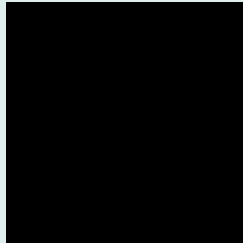
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

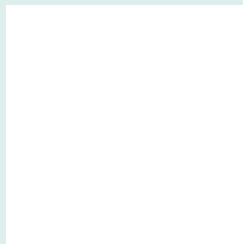
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149.



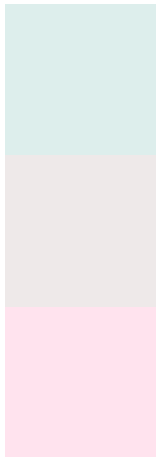
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.5337, 82.5774,

91.3149.

# 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

75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149

### Protanopia

79.1068, 82.3382, 88.8143

### Deuteranopia

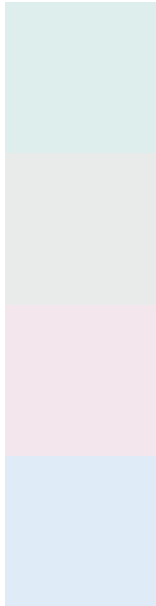
84.1417, 82.3712, 92.3534



## **Tritanopia**

78.3382, 82.4197, 105.5457

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149

## Protanomaly

77.8383, 82.5130, 89.6660

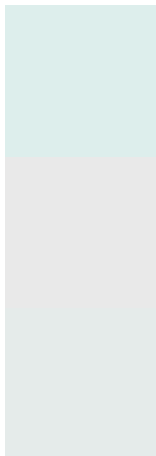
## Deuteranomaly

80.8241, 82.3209, 91.7504

## Tritanomaly

77.2154, 82.3943, 99.8297

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149

## Achromatopsia

77.4512, 81.4847, 88.7368

## Achromatomaly

76.8727, 82.0152, 89.6208

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149 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(221, 238, 236) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 238, 236)  
}
```

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(221, 238, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 238, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149 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(221, 238, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 238, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 238, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 238, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 238, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 238,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 75.5337, 82.5774, 91.3149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 238, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
238, 236) }
```

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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