

# Converting Colors

XYZ(76.2396, 91.2396, 65.6977)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(76.2396, 91.2396, 65.6977)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(76.1552, 91.1935,  
65.8129)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFFFC4
RGB	223, 255, 196
RGB Percent	87%, 100%, 77%
CMY	0.1255, 0.0000, 0.2314
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.23, 0.00
HSL	93°, 100%, 88%
HSV	93°, 23%, 100%
XYZ	76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129
YIQ	238.7060, -0.1330, -25.1330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

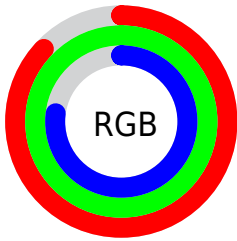
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 255, 228
Decimal	14680004
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.49, -20.47, 24.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 32.193, 129.485
Yxy	91.1935, 0.3266, 0.3911
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292870084 (0xFFDFFFC4)
YUV	238.7060, -21.0541, -13.7742
Hunter-Lab	95.4953, -24.7673, 25.9856

# Details

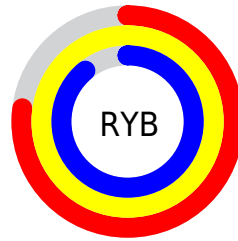
The XYZ color **76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.7859, 63.1951, 103.1275**, and the grayscale version is **81.9734, 86.2424, 93.9180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.7296, 99.8718, 107.2129**, and **41.0129, 50.5567, 33.1880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.4059, 88.0214, 51.6116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7470, 94.7428, 82.6313**.

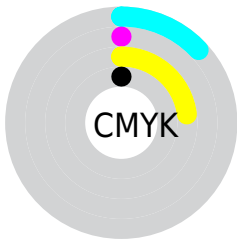
# Distribution



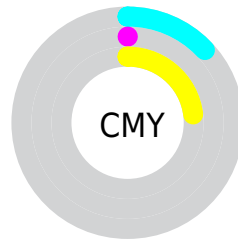
- Red (87%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129 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 76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76.1552, 91.1935,  
65.8129

76.1552, 91.1935,  
65.8129

470.8150,  
531.9057, 464.0934

56.8573, 68.9710,  
47.6650

126.9255,  
148.9951, 114.8422

41.1304, 50.6881,  
33.2036

159.1285,  
185.3430, 146.5607

28.6091, 35.9604,  
22.0101

196.3640,  
227.1680, 183.6398

18.9281, 24.4036,  
13.6659

238.9972,  
274.8548, 226.4980

11.7220, 15.6333,  
7.7526

287.3936,  
328.7875, 275.5540

6.6255, 9.2650,  
3.8515

341.9184,

3.2733, 4.9145,

389.3506, 331.2262

1.5443

402.9371,  
456.9285, 393.9331

■ 1.2999, 2.1972,  
0.2506

■ 0.1831, 0.7184,  
0.0000

■ 76.1552, 91.1935,  
65.8129

■ 76.1552, 91.1935,  
65.8129

■ 69.4059, 88.0214,  
51.6116

■ 83.7470, 94.7428,  
82.6313

■ 63.4645, 85.2118,  
39.8916

■ 92.2109, 98.6821,  
102.1851

■ 58.2956, 82.7494,  
30.5111

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.8604, 80.6177,  
23.3123

■ 50.1161, 78.7985,  
18.1178

■ 47.0140, 77.2713,  
14.7227

■ 44.4967, 76.0118,  
12.8777

■ 43.0549, 75.2806,  
12.2614

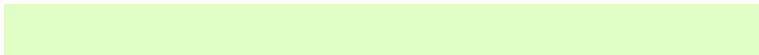
# Harmonies

## Analogous

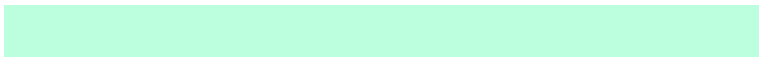
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



83.8625, 91.1935, 58.0736



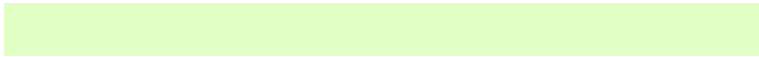
76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129



71.4913, 91.1935, 82.9547

# Triad

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



76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129



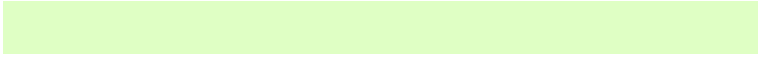
80.7660, 91.1935, 153.1766



104.8451, 91.1935, 91.3666

# Complementary

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



76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129



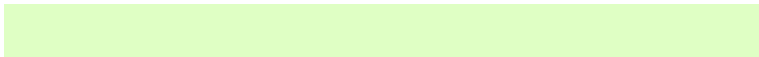
69.7859, 63.1951, 103.1275

# Split Complementary

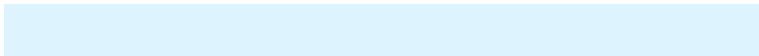
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



103.8731, 91.1935, 117.6497



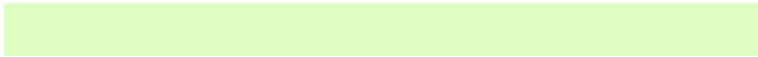
76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129



89.5531, 91.1935, 156.4840

# Square

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



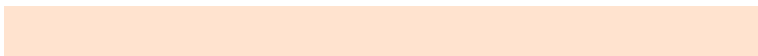
76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129



74.0230, 91.1935, 134.1712



98.1252, 91.1935, 142.5531

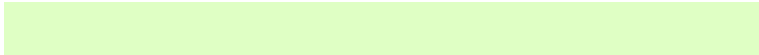


100.6960, 91.1935, 71.0546

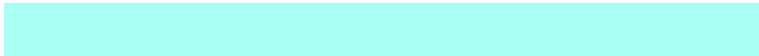


# Rectangle

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



76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129



70.5333, 91.1935, 98.8508



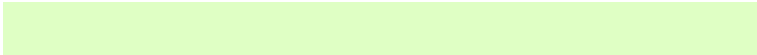
98.1252, 91.1935, 142.5531



105.1125, 91.1935, 99.7389

# Sweetspot

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



76.1557, 91.1937, 65.8143



88.8354, 97.1130, 94.2983



78.8013, 80.4400, 63.5991



18.9041, 20.7349, 19.9281



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

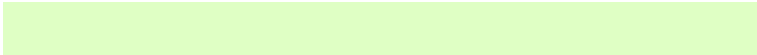


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

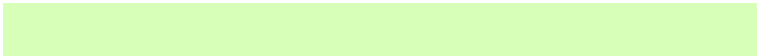


# Same Dimension

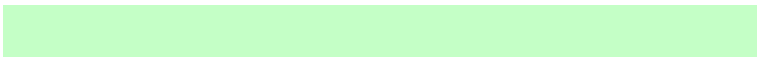
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



76.1557, 91.1937, 65.8143



72.7698, 89.6046, 58.5879



68.7150, 87.3319, 66.6424



18.5613, 20.5753, 19.1375



22.6645, 39.4221, 6.4147



2.3309, 3.9024, 0.6304



# Inverse Universe

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



69.7859, 63.1951, 103.1275



65.3317, 56.9162, 102.1503



78.7154, 67.8349, 101.9011



17.9444, 17.8631, 22.7521



15.1092, 6.6996, 49.9314

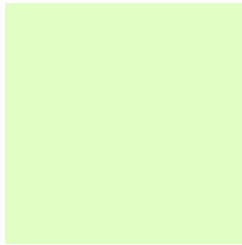


1.5972, 0.7173, 4.8675



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

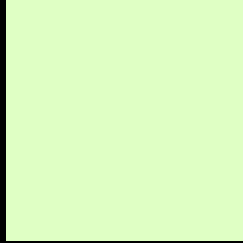
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129 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

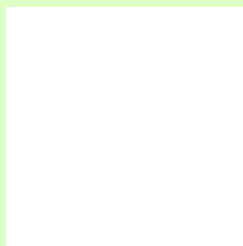
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129.



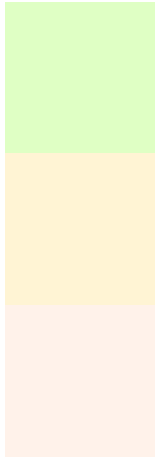
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.1552, 91.1935,

65.8129.

# 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

76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129

### Protanopia

85.4743, 90.7148, 75.2921

### Deuteranopia

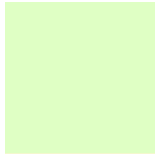
87.8434, 90.7048, 90.7198



## Tritanopia

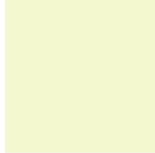
86.2990, 90.8755, 107.6000

# Trichromacy



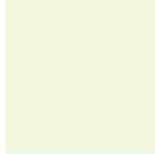
## Original Color

76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129



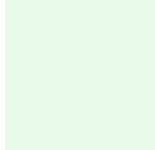
## Protanomaly

81.6701, 90.6457, 71.5844



## Deuteranomaly

83.1412, 90.7435, 80.8434



## Tritanomaly

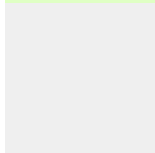
82.3312, 91.0155, 91.0703

# Monochromacy



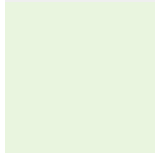
## Original Color

76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129



## Achromatopsia

82.0431, 86.3157, 93.9978



## Achromatomaly

79.5760, 87.9562, 82.5952

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129 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(223, 255, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 255, 196)  
}
```

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(223, 255, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 255, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129 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(223, 255, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 255, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 255, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 255, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 255, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 255,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 76.1552, 91.1935, 65.8129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 255, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
255, 196) }
```

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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