

# Converting Colors

XYZ(79.5774, 90.9244, 75.6343)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(79.5774, 90.9244, 75.6343)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(79.6596, 90.9036,  
75.6350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E8FBD4
RGB	232, 251, 212
RGB Percent	91%, 98%, 83%
CMY	0.0902, 0.0157, 0.1686
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.16, 0.02
HSL	89°, 83%, 91%
HSV	89°, 16%, 98%
XYZ	79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350
YIQ	240.8730, 1.1950, -16.1570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

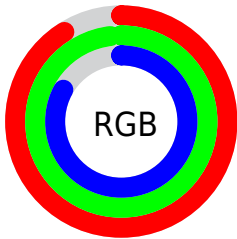
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	212, 251, 231
Decimal	15268820
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.37, -12.94, 16.62
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 21.060, 127.912
Yxy	90.9036, 0.3236, 0.3692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293458900 (0xFFE8FBD4)
YUV	240.8730, -14.2344, -7.7816
Hunter-Lab	95.3434, -17.7138, 19.7062

# Details

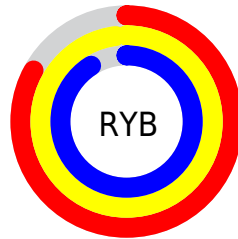
The XYZ color **79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.9146, 71.0434, 101.0886**, and the grayscale version is **83.6191, 87.9738, 95.8035**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.2821, 50.2480, 39.3159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.9040, 87.7615, 60.0556**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.1886, 94.3929, 93.8237**.

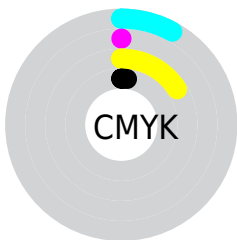
# Distribution



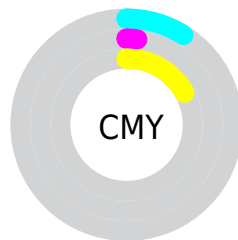
- Red (91%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350 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 79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



79.6596, 90.9036,  
75.6350

79.6596, 90.9036,  
75.6350

482.5389,  
530.9659, 499.4109

59.7458, 68.7303,  
55.6284

131.8401,  
148.5929, 128.9662

43.4624, 50.4921,  
39.5031

164.8375,  
184.8777, 163.1278

30.4442, 35.8046,  
26.8405

202.9267,  
226.6352, 202.8449

20.3257, 24.2833,  
17.2221

246.4732,  
274.2497, 248.5360

12.7417, 15.5439,  
10.2293

295.8424,  
328.1056, 300.6196

7.3267, 9.2020,  
5.4437

351.3995,

3.7154, 4.8732,

388.5873, 359.5142

2.4466

413.5099,  
456.0793, 425.6385

■ 1.5424, 2.1730,  
0.8117

■ 0.3544, 0.7052,  
0.0000

■ 79.6596, 90.9036,  
75.6350

■ 79.6596, 90.9036,  
75.6350

■ 72.9040, 87.7615,  
60.0556

■ 87.1886, 94.3929,  
93.8237

■ 66.8864, 84.9430,  
46.9600

■ 93.7890, 97.4779,  
108.4797

■ 61.5789, 82.4391,  
36.2211

■ 56.9490, 80.2361,  
27.6982

■ 52.9609, 78.3191,  
21.2357

■ 49.5750, 76.6714,  
16.6576

■ 46.7455, 75.2740,  
13.7586

■ 44.4176, 74.1041,  
12.2851

■ 43.5074, 73.6419,  
11.9212

# Harmonies

## Analogous

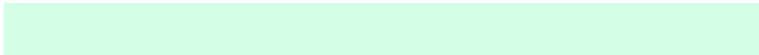
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.8591, 90.9036, 70.3275



79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350



76.3733, 90.9036, 87.3308

# Triad

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



79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350



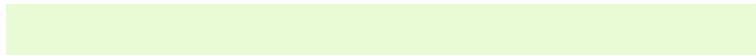
82.2321, 90.9036, 131.9999



98.0516, 90.9036, 94.6018

# Complementary

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



79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350



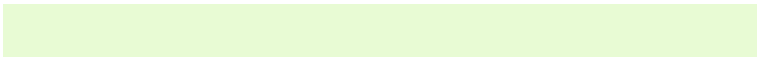
73.9146, 71.0434, 101.0886

# Split Complementary

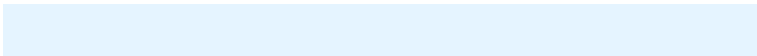
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



97.2705, 90.9036, 111.6186



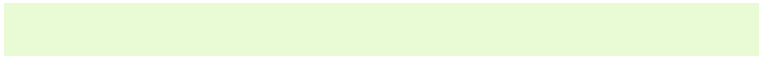
79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350



87.9618, 90.9036, 134.5136

# Square

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



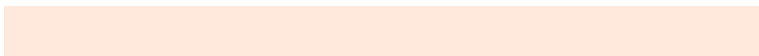
79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350



77.8110, 90.9036, 120.1651



93.5127, 90.9036, 126.6899

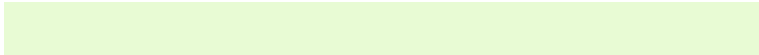


95.6013, 90.9036, 80.4413

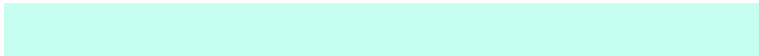


# Rectangle

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



79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350



75.6208, 90.9036, 97.8071



93.5127, 90.9036, 126.6899



98.1602, 90.9036, 100.1593

# Sweetspot

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



79.6620, 90.9075, 75.6370



90.8159, 98.0466, 98.3398



80.2047, 82.3339, 73.9535



19.3145, 20.9288, 20.7433



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

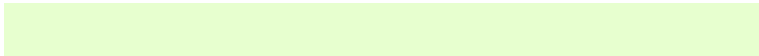


# Same Dimension

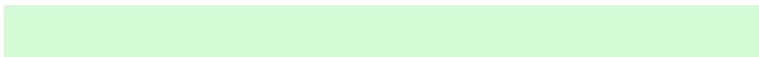
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



79.6620, 90.9075, 75.6370



80.0495, 93.0574, 72.4863



73.7227, 87.8457, 75.3590



17.8661, 19.7468, 18.3323



23.0370, 38.7943, 6.2739



2.2560, 3.6561, 0.5868



# Inverse Universe

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



73.9146, 71.0434, 101.0886



72.9375, 68.4769, 103.9809



80.5094, 74.4431, 101.3972



17.0882, 17.0581, 21.7772



13.5607, 5.9335, 48.4041

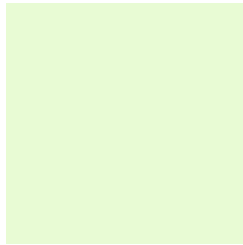


1.3779, 0.6124, 4.4888



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

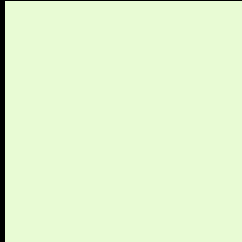
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

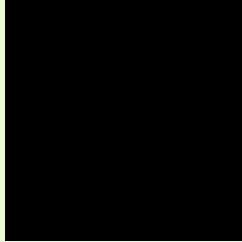
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

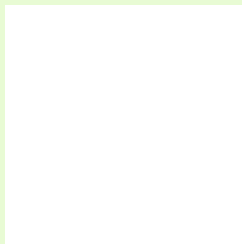
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350.



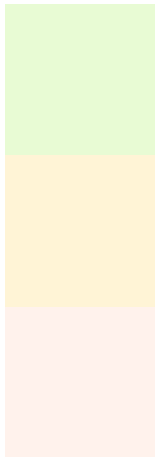
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.6596, 90.9036,

75.6350.

# 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

79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350

### Protanopia

85.7283, 90.8164, 76.6293

### Deuteranopia

88.1325, 90.8204, 92.2419



## Tritanopia

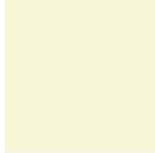
87.0186, 90.7986, 107.5473

# Trichromacy



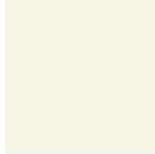
## Original Color

79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350



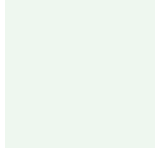
## Protanomaly

83.6288, 91.0998, 76.1271



## Deuteranomaly

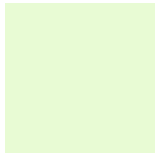
84.8753, 90.6250, 85.6920



## Tritanomaly

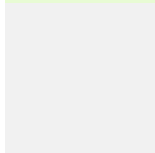
84.1006, 90.9307, 94.7802

# Monochromacy



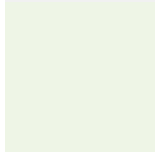
## Original Color

79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350



## Achromatopsia

83.6081, 87.9622, 95.7909



## Achromatomaly

82.1952, 89.1951, 87.7471

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350 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(232, 251, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 251, 212)  
}
```

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(232, 251, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 251, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350 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(232, 251, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 251, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 251, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 251, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 251, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 251,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 79.6596, 90.9036, 75.6350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 251, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
251, 212) }
```

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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