

# Converting Colors

XYZ(82.4786, 100.0000,  
76.9664)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(82.4786, 100.0000, 76.9664)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(78.6950, 92.2810,  
75.9517)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1FFD4
RGB	225, 255, 212
RGB Percent	88%, 100%, 83%
CMY	0.1176, 0.0000, 0.1686
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	102°, 100%, 92%
HSV	102°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517
YIQ	241.1280, -4.0770, -19.7330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

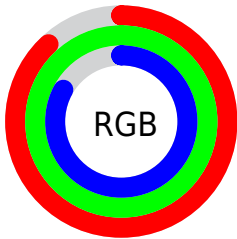
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	212, 255, 242
Decimal	14811092
CIE Lab	96.94, -17.28, 17.34
CIE LCh	97, 24.485, 134.905
Yxy	92.2810, 0.3187, 0.3737
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293001172 (0xFFE1FFD4)
YUV	241.1280, -14.3601, -14.1443
Hunter-Lab	96.0630, -21.8827, 20.3668

# Details

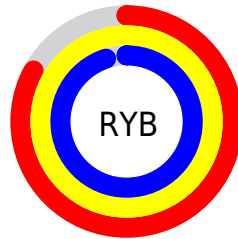
The XYZ color **78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **78.2122, 73.1854, 104.6117**, and the grayscale version is **83.8212, 88.1864, 96.0350**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **42.6421, 51.2575, 39.5445** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.4674, 88.3823, 60.0802**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.0100, 96.6815, 94.5287**.

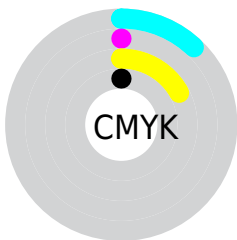
# Distribution



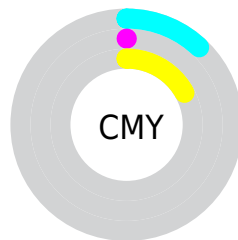
- Red (88%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517 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 78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 78.6950, 92.2810,  
75.9517

 78.6950, 92.2810,  
75.9517

479.3277,  
535.4233, 500.5248

 58.9498, 69.8740,  
55.8865

130.4896,  
150.5028, 129.4181

 42.8190, 51.4239,  
39.7085


163.2697,  
187.0864, 163.6563

 29.9370, 36.5460,  
26.9993


201.1256,  
229.1644, 203.4560

 19.9386, 24.8562,  
17.3403

244.4225,  
277.1211, 249.2357

 12.4584, 15.9700,  
10.3129

293.5258,  
331.3410, 301.4138

 7.1311, 9.5029,  
5.4986

348.8008,

 3.5913, 5.0706,

392.2083, 360.4091

2.4789

410.6130,  
460.1076, 426.6398

■ 1.4736, 2.2888,  
0.8289

■ 0.3078, 0.7678,  
0.0000

■ 78.6950, 92.2810,  
75.9517

■ 78.6950, 92.2810,  
75.9517

■ 70.4674, 88.3823,  
60.0802

■ 88.0100, 96.6815,  
94.5287

■ 63.2837, 84.9658,  
46.7838

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 57.1005, 82.0122,  
35.9279

■ 51.8702, 79.5000,  
27.3636

■ 47.5410, 77.4062,  
20.9262

■ 44.0555, 75.7053,  
16.4286

■ 41.3488, 74.3686,  
13.6513

■ 39.3425, 73.3618,  
12.3165

■ 38.8280, 73.1016,  
12.0636

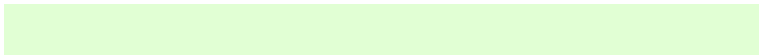
# Harmonies

## Analogous

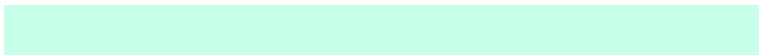
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.3498, 92.2810, 68.1201



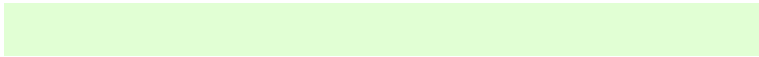
78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517



75.5424, 92.2810, 90.9272

# Triad

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



78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517



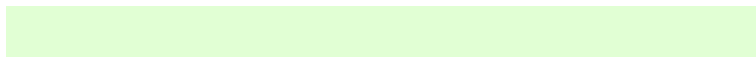
84.3086, 92.2810, 141.6977



101.1318, 92.2810, 91.0404

# Complementary

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



78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517



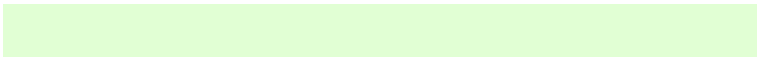
78.2122, 73.1854, 104.6117

# Split Complementary

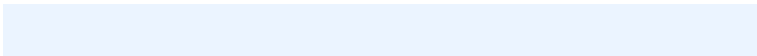
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



101.1194, 92.2810, 110.6760



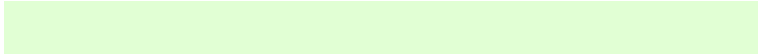
78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517



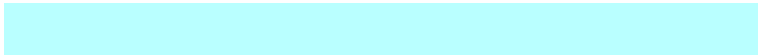
91.1589, 92.2810, 141.7385

# Square

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



78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517



78.6662, 92.2810, 129.6820



97.3891, 92.2810, 129.7870

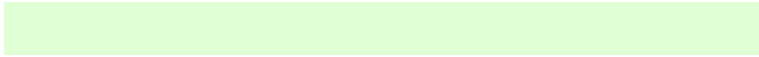


97.4223, 92.2810, 76.0252



# Rectangle

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



78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517



75.1735, 92.2810, 103.7545



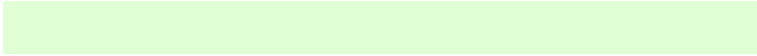
97.3891, 92.2810, 129.7870



101.5688, 92.2810, 97.2719

# Sweetspot

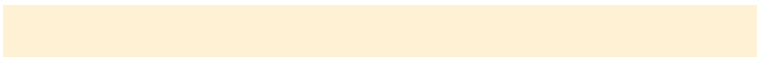
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



78.6956, 92.2813, 75.9531



89.8673, 97.5576, 98.2954



84.6930, 89.1517, 75.0329



19.0843, 20.8101, 20.7325



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

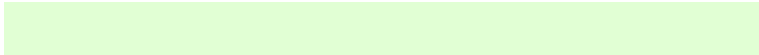


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

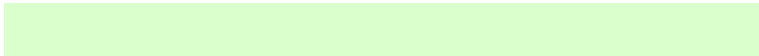


# Same Dimension

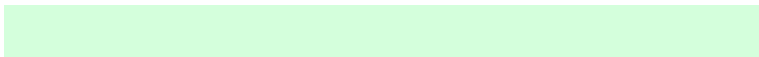
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



78.6956, 92.2813, 75.9531



75.9985, 91.0047, 70.6869



75.8150, 90.6786, 81.1372



18.2878, 20.4343, 19.1247



20.4198, 38.2649, 6.3096



2.0932, 3.7799, 0.6193



# Inverse Universe

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



78.2122, 73.1854, 104.6117



75.4362, 68.8579, 103.9227



81.5906, 75.0706, 98.2802



18.2267, 18.0086, 22.7653



19.1726, 8.7943, 50.1215

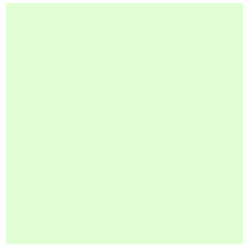


1.9776, 0.9134, 4.8853



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

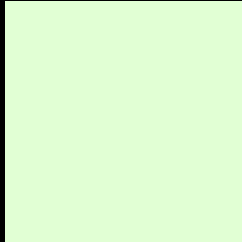
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517 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

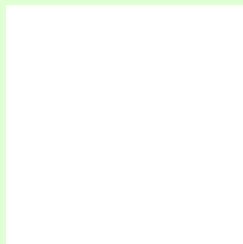
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517.



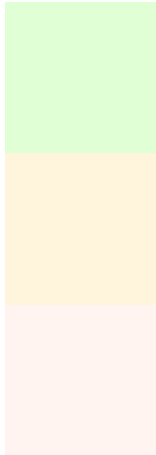
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.6950, 92.2810,

75.9517.

# 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

78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517

### Protanopia

86.8107, 91.7321, 80.8408

### Deuteranopia

89.1707, 92.1934, 94.7567

## **Tritanopia**

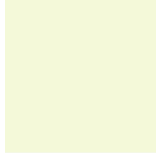
87.2814, 91.8323, 107.7329

# Trichromacy



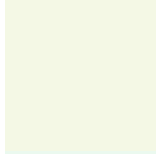
## Original Color

78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517



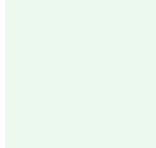
## Protanomaly

83.7083, 91.9942, 78.9904



## Deuteranomaly

85.0185, 92.0250, 87.4104



## Tritanomaly

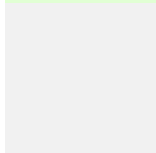
83.7166, 91.6455, 94.9384

# Monochromacy



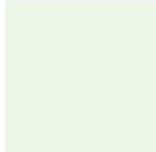
## Original Color

78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517



## Achromatopsia

83.6081, 87.9622, 95.7909



## Achromatomaly

81.4996, 89.2869, 87.8015

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517 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(225, 255, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 255, 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(225, 255, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 255, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517 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(225, 255, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 255, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 255, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 255, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 255, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 255,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 78.6950, 92.2810, 75.9517 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 255, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
255, 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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