

# Converting Colors

XYZ(76.2242, 79.2442, 86.1297)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(76.2242, 79.2442, 86.1297)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(76.2339, 79.2442,  
86.1406)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAE5E6
RGB	234, 229, 230
RGB Percent	92%, 90%, 90%
CMY	0.0823, 0.1019, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.08
HSL	348°, 11%, 91%
HSV	348°, 2%, 92%
XYZ	76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406
YIQ	230.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

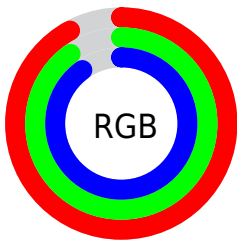
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	234, 229, 230
Decimal	15394278
CIE Lab	91.34, 1.87, 0.10
CIE LCh	91, 1.868, 3.136
Yxy	79.2442, 0.3155, 0.3280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293584358 (0xFFEAE5E6)
YUV	230.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739
Hunter-Lab	89.0192, -2.9205, 4.9407

# Details

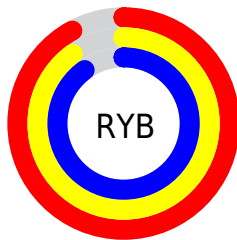
The XYZ color **76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **76.4468, 81.3889, 88.7753**, and the grayscale version is **75.6678, 79.6084, 86.6935**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **41.2340, 42.8322, 46.6516** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.6999, 66.1621, 71.0059**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.9279, 94.1917, 103.0591**.

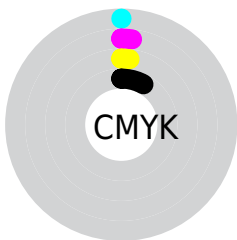
# Distribution



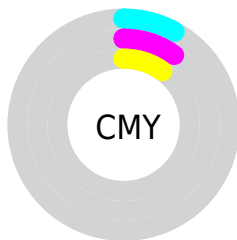
- Red (92%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406 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 76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.2339, 79.2442,  
86.1406

■ 76.2339, 79.2442,  
86.1406

471.0801,  
492.3821, 535.6374

■ 56.9221, 59.0966,  
64.2287

127.0361,  
132.3026, 143.8540

■ 41.1826, 42.6909,  
46.3886

159.2571,  
165.9822, 180.4925

■ 28.6501, 29.6427,  
32.2017

196.5119,  
204.9412, 222.8769

■ 18.9592, 19.5675,  
21.2495

239.1659,  
249.5641, 271.4259

■ 11.7446, 12.0811,  
13.1135

287.5843,  
300.2353, 326.5579

■ 6.6410, 6.7989,  
7.3751

342.1326,

■ 3.2829, 3.3367,

357.3390, 388.6914

3.6158

403.1761,  
421.2598, 458.2451

■ 1.3051, 1.3099,  
1.4170

■ 0.1870, 0.1489,  
0.1549

■ 76.2339, 79.2442,  
86.1406

■ 76.2339, 79.2442,  
86.1406

■ 67.6999, 66.1621,  
71.0059

■ 85.9279, 94.1917,  
103.0591

■ 60.2757, 54.8621,  
57.5913

■ 87.7421, 96.2327,  
108.5580

■ 53.9170, 45.2701,  
45.8370

■ 48.5744, 37.3025,  
35.6777

■ 44.1941, 30.8690,  
27.0438

■ 40.7176, 25.8701,  
19.8603

■ 38.0795, 22.1949,  
14.0458

■ 36.2057, 19.7158,  
9.5105

■ 35.0079, 18.2796,  
6.1531

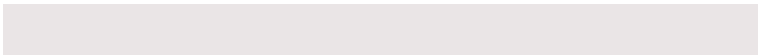
# Harmonies

## Analogous

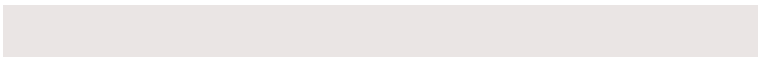
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



76.1361, 79.2442, 87.4696



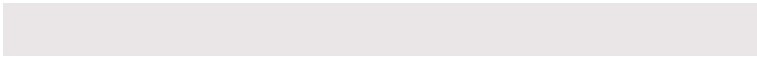
76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406



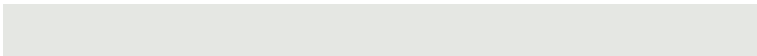
76.0858, 79.2442, 84.8630

# Triad

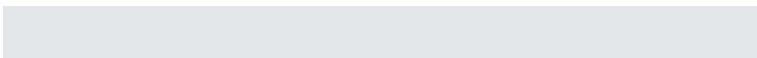
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406



74.8216, 79.2442, 84.1139



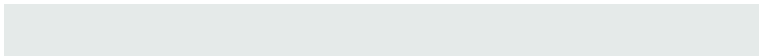
74.9077, 79.2442, 88.6354

# Complementary

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



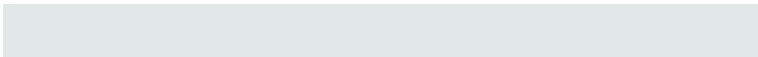
76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406



76.4468, 81.3889, 88.7753

# 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.



74.5578, 79.2442, 87.7196



76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406



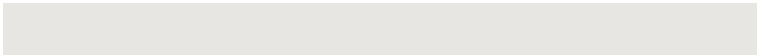
74.5083, 79.2442, 85.1081

# Square

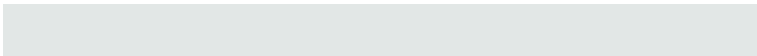
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



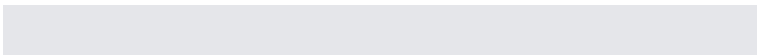
76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406



75.2693, 79.2442, 83.7007



74.4119, 79.2442, 86.4265



75.3692, 79.2442, 88.9188

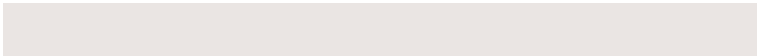


# Rectangle

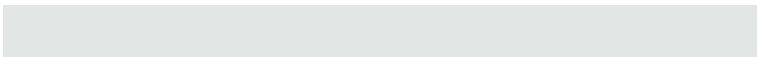
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



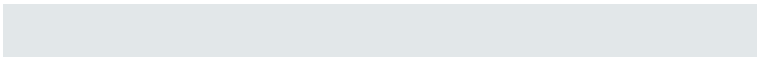
76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406



75.8679, 79.2442, 84.2098



74.4119, 79.2442, 86.4265



74.7732, 79.2442, 88.3909

# Sweetspot

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



76.2361, 79.2476, 86.1423



93.9149, 98.2530, 106.9086



76.4773, 79.3063, 89.1198



20.1136, 21.0486, 22.9039



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

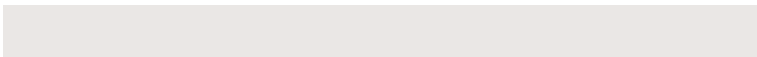
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



76.2361, 79.2476, 86.1423



91.6873, 94.8276, 102.9916



76.5131, 80.0248, 85.5465



16.2493, 16.7302, 18.1565



19.3877, 9.9578, 2.5770

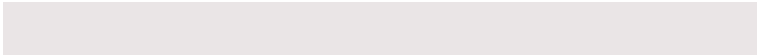


1.5558, 0.7953, 0.3784



# Inverse Universe

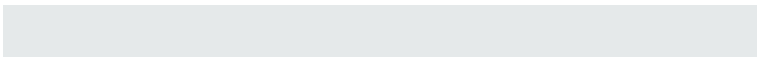
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



76.2361, 79.2476, 86.1423



91.6873, 94.8276, 102.9916



76.1647, 80.5961, 89.3853



16.2493, 16.7302, 18.1565



19.3877, 9.9578, 2.5770

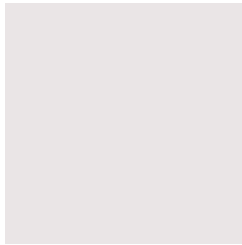


1.5558, 0.7953, 0.3784



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

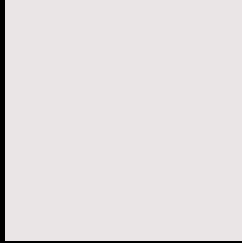
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

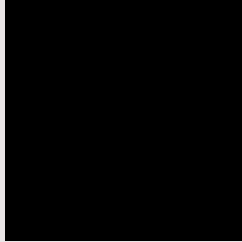
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

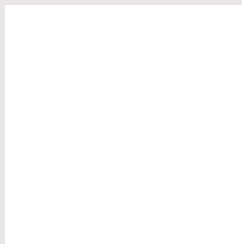
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406.



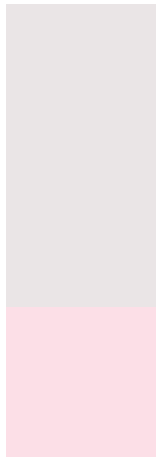
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.2339, 79.2442,

86.1406.

# 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

76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406

### Protanopia

76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406

### Deuteranopia

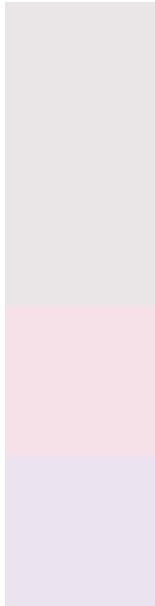
80.9564, 79.2403, 86.6294



## Tritanopia

78.5426, 79.3636, 97.5653

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406

## Protanomaly

76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406

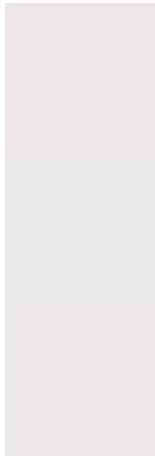
## Deuteranomaly

79.0052, 79.0324, 86.6921

## Tritanomaly

77.7325, 79.4402, 93.6746

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406

## Achromatopsia

75.9547, 79.9103, 87.0223

## Achromatomaly

75.9993, 79.5190, 86.9444

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406 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(234, 229, 230) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 229, 230)  
}
```

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(234, 229, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 229, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406 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(234, 229, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 229, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 229, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 229, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 229, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 229,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 76.2339, 79.2442, 86.1406 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 229, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
229, 230) }
```

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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