

# Converting Colors

XYZ(76.5636, 88.2084, 91.4649)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(76.5636, 88.2084, 91.4649)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(76.6026, 88.0457,  
91.5544)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6F9EB
RGB	214, 249, 235
RGB Percent	84%, 98%, 92%
CMY	0.1608, 0.0235, 0.0784
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.06, 0.02
HSL	156°, 74%, 91%
HSV	156°, 14%, 98%
XYZ	76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544
YIQ	236.9390, -16.3660, -11.7740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

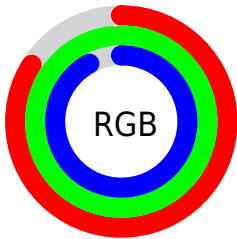
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	214, 236, 249
Decimal	14088683
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.18, -13.92, 2.92
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 14.222, 168.158
Y <sub>xy</sub>	88.0457, 0.2990, 0.3437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292278763 (0xFFD6F9EB)
YUV	236.9390, -0.9559, -20.1175
Hunter-Lab	93.8327, -18.4843, 7.8324

# Details

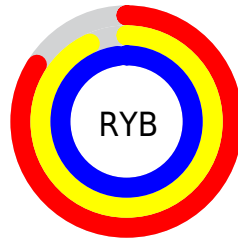
The XYZ color **76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **77.1202, 73.8365, 83.5899**, and the grayscale version is **80.4675, 84.6581, 92.1927**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **41.5047, 48.7655, 49.8730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.4848, 84.0249, 83.8717**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.9168, 92.6788, 99.7175**.

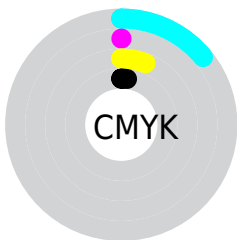
# Distribution



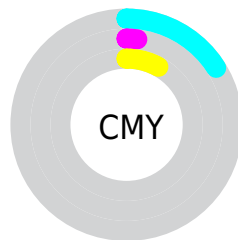
- Red (84%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544 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 76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76.6026, 88.0457,  
91.5544

76.6026, 88.0457,  
91.5544

472.3208,  
521.6529, 553.7744

57.2256, 66.3609,  
68.6896

127.5542,  
144.6208, 151.4500

41.4272, 48.5654,  
49.9888

159.8594,  
180.2799, 189.3179

28.8422, 34.2749,  
35.0334

197.2048,  
221.3658, 233.0239

19.1052, 23.1049,  
23.4048

239.9556,  
268.2631, 282.9865

11.8507, 14.6710,  
14.6846

288.4773,  
321.3560, 339.6243

6.7136, 8.5888,  
8.4542

343.1351,

3.3284, 4.4739,

381.0291, 403.3559

4.2950

404.2945,  
447.6665, 474.5998

■ 1.3297, 1.9421,  
1.7885

■ 0.2053, 0.5735,  
0.4204

■ 76.6026, 88.0457,  
91.5544

■ 76.6026, 88.0457,  
91.5544

■ 68.4848, 84.0249,  
83.8717

■ 85.9168, 92.6788,  
99.7175

■ 61.5045, 80.5789,  
76.6544

■ 93.1553, 96.2299,  
108.2091

■ 55.6085, 77.6830,  
69.8949

■ 93.1674, 96.2347,  
108.2725

■ 50.7367, 75.3061,  
63.5830

■ 46.8226, 73.4143,  
57.7085

■ 43.7915, 71.9691,  
52.2601

■ 41.5569, 70.9263,  
47.2260

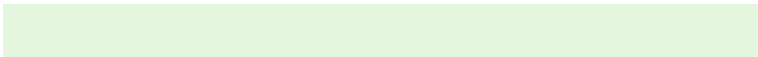
■ 40.0134, 70.2315,  
42.5932

■ 39.3332, 69.9371,  
40.0226

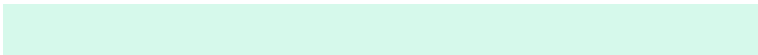
# Harmonies

## Analogous

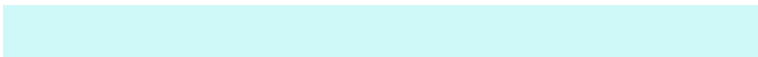
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



78.2561, 88.0457, 82.3258



76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544



76.8031, 88.0457, 102.6714

# Triad

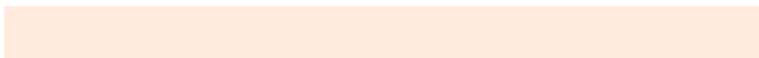
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544



86.0282, 88.0457, 117.6048



88.7539, 88.0457, 80.8329

# Complementary

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



76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544



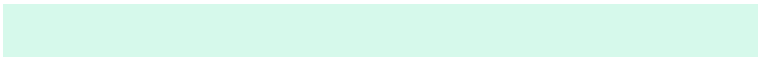
77.1202, 73.8365, 83.5899

# 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.



90.9658, 88.0457, 89.3697



76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544



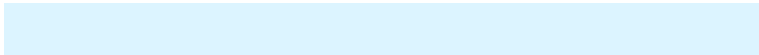
89.3590, 88.0457, 110.8168

# Square

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



76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544



82.1652, 88.0457, 118.3035



91.1906, 88.0457, 100.3125

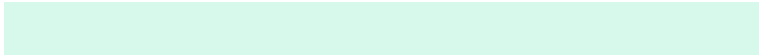


85.2231, 88.0457, 76.4629

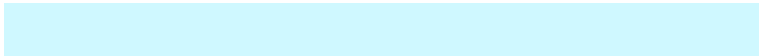


# Rectangle

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



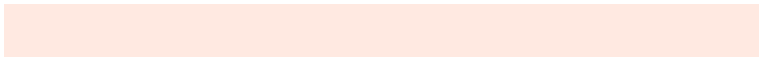
76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544



77.9620, 88.0457, 109.6635



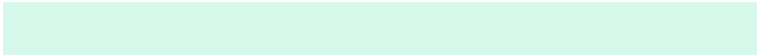
91.1906, 88.0457, 100.3125



89.6810, 88.0457, 83.2787

# Sweetspot

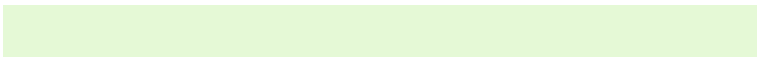
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



76.6051, 88.0494, 91.5564



90.7463, 97.8565, 105.3055



78.1965, 89.2000, 76.7154



19.2553, 20.8616, 22.3970



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

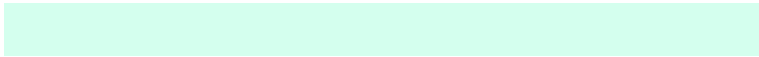


# Same Dimension

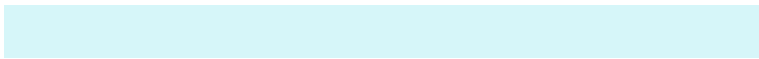
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



76.6051, 88.0494, 91.5564



78.1929, 91.6180, 94.1881



77.8145, 87.1017, 102.3380



17.4546, 19.4841, 20.5946



21.1255, 37.4632, 21.8021



2.0089, 3.4907, 2.2949



# Inverse Universe

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



77.1202, 73.8365, 83.5899



78.8379, 73.8289, 84.2185



75.9986, 74.5797, 74.0092



17.5323, 17.3403, 19.3928



22.1988, 11.2952, 7.7553

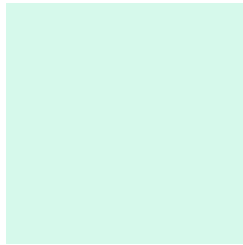


2.1068, 1.0664, 0.9856



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

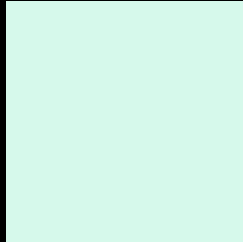
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

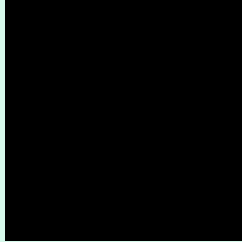
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

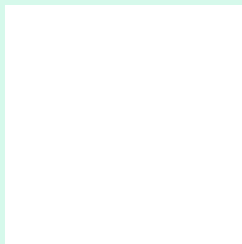
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544.



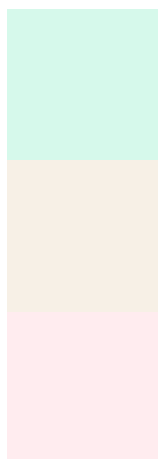
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.6026, 88.0457,

91.5544.

# 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

76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544

### Protanopia

83.8008, 87.8075, 87.3947

### Deuteranopia

86.8154, 87.4829, 93.9716



## Tritanopia

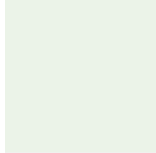
82.0955, 87.8152, 107.2309

# Trichromacy



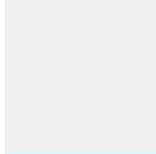
## Original Color

76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544



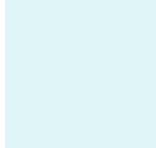
## Protanomaly

80.8770, 87.5895, 88.9877



## Deuteranomaly

82.8231, 87.6089, 93.4339



## Tritanomaly

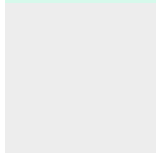
80.0271, 87.7701, 101.5304

# Monochromacy



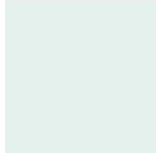
## Original Color

76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544



## Achromatopsia

80.4953, 84.6873, 92.2245



## Achromatomaly

78.9087, 85.6247, 91.7252

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544 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(214, 249, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 249, 235)  
}
```

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(214, 249, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 249, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544 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(214, 249, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 249, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 249, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 249, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 249, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 249,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 76.6026, 88.0457, 91.5544 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 249, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
249, 235) }
```

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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