

# Converting Colors

XYZ(77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(77.3113, 84.2606,  
96.1936)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEF0F2
RGB	222, 240, 242
RGB Percent	87%, 94%, 95%
CMY	0.1294, 0.0588, 0.0510
CMYK	0.08, 0.01, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	186°, 43%, 91%
HSV	186°, 8%, 95%
XYZ	77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936
YIQ	234.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

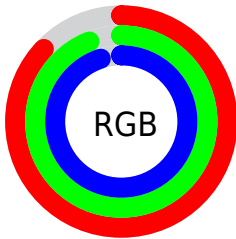
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 231, 242
Decimal	14610674
CIE Lab	93.56, -5.52, -3.00
CIE LCh	94, 6.285, 208.560
Yxy	84.2606, 0.2999, 0.3269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292800754 (0xFFDEF0F2)
YUV	234.8460, 3.5269, -11.2659
Hunter-Lab	91.7936, -10.3007, 2.1235

# Details

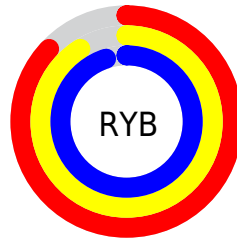
The XYZ color **77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **76.4588, 77.4619, 80.0304**, and the grayscale version is **78.8307, 82.9361, 90.3174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **41.9398, 46.0416, 53.1308** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.7190, 79.3002, 95.6376**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.9818, 89.7954, 96.8063**.

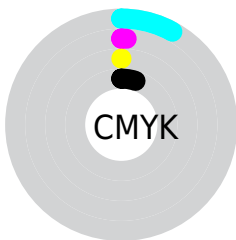
# Distribution



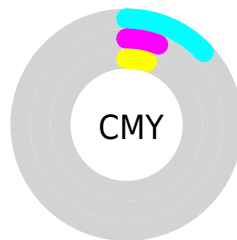
- Red (87%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936 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 77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



77.3113, 84.2606,  
96.1936

77.3113, 84.2606,  
96.1936

474.7004,  
509.1782, 569.0608

57.8092, 63.2306,  
72.5264

128.5493,  
139.3397, 157.9223

41.8980, 46.0278,  
53.0994

161.0160,  
174.1575, 196.8210

29.2122, 32.2678,  
37.4938

198.5349,  
214.3401, 241.6338

19.3865, 21.5661,  
25.2913

241.4714,  
260.2719, 292.7795

12.0555, 13.5384,  
16.0732

290.1908,  
312.3372, 350.6765

6.8540, 7.8003,  
9.4211

345.0586,

3.4165, 3.9675,

370.9204, 415.7433

4.9163

406.4400,  
436.4060, 488.3986

■ 1.3776, 1.6554,  
2.1403

■ 0.2402, 0.3945,  
0.6396

■ 77.3113, 84.2606,  
96.1936

■ 77.3113, 84.2606,  
96.1936

■ 69.7190, 79.3002,  
95.6376

■ 85.9818, 89.7954,  
96.8063

■ 63.1524, 74.8804,  
95.1306

■ 89.8702, 92.8768,  
97.1961

■ 57.5657, 70.9796,  
94.6721

■ 90.6052, 94.3467,  
97.4411

■ 52.9065, 67.5709,  
94.2597

■ 91.3497, 95.8357,  
97.6892

■ 49.1177, 64.6247,  
93.8908

■ 92.1038, 97.3440,  
97.9406

■ 46.1356, 62.1081,  
93.5622

■ 92.8676, 98.8715,  
98.1952

■ 43.8880, 59.9839,  
93.2706

■ 93.0273, 99.1909,  
98.2484

■ 42.2895, 58.2080,  
93.0121

■ 41.2201, 56.7186,  
92.7810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.9329, 84.2606, 91.5154



77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936



78.4308, 84.2606, 99.7827

# Triad

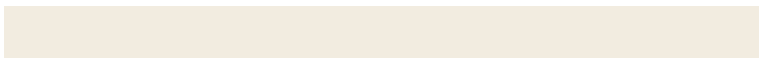
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936



82.8465, 84.2606, 96.6057



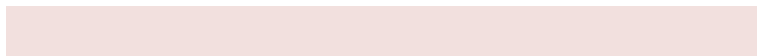
80.1676, 84.2606, 82.8916

# Complementary

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



77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936



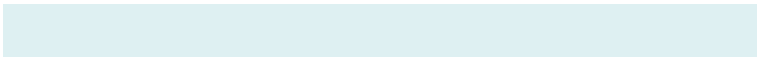
76.4588, 77.4619, 80.0304

# Split Complementary

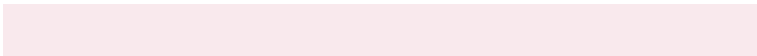
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



81.7667, 84.2606, 84.1518



77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936



83.3265, 84.2606, 91.9759

# Square

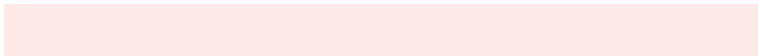
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936



81.6256, 84.2606, 100.0264



82.9287, 84.2606, 87.4366



78.5682, 84.2606, 83.9347

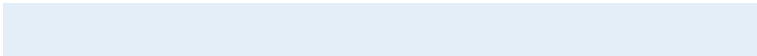


# Rectangle

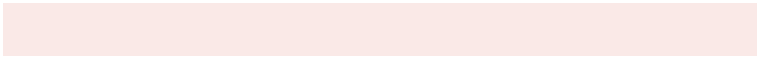
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



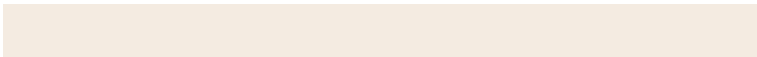
77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936



79.4546, 84.2606, 101.0173



82.9287, 84.2606, 87.4366



80.7231, 84.2606, 83.0591

# Sweetspot

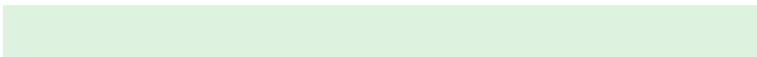
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



77.3137, 84.2641, 96.1955



93.0363, 98.7212, 108.7593



75.2870, 84.3990, 82.6081



19.9347, 21.1438, 23.2804



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

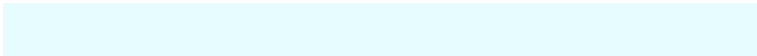


# Same Dimension

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



77.3137, 84.2641, 96.1955



85.4763, 93.8671, 108.2208



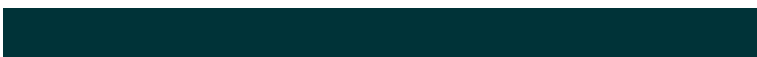
74.5422, 78.7211, 95.2716



16.1047, 17.6435, 20.2783



22.1144, 30.4531, 49.8404



1.8784, 2.6107, 4.1591



# Inverse Universe

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



78.4693, 77.4127, 93.2486



87.0407, 84.6329, 104.2219



79.1321, 82.8086, 80.9215



16.3823, 16.0026, 19.5693



26.4880, 12.8676, 36.8158

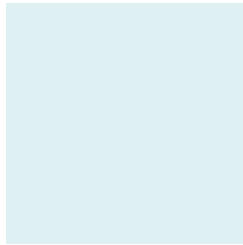


2.2231, 1.0783, 3.1655



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

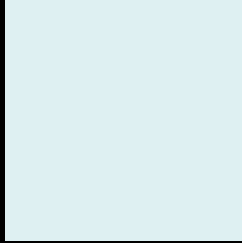
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

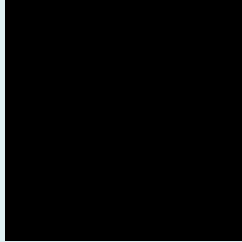
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

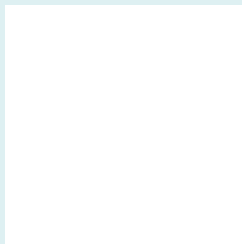
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936.



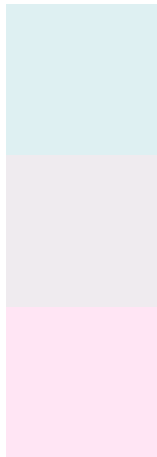
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 77.3113, 84.2606,

96.1936.

# 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



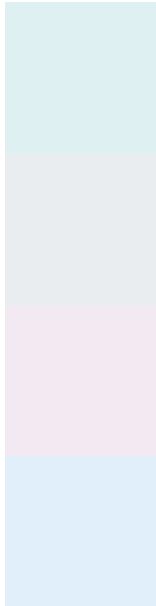
<b>Original Color</b>
77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936
<b>Protanopia</b>
80.8849, 83.9994, 93.6118
<b>Deuteranopia</b>
85.5884, 83.8303, 97.2578



## Tritanopia

79.6759, 84.3766, 106.6947

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936

## Protanomaly

79.6166, 84.1833, 94.4908

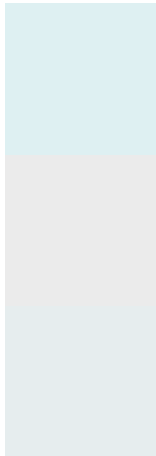
## Deuteranomaly

82.2787, 83.8036, 96.6332

## Tritanomaly

78.8623, 84.4824, 102.5927

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936

## Achromatopsia

78.9647, 83.0770, 90.4708

## Achromatomaly

78.3499, 83.5644, 92.8890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936 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(222, 240, 242) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 240, 242)  
}
```

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(222, 240, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 240, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936 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(222, 240, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 240, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 240, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 240, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 240, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 240,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 77.3113, 84.2606, 96.1936 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 240, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
240, 242) }
```

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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