

# Converting Colors

XYZ(75.7998, 83.6859,  
106.7657)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(75.7998, 83.6859,  
106.7657)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1F1FF
RGB	209, 241, 255
RGB Percent	82%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.1804, 0.0549, 0.0000
CMYK	0.18, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	198°, 100%, 91%
HSV	198°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657
YIQ	233.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

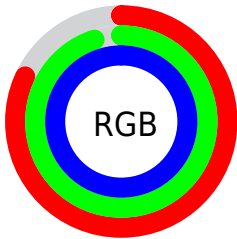
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	209, 228, 255
Decimal	13758975
CIE Lab	93.31, -7.51, -10.22
CIE LCh	93, 12.683, 233.712
Yxy	83.6859, 0.2847, 0.3143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291949055 (0xFFD1F1FF)
YUV	233.0280, 10.8322, -21.0726
Hunter-Lab	91.4800, -12.1859, -5.1610

# Details

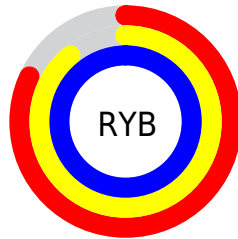
The XYZ color **75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **79.1360, 78.6377, 71.3310**, and the grayscale version is **77.4088, 81.4401, 88.6883**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **40.8684, 45.6452, 60.0825** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.9069, 75.7665, 105.7058**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.9496, 92.4029, 107.9133**.

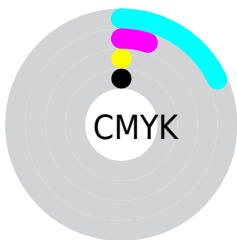
# Distribution



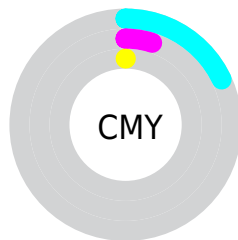
- Red (82%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657 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 75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



75.7998, 83.6859,  
106.7657

75.7998, 83.6859,  
106.7657

469.6170,  
507.2696, 603.1041

56.5648, 62.7561,  
81.3145

126.4257,  
138.5357, 172.5568

40.8947, 45.6440,  
60.2681

158.5474,  
173.2246, 213.7339

28.4242, 31.9650,  
43.2081

195.6954,  
213.2686, 260.9899

18.7877, 21.3347,  
29.7158

238.2350,  
259.0521, 314.7435

11.6201, 13.3689,  
19.3728

286.5316,  
310.9596, 375.4131

6.5559, 7.6831,  
11.7604

340.9506,

3.2298, 3.8928,

369.3754, 443.4174

6.4602

401.8573,  
434.6839, 519.1749

■ 1.2764, 1.6138,  
3.0536

■ 0.1655, 0.3669,  
1.1221

■ 75.7998, 83.6859,  
106.7657

■ 75.7998, 83.6859,  
106.7657

■ 66.9069, 75.7665,  
105.7058

■ 85.9496, 92.4029,  
107.9133

■ 59.2084, 68.6040,  
104.7290

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.6458, 62.1687,  
103.8328

■ 47.1531, 56.4247,  
103.0136

■ 42.6569, 51.3323,  
102.2676

■ 39.0739, 46.8467,  
101.5906

■ 36.3059, 42.9151,  
100.9777

■ 34.2200, 39.4671,  
100.4221

■ 33.8541, 38.8283,  
100.3180

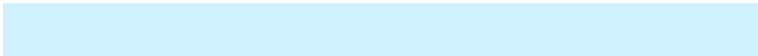
# Harmonies

## Analogous

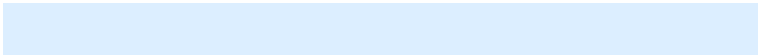
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



73.8040, 83.6859, 98.7190



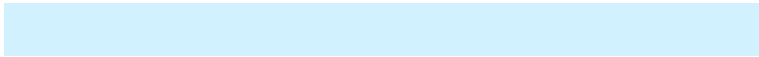
75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657



78.8395, 83.6859, 110.6541

# Triad

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



75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657



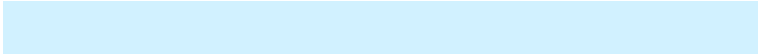
86.0976, 83.6859, 93.1493



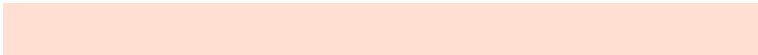
76.9859, 83.6859, 75.2942

# Complementary

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



75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657



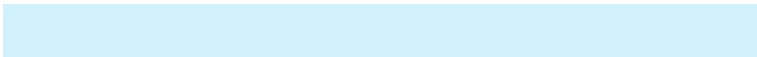
79.1360, 78.6377, 71.3310

# Split Complementary

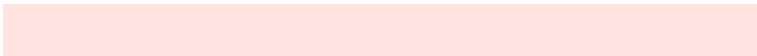
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



80.2465, 83.6859, 74.0313



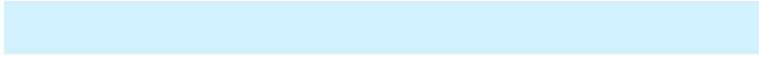
75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657



85.5678, 83.6859, 83.9208

# Square

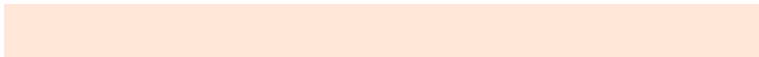
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



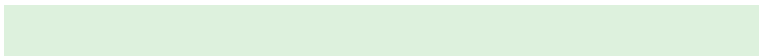
75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657



84.8313, 83.6859, 102.4459



83.4032, 83.6859, 77.0822

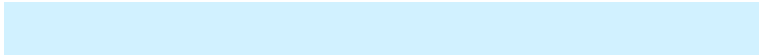


74.4752, 83.6859, 80.6607



# Rectangle

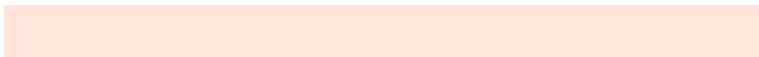
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657



81.0732, 83.6859, 110.1840



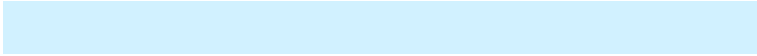
83.4032, 83.6859, 77.0822



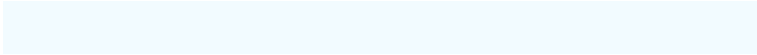
78.0281, 83.6859, 74.3920

# Sweetspot

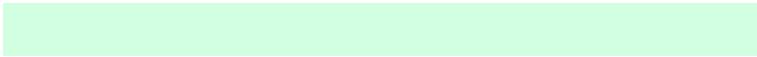
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



75.8020, 83.6892, 106.7662



89.2887, 95.2113, 108.2793



75.3478, 90.3927, 83.1483



18.9438, 20.2387, 23.1580



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

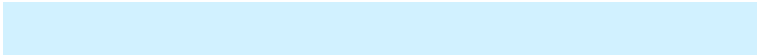


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

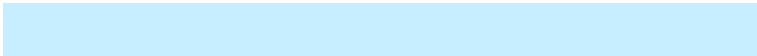


# Same Dimension

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



75.8020, 83.6892, 106.7662



72.1312, 80.4574, 106.3359



69.4691, 71.0234, 104.6552



18.0610, 19.4937, 23.0607



17.8274, 20.5643, 52.4643



1.8322, 2.1951, 5.1404



# Inverse Universe

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



79.9190, 73.2134, 93.1424



77.0629, 68.2298, 89.9439



85.6441, 91.6538, 73.5003



18.5435, 18.2007, 21.4790



25.7866, 12.8039, 23.3247

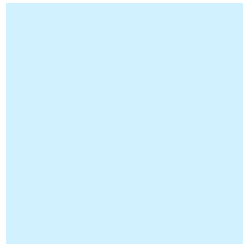


2.5594, 1.2661, 2.5274



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

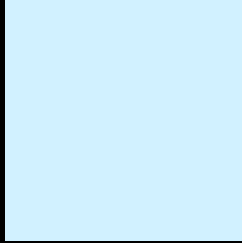
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

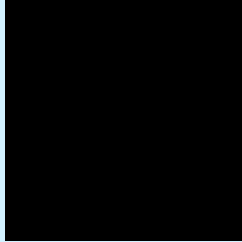
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.7998, 83.6859,



# 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

75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657

### Protanopia

81.0964, 83.4728, 103.1044

### Deuteranopia

84.7046, 83.5878, 106.2774



## **Tritanopia**

76.9408, 83.4001, 106.6504

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657

## Protanomaly

79.2189, 83.7654, 104.0885

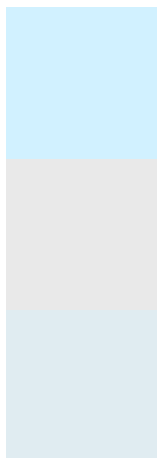
## Deuteranomaly

81.0771, 83.3893, 106.4303

## Tritanomaly

76.6507, 83.6863, 106.7209

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657

## Achromatopsia

77.4512, 81.4847, 88.7368

## Achromatomaly

76.6131, 82.1891, 95.0452

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657 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(209, 241, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 241, 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(209, 241, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 241, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657 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(209, 241, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 241, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 241, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 241, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 241, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 241,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 75.7998, 83.6859, 106.7657 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 241, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
241, 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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