

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.6225, 100.3347,  
83.0814)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.6225, 100.3347, 83.0814)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(75.8296, 90.6844,  
81.2173)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4FFDC
RGB	212, 255, 220
RGB Percent	83%, 100%, 86%
CMY	0.1686, 0.0000, 0.1372
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	131°, 100%, 92%
HSV	131°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173
YIQ	238.1530, -14.3930, -20.0010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

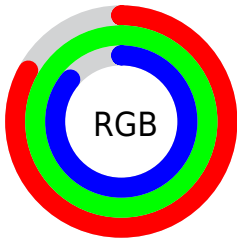
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	212, 248, 255
Decimal	13959132
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.28, -20.23, 12.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 23.626, 148.898
Yxy	90.6844, 0.3061, 0.3661
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292149212 (0xFFD4FFDC)
YUV	238.1530, -8.9494, -22.9362
Hunter-Lab	95.2284, -24.5115, 16.0933

# Details

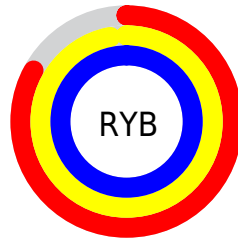
The XYZ color **75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **81.5722, 75.0630, 98.1845**, and the grayscale version is **81.4611, 85.7034, 93.3311**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **40.8902, 50.2729, 43.1458** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4692, 86.1570, 67.3098**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.6936, 95.9473, 96.9795**.

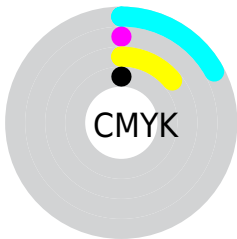
# Distribution



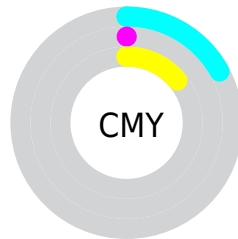
- Red (83%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173 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 75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 75.8296, 90.6844,  
81.2173

 75.8296, 90.6844,  
81.2173


469.7175,  
530.2547, 518.8404

 56.5894, 68.5484,  
60.1885


126.4676,  
148.2887, 136.9027

 40.9145, 50.3440,  
43.1443


158.5962,  
184.5258, 172.3963

 28.4397, 35.6868,  
29.6661


195.7515,  
226.2321, 213.5487

 18.7995, 24.1924,  
19.3354

238.2990,  
273.7919, 260.7784

 11.6286, 15.4764,  
11.7336

286.6039,  
327.5897, 314.5038

 6.5617, 9.1544,  
6.4422

341.0318,

 3.2334, 4.8420,

388.0098, 375.1436

3.0427

401.9479,  
455.4367, 443.1163

■ 1.2784, 2.1549,  
1.1165

■ 0.1669, 0.6952,  
0.0000

■ 75.8296, 90.6844,  
81.2173

■ 75.8296, 90.6844,  
81.2173

■ 66.4692, 86.1570,  
67.3098

■ 86.6936, 95.9473,  
96.9795

■ 58.5435, 82.3313,  
55.1846

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 51.9814, 79.1721,  
44.7708

■ 46.7045, 76.6407,  
35.9912

■ 42.6267, 74.6942,  
28.7626

■ 39.6507, 73.2846,  
22.9944

■ 37.6636, 72.3558,  
18.5865

■ 36.5251, 71.8376,  
15.4260

■ 36.2822, 71.7289,  
14.6696

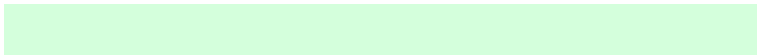
# Harmonies

## Analogous

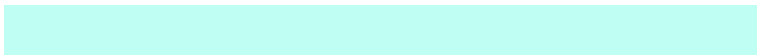
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.2354, 90.6844, 70.3504



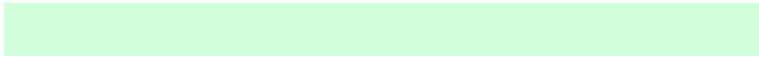
75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173



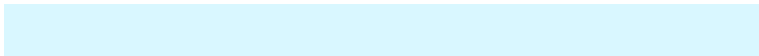
74.1778, 90.6844, 98.0460

# Triad

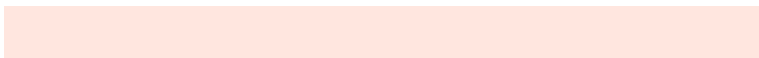
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173



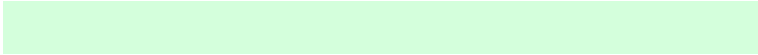
85.9502, 90.6844, 139.4757



97.7235, 90.6844, 82.2795

# Complementary

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



75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173



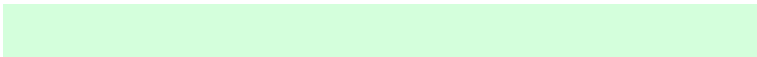
81.5722, 75.0630, 98.1845

# 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.



99.4399, 90.6844, 99.4371



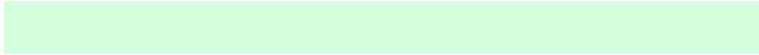
75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173



92.4380, 90.6844, 133.8931

# Square

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



75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173



79.8350, 90.6844, 133.0428



97.4596, 90.6844, 118.6173

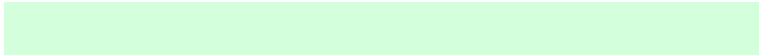


92.8795, 90.6844, 70.9067



# Rectangle

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



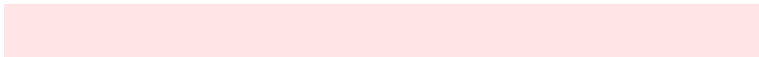
75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173



74.7929, 90.6844, 110.9178



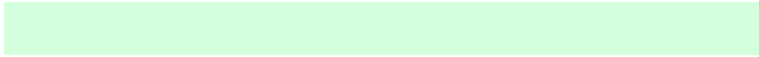
97.4596, 90.6844, 118.6173



98.6959, 90.6844, 87.4877

# Sweetspot

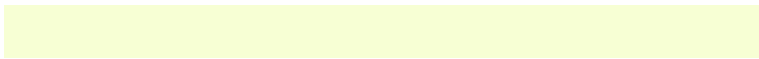
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



75.8303, 90.6847, 81.2187



88.8876, 97.0110, 100.1244



86.0428, 96.0690, 76.2964



18.8470, 20.6778, 21.1751



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

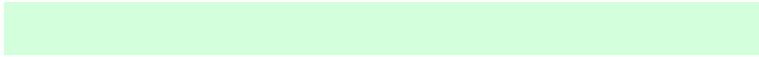


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

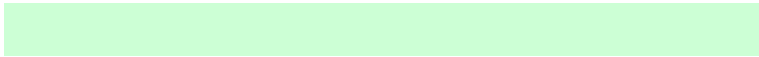


# Same Dimension

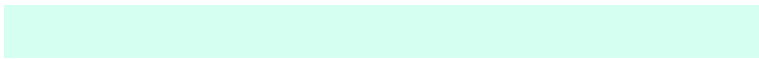
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



75.8303, 90.6847, 81.2187



72.7343, 89.1864, 76.6582



78.8463, 91.8911, 97.1010



17.9096, 20.2234, 19.8269



18.9975, 37.4956, 7.8722



1.8848, 3.6649, 0.9515



# Inverse Universe

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



81.5722, 75.0630, 98.1845



79.3924, 71.0695, 96.3288



78.4588, 73.8176, 81.7897



18.6392, 18.2390, 21.9829



27.5212, 13.4978, 32.4586

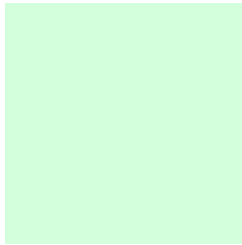


2.7154, 1.3286, 3.3489



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

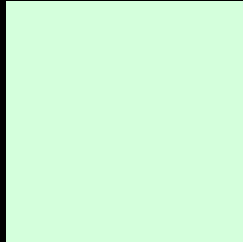
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

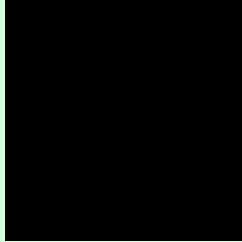
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

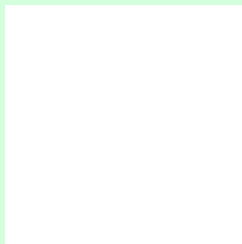
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173.



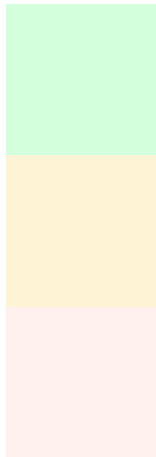
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 75.8296, 90.6844,

81.2173.

# 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

75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173

### Protanopia

85.4282, 90.2162, 76.5293

### Deuteranopia

87.9814, 90.2850, 92.9104



## Tritanopia

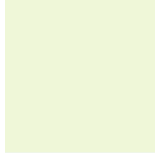
84.9375, 90.6240, 107.6232

# Trichromacy



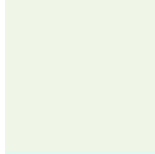
## Original Color

75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173



## Protanomaly

81.2520, 89.8301, 78.0223



## Deuteranomaly

82.9762, 90.0318, 88.6059



## Tritanomaly

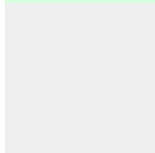
81.2667, 90.3309, 97.1568

# Monochromacy



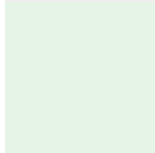
## Original Color

75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173



## Achromatopsia

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087



## Achromatomaly

79.0876, 87.1289, 88.2505

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173 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(212, 255, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 255, 220)  
}
```

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(212, 255, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 255, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173 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(212, 255, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 255, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(212, 255, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 255, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 255, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 255,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 75.8296, 90.6844, 81.2173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 255, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
255, 220) }
```

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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