

# Converting Colors

XYZ(78.2849, 82.9944, 93.4994)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(78.2849, 82.9944, 93.4994)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(78.2086, 83.0459,  
93.5688)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6ECEF
RGB	230, 236, 239
RGB Percent	90%, 93%, 94%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0745, 0.0627
CMYK	0.04, 0.01, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	200°, 22%, 92%
HSV	200°, 4%, 94%
XYZ	78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688
YIQ	234.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

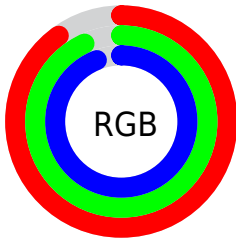
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 234, 239
Decimal	15133935
CIE Lab	93.03, -1.44, -2.16
CIE LCh	93, 2.593, 236.227
Yxy	83.0459, 0.3069, 0.3259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293324015 (0xFFE6ECEF)
YUV	234.5480, 2.1948, -3.9886
Hunter-Lab	91.1295, -6.2855, 2.9136

# Details

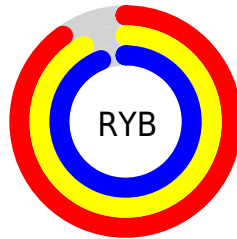
The XYZ color **78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **79.0187, 82.3410, 86.5929**, and the grayscale version is **78.6105, 82.7043, 90.0650**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **42.5477, 45.1754, 51.2770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.8189, 74.8820, 92.4892**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7568, 91.9631, 94.7353**.

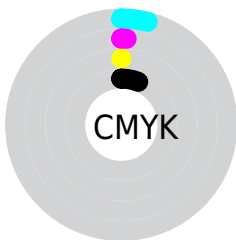
# Distribution



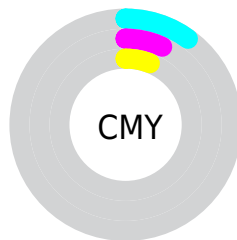
- Red (90%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688 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 78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 78.2086, 83.0459,  
93.5688

■ 78.2086, 83.0459,  
93.5688

477.7039,  
505.1395, 560.4398

■ 58.5487, 62.2280,  
70.3541

129.8080,  
137.6397, 154.2644

■ 42.4949, 45.2170,  
51.3367

162.4781,  
172.1845, 192.5823

■ 29.6818, 31.6284,  
36.0980

200.2158,  
212.0737, 236.7717

■ 19.7441, 21.0778,  
24.2196

243.3863,  
257.6916, 287.2511

■ 12.3163, 13.1809,  
15.2829

292.3551,  
309.4228, 344.4391

■ 7.0332, 7.5532,  
8.8694

347.4873,

■ 3.5294, 3.8104,

367.6516, 408.7542

4.5604

409.1485,  
432.7623, 480.6149

■ 1.4395, 1.5681,  
1.9375

■ 0.2841, 0.3359,  
0.5165

■ 78.2086, 83.0459,  
93.5688

■ 78.2086, 83.0459,  
93.5688

■ 68.8189, 74.8820,  
92.4892

■ 88.7568, 91.9631,  
94.7353

■ 60.5366, 67.4364,  
91.4885

■ 91.6052, 97.0621,  
95.5694

■ 53.3174, 60.6863,  
90.5661

■ 92.5802, 99.0121,  
95.8944

■ 47.1111, 54.6040,  
89.7192

■ 41.8631, 49.1591,  
88.9449

■ 37.5134, 44.3188,  
88.2399

■ 33.9945, 40.0460,  
87.6006

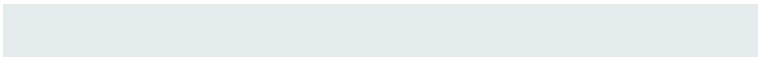
■ 31.2288, 36.2984,  
87.0230

■ 29.1217, 33.0251,  
86.5022

# Harmonies

## Analogous

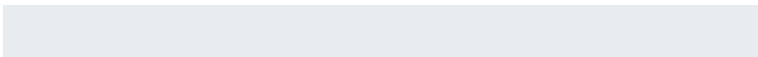
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



77.7665, 83.0459, 92.0864



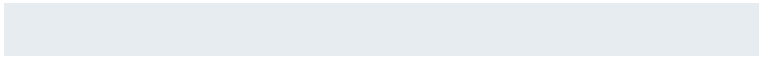
78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688



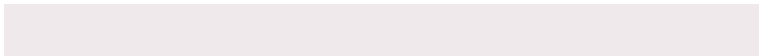
78.8467, 83.0459, 94.2079

# Triad

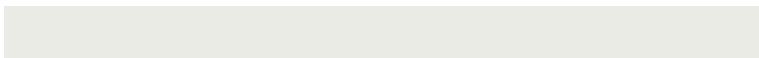
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688



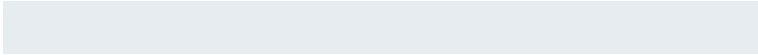
80.2434, 83.0459, 90.6693



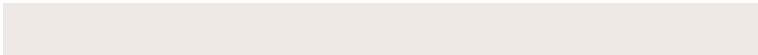
78.3567, 83.0459, 87.1079

# Complementary

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



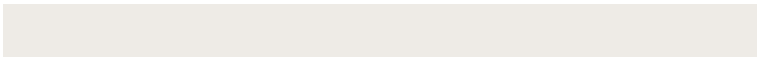
78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688



79.0187, 82.3410, 86.5929

# Split Complementary

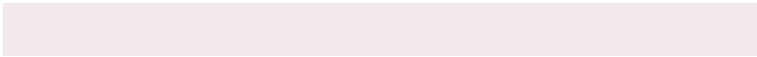
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



79.0186, 83.0459, 86.7406



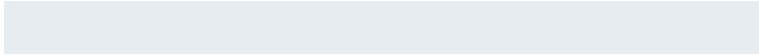
78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688



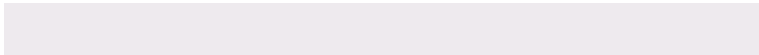
80.1104, 83.0459, 88.7794

# Square

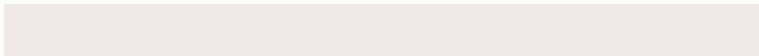
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



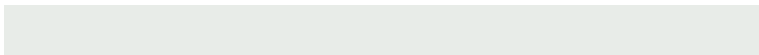
78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688



80.0236, 83.0459, 92.5188



79.6611, 83.0459, 87.3483



77.8516, 83.0459, 88.3588

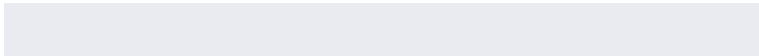


# Rectangle

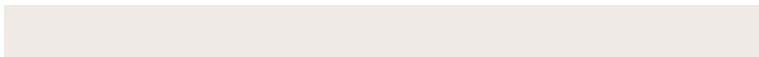
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



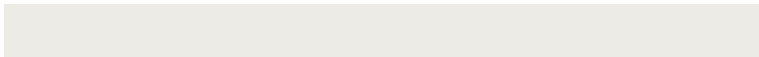
78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688



79.2983, 83.0459, 94.0632



79.6611, 83.0459, 87.3483



78.5681, 83.0459, 86.8777

# Sweetspot

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



78.2110, 83.0494, 93.5706



93.8478, 98.9791, 108.7663



78.1875, 84.4320, 89.1559



20.1000, 21.1964, 23.2819



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.



78.2110, 83.0494, 93.5706



89.1746, 94.9831, 108.2413



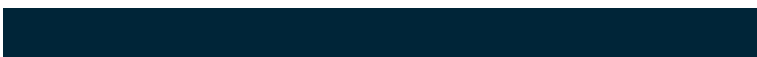
76.9726, 80.5728, 93.1578



16.5619, 17.6697, 20.2593



15.6280, 17.4802, 47.6782

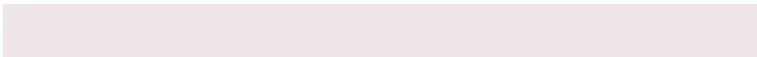


1.3911, 1.6361, 3.9967



# Inverse Universe

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



79.0356, 81.0021, 90.8304



90.4406, 91.8628, 104.0292



80.2665, 84.8365, 87.0089



16.8299, 17.0118, 19.3671



23.2139, 11.5580, 19.5748

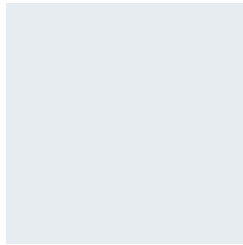


1.9771, 0.9799, 1.8702



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

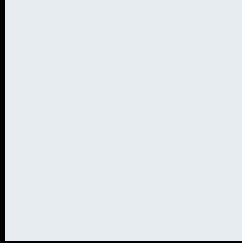
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

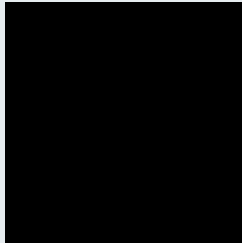
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

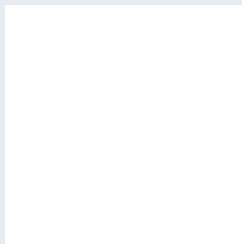
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688.



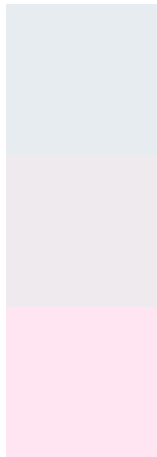
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.2086, 83.0459,

93.5688.

# 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

78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688

### Protanopia

80.1153, 83.1958, 92.7248

### Deuteranopia

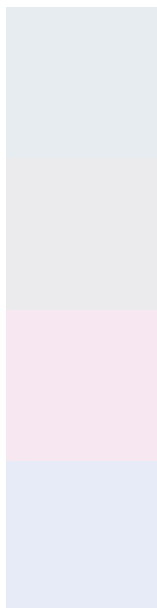
84.8606, 83.0977, 94.7859



## **Tritanopia**

80.2722, 83.0297, 103.8910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688

## Protanomaly

79.4019, 83.2519, 92.7732

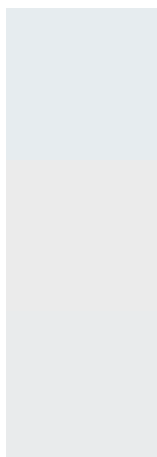
## Deuteranomaly

82.3101, 83.0359, 94.1274

## Tritanomaly

79.4518, 83.1210, 99.8521

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688

## Achromatopsia

78.9647, 83.0770, 90.4708

## Achromatomaly

78.4529, 82.7964, 91.2033

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688 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(230, 236, 239) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 236, 239)  
}
```

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(230, 236, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 236, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688 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(230, 236, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 236, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 236, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 236, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 236, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 236,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 78.2086, 83.0459, 93.5688 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 236, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
236, 239) }
```

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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