

# Converting Colors

XYZ(79.0414, 92.6084, 69.2456)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(79.0414, 92.6084, 69.2456)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(78.9357, 92.5600,  
68.9639)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E6FFC9
RGB	230, 255, 201
RGB Percent	90%, 100%, 79%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0000, 0.2118
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.21, 0.00
HSL	88°, 100%, 89%
HSV	88°, 21%, 100%
XYZ	78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639
YIQ	241.3690, 2.4340, -22.0940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

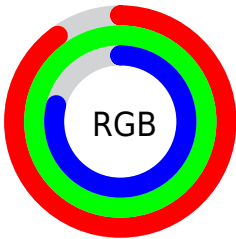
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	201, 255, 226
Decimal	15138761
CIE Lab	97.05, -17.30, 23.15
CIE LCh	97, 28.901, 126.761
Yxy	92.5600, 0.3283, 0.3849
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293328841 (0xFFE6FFC9)
YUV	241.3690, -19.9019, -9.9706
Hunter-Lab	96.2081, -21.9106, 24.8454

# Details

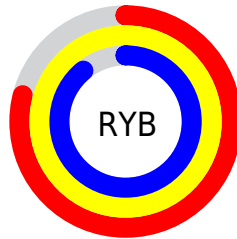
The XYZ color **78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.3017, 65.1633, 103.4802**, and the grayscale version is **84.0498, 88.4269, 96.2969**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **42.9161, 51.4934, 35.2811** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.5191, 89.5704, 54.2832**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.1081, 95.8816, 86.2820**.

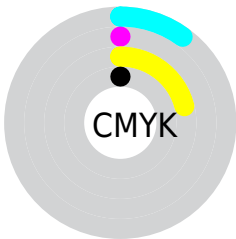
# Distribution



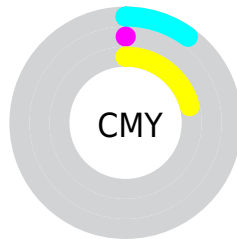
- Red (90%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639 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 78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



78.9357, 92.5600,  
68.9639

78.9357, 92.5600,  
68.9639

480.1301,  
536.3237, 475.5941

59.1484, 70.1058,  
50.2107

130.8267,  
150.8893, 119.3972

42.9794, 51.6128,  
35.2085

163.6612,  
187.5332, 151.9145

30.0634, 36.6966,  
23.5387

201.5754,  
229.6759, 189.8568

20.0350, 24.9726,  
14.7828

244.9347,  
277.7017, 233.6428

12.5289, 16.0567,  
8.5221

294.1045,  
331.9949, 283.6910

7.1797, 9.5643,  
4.3383

349.4501,

3.6221, 5.1110,

392.9401, 340.4199

1.8127

411.3368,  
460.9216, 404.2481

■ 1.4906, 2.3126,  
0.4363

■ 0.3195, 0.7803,  
0.0000

■ 78.9357, 92.5600,  
68.9639

■ 78.9357, 92.5600,  
68.9639

■ 72.5191, 89.5704,  
54.2832

■ 86.1081, 95.8816,  
86.2820

■ 66.8271, 86.8997,  
42.1063

■ 94.0623, 99.5461,  
106.3541

■ 61.8282, 84.5347,  
32.2939

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 57.4879, 82.4610,  
24.6916

■ 53.7679, 80.6626,  
19.1266

■ 50.6247, 79.1214,  
15.4003

■ 48.0072, 77.8164,  
13.2745

■ 46.0672, 76.8336,  
12.4024

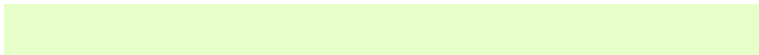
# Harmonies

## Analogous

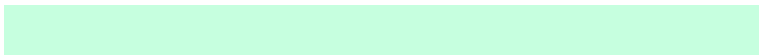
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



86.1454, 92.5600, 62.4965



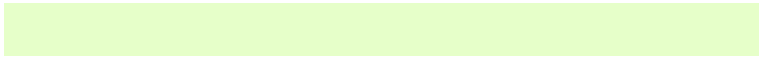
78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639



74.3615, 92.5600, 84.1081

# Triad

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



78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639



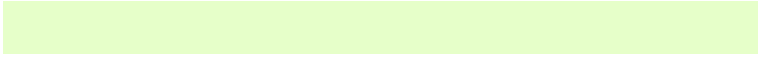
81.9425, 92.5600, 147.8432



104.4538, 92.5600, 95.5957

# Complementary

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



78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639



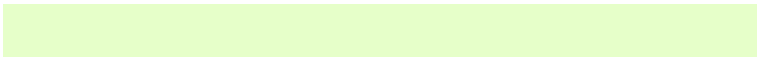
70.3017, 65.1633, 103.4802

# Split Complementary

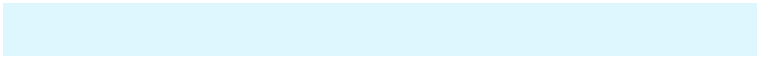
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



103.1573, 92.5600, 119.5258



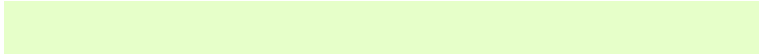
78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639



89.8313, 92.5600, 152.1782

# Square

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



78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639



76.0212, 92.5600, 130.0639



97.6804, 92.5600, 141.1332

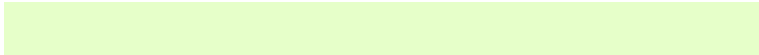


101.1215, 92.5600, 76.2622

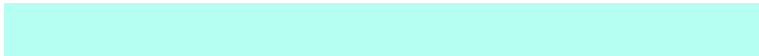


# Rectangle

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



78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639



73.2541, 92.5600, 98.2704



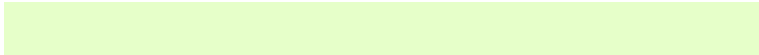
97.6804, 92.5600, 141.1332



104.5479, 92.5600, 103.3362

# Sweetspot

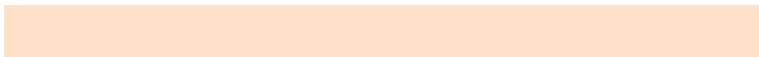
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



78.9363, 92.5603, 68.9653



90.1255, 97.7347, 96.3192



78.7896, 79.4906, 66.4503



19.1795, 20.8681, 20.3363



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

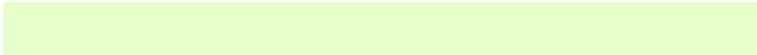


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

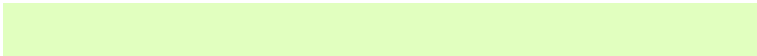


# Same Dimension

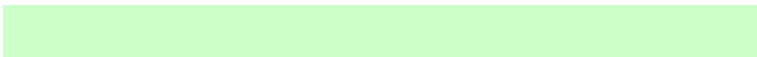
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



78.9363, 92.5603, 68.9653



76.3945, 91.3783, 63.0460



71.1232, 88.5325, 68.5996



18.7034, 20.6485, 19.1441



24.2454, 40.2370, 6.4887



2.4868, 3.9828, 0.6377



# Inverse Universe

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



70.3017, 65.1633, 103.4802



66.4824, 59.9259, 102.6706



79.1908, 69.7459, 103.8962



17.8023, 17.7898, 22.7454



13.5076, 5.8739, 49.8564

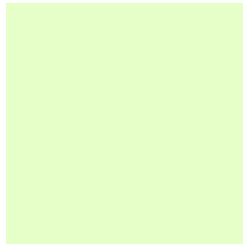


1.4397, 0.6361, 4.8602



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

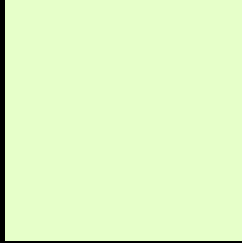
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

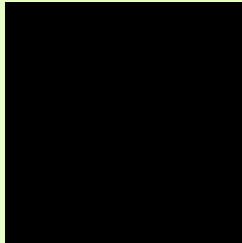
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

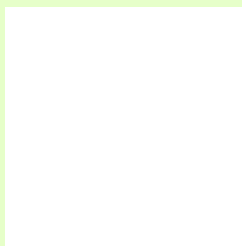
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639.



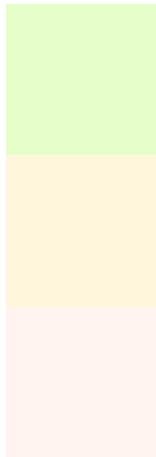
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639.



# 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

78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639

### Protanopia

87.1140, 92.3388, 80.9419

### Deuteranopia

89.0233, 92.1344, 93.9806



## Tritanopia

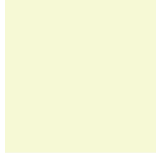
87.9679, 92.1862, 107.7651

# Trichromacy



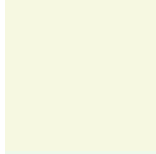
## Original Color

78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639



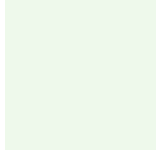
## Protanomaly

83.8920, 92.1483, 76.3156



## Deuteranomaly

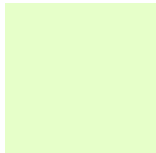
85.1640, 92.1639, 84.5349



## Tritanomaly

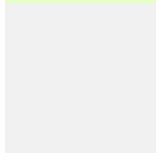
84.1310, 91.9267, 91.9067

# Monochromacy



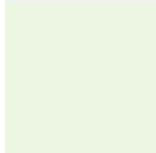
## Original Color

78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639



## Achromatopsia

83.6081, 87.9622, 95.7909



## Achromatomaly

81.6083, 89.4070, 84.9076

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639 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, 255, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 255, 201)  
}
```

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, 255, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 255, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639 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, 255, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 255, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(230, 255, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 255, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 255, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 255,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 78.9357, 92.5600, 68.9639 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 255, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
255, 201) }
```

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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