

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(83.0070, 94.4148,  
80.1786)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECFFDA
RGB	236, 255, 218
RGB Percent	93%, 100%, 85%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0000, 0.1451
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	91°, 100%, 93%
HSV	91°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786
YIQ	245.1010, 0.5530, -15.5350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

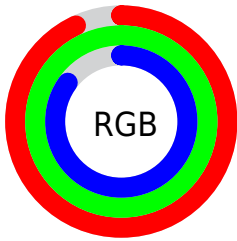
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	218, 255, 237
Decimal	15531994
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.80, -12.58, 15.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 20.043, 128.894
Yxy	94.4148, 0.3222, 0.3665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293722074 (0xFFE <sub>C</sub> FFDA)
YUV	245.1010, -13.3608, -7.9816
Hunter-Lab	97.1673, -17.5557, 19.0933

# Details

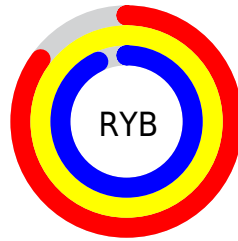
The XYZ color **83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **78.0472, 75.3685, 105.0418**, and the grayscale version is **86.9756, 91.5051, 99.6491**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **45.6273, 52.7358, 42.4245** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.7329, 91.0213, 63.7386**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.1147, 98.1788, 99.3402**.

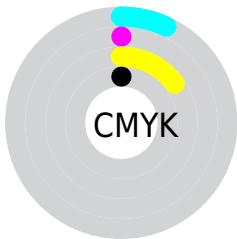
# Distribution



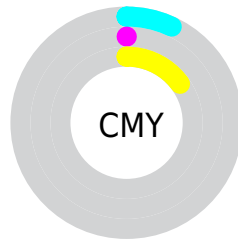
- Red (93%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786 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 83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 83.0070, 94.4148,  
80.1786

 83.0070, 94.4148,  
80.1786


493.5934,  
542.2898, 515.2572

 62.5129, 71.6480,  
59.3383


136.5137,  
153.4559, 135.4305

 45.7044, 52.8712,  
42.4637


170.2570,  
190.4990, 170.6791

 32.2163, 37.7000,  
29.1363


209.1475,  
233.0696, 211.5676

 21.6831, 25.7499,  
18.9375

253.5503,  
281.5522, 258.5146

 13.7395, 16.6366,  
11.4488

303.8310,  
336.3311, 311.9384

 8.0202, 9.9758,  
6.2516

360.3548,

 4.1598, 5.3829,

397.7907, 372.2578

2.9274

423.4872,  
466.3155, 439.8912

■ 1.7929, 2.4736,  
1.0577

■ 0.5134, 0.8634,  
0.0000

■ 83.0070, 94.4148,  
80.1786

■ 83.0070, 94.4148,  
80.1786

■ 75.7329, 91.0213,  
63.7386

■ 91.1147, 98.1788,  
99.3402

■ 69.2603, 87.9842,  
49.8924

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 63.5574, 85.2904,  
38.5085

■ 58.5897, 82.9250,  
29.4417

■ 54.3192, 80.8720,  
22.5322

■ 50.7039, 79.1136,  
17.5994

■ 47.6958, 77.6299,  
14.4336

■ 45.2376, 76.3967,  
12.7773

■ 44.0803, 75.8093,  
12.3094

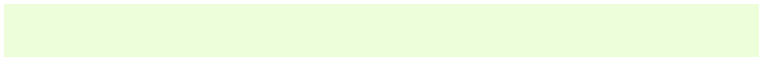
# Harmonies

## Analogous

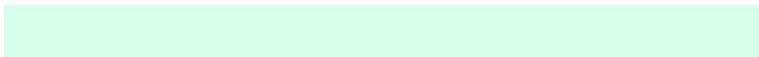
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.0484, 94.4148, 74.7109



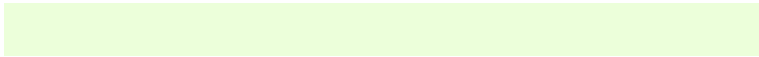
83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786



79.8619, 94.4148, 91.8688

# Triad

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



83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786



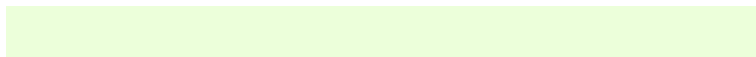
85.8351, 94.4148, 135.0836



101.0516, 94.4148, 98.0074

# Complementary

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



83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786



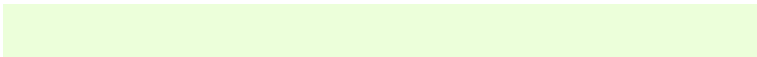
78.0472, 75.3685, 105.0418

# Split Complementary

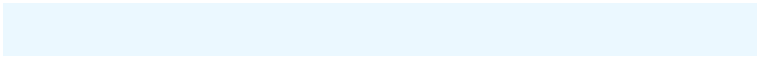
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



100.3974, 94.4148, 114.5692



83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786



91.4499, 94.4148, 137.1755

# Square

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



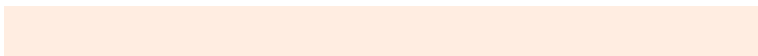
83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786



81.4458, 94.4148, 123.8791



96.8243, 94.4148, 129.3240

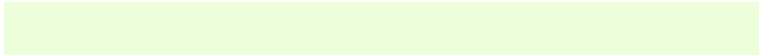


98.5757, 94.4148, 84.2618

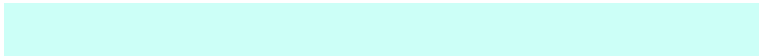


# Rectangle

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



83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786



79.1829, 94.4148, 102.1946



96.8243, 94.4148, 129.3240



101.1926, 94.4148, 103.4112

# Sweetspot

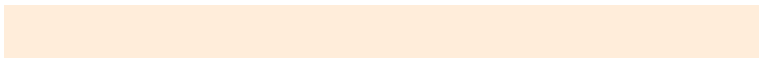
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.0077, 94.4152, 80.1800



91.5501, 98.3805, 100.3903



84.0351, 86.6019, 78.6178



19.4579, 20.9937, 21.1560



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

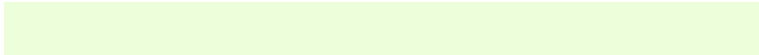


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

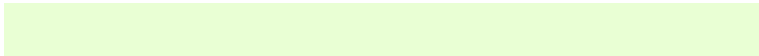


# Same Dimension

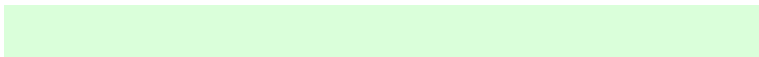
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



83.0077, 94.4152, 80.1800



81.1189, 93.5357, 75.8349



77.3292, 91.4878, 79.9143



18.6128, 20.6018, 19.1399



23.2039, 39.7001, 6.4399



2.3848, 3.9302, 0.6329



# Inverse Universe

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



78.0472, 75.3685, 105.0418



75.4084, 71.6094, 104.4553



84.3619, 78.6239, 105.3373



17.8926, 17.8364, 22.7497



14.4910, 6.3808, 49.9025



1.5371, 0.6863, 4.8647



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

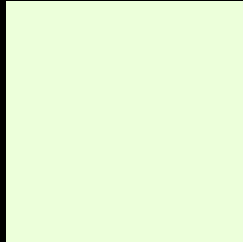
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

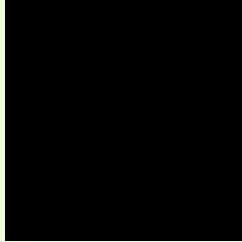
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

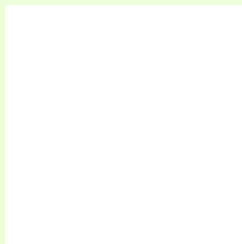
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786.



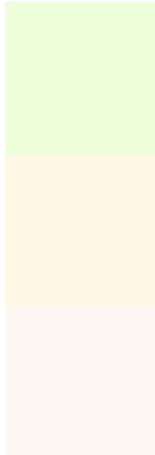
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.0070, 94.4148,

80.1786.

# 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

83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786

### Protanopia

89.2312, 94.1643, 89.0738

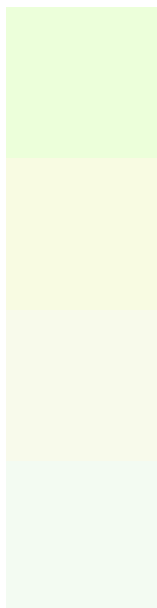
### Deuteranopia

90.8299, 94.3132, 99.0050

## **Tritanopia**

89.9752, 94.1290, 108.0342

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786

## Protanomaly

86.9360, 94.4418, 85.5986

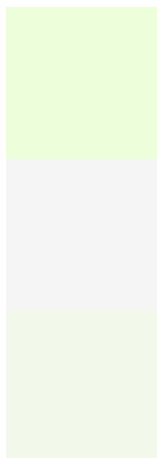
## Deuteranomaly

87.8924, 94.3258, 92.1715

## Tritanomaly

87.4863, 94.4599, 97.6260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786

## Achromatopsia

86.7900, 91.3099, 99.4364

## Achromatomaly

85.4890, 92.6268, 91.9703

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786 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(236, 255, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 255, 218)  
}
```

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(236, 255, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 255, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786 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(236, 255, 218) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 255, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 255, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 255, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 255, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 255,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.0070, 94.4148, 80.1786 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 255, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
255, 218) }
```

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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