

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.4380, 94.4222, 89.9064)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.4380, 94.4222, 89.9064)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782)</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(83.6042, 94.5020,  
90.1782)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8FFE8
RGB	232, 255, 232
RGB Percent	91%, 100%, 91%
CMY	0.0902, 0.0000, 0.0902
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.09, 0.00
HSL	120°, 100%, 95%
HSV	120°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782
YIQ	245.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 255, 255
Decimal	15269864
CIE Lab	97.83, -11.59, 8.44
CIE LCh	98, 14.342, 143.928
Yxy	94.5020, 0.3116, 0.3522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293459944 (0xFFE8FFE8)
YUV	245.5010, -6.6560, -11.8404
Hunter-Lab	97.2121, -16.6080, 13.0485

# Details

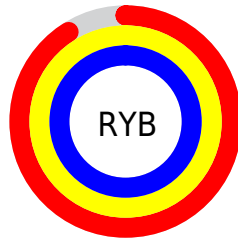
The XYZ color **83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **88.1470, 86.1941, 106.5987**, and the grayscale version is **87.2496, 91.7934, 99.9630**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **45.9351, 52.7529, 48.8356** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.5548, 89.1944, 72.1051**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

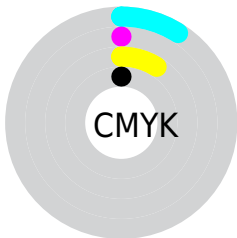
# Distribution



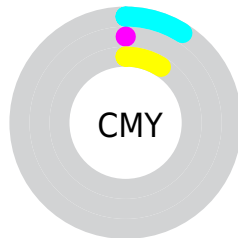
- Red (91%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782 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 83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 83.6042, 94.5020,  
90.1782

 83.6042, 94.5020,  
90.1782


495.5515,  
542.5695, 549.1954

 63.0073, 71.7206,  
67.5539


137.3455,  
153.5764, 149.5236

 46.1058, 52.9304,  
49.0705


171.2206,  
190.6382, 187.0817

 32.5343, 37.7472,  
34.3094


210.2526,  
233.2289, 230.4549

 21.9274, 25.7866,  
22.8521

254.8066,  
281.7328, 280.0617

 13.9199, 16.6640,  
14.2801

305.2482,  
336.5345, 336.3206

 8.1463, 9.9953,  
8.1747

361.9426,

 4.2413, 5.3958,

398.0182, 399.6502

4.1176

425.2553,  
466.5684, 470.4689

■ 1.8395, 2.4813,  
1.6901

■ 0.5413, 0.8673,  
0.3539

■ 83.6042, 94.5020,  
90.1782

■ 83.6042, 94.5020,  
90.1782

■ 72.5548, 89.1944,  
72.1051

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 63.1572, 84.6802,  
56.7337

■ 55.3328, 80.9218,  
43.9354

■ 48.9956, 77.8777,  
33.5698

■ 44.0517, 75.5029,  
25.4830

■ 40.3960, 73.7469,  
19.5034

■ 37.9090, 72.5523,  
15.4353

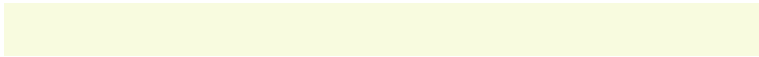
■ 36.4486, 71.8508,  
13.0465

■ 35.8050, 71.5416,  
11.9937

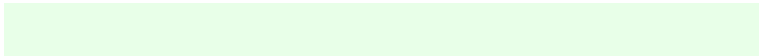
# Harmonies

## Analogous

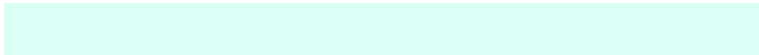
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



86.6644, 94.5020, 83.6245



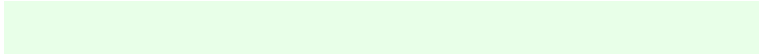
83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782



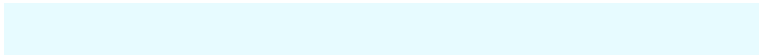
82.2146, 94.5020, 100.5291

# Triad

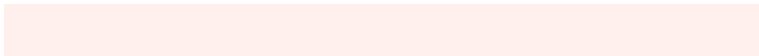
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782



88.9908, 94.5020, 126.9969



97.2148, 94.5020, 94.0159

# Complementary

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



83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782



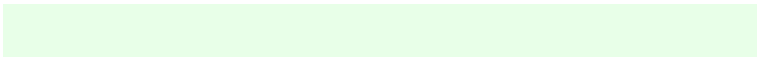
88.1470, 86.1941, 106.5987

# 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.



97.8834, 94.5020, 105.3010



83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782



93.0540, 94.5020, 124.9231

# Square

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



83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782



85.2631, 94.5020, 122.2275



96.3393, 94.5020, 116.7579

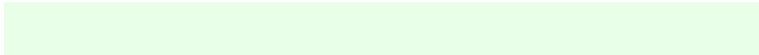


94.5392, 94.5020, 85.7196



# Rectangle

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



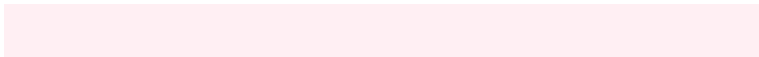
83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782



82.3914, 94.5020, 108.4225



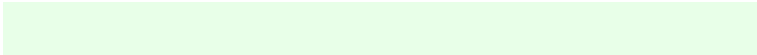
96.3393, 94.5020, 116.7579



97.6850, 94.5020, 97.5618

# Sweetspot

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



83.6050, 94.5024, 90.1797



91.0839, 98.0949, 102.4128



91.5657, 98.6063, 90.5520



19.2746, 20.8901, 21.5589



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

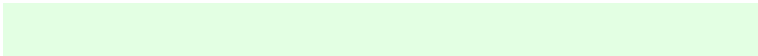


# Same Dimension

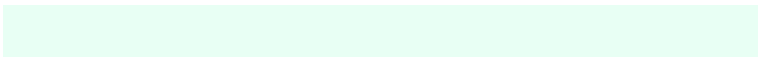
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



83.6050, 94.5024, 90.1797



81.2811, 93.3861, 86.3785



85.2926, 95.1774, 99.0667



17.7717, 20.1682, 19.1006



18.6854, 37.3707, 6.2285



1.8193, 3.6387, 0.6065



# Inverse Universe

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



88.1470, 86.1941, 106.5987



86.7453, 83.3908, 106.1315



86.3505, 85.4755, 97.1383



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7917



30.9800, 14.8813, 50.6726



3.0164, 1.4489, 4.9338



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782 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 83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

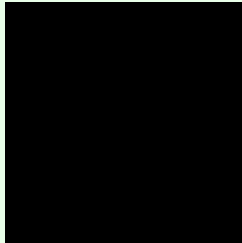
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

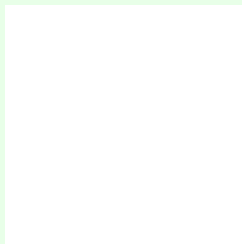
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782.



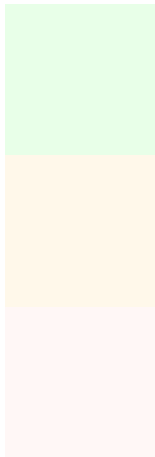
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.6042, 94.5020,

90.1782.

# 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

83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782

### Protanopia

89.6587, 94.3353, 91.3249

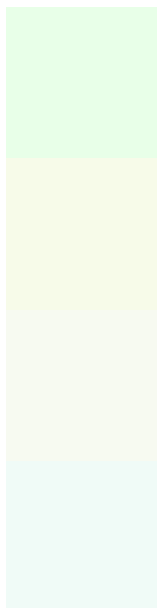
### Deuteranopia

91.1353, 94.4353, 100.6133

## **Tritanopia**

89.5819, 94.3838, 108.1042

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782

## Protanomaly

87.5629, 94.6517, 90.7453

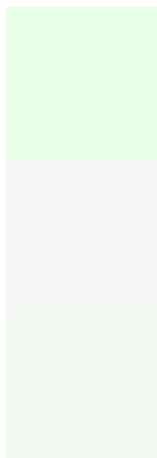
## Deuteranomaly

88.4206, 94.4962, 96.7984

## Tritanomaly

87.2209, 94.2350, 101.5878

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782

## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Achromatomaly

86.0285, 92.8030, 96.5977

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782 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, 255, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 255, 232)  
}
```

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, 255, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 255, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782 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, 255, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 255, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(232, 255, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 255, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.6042, 94.5020, 90.1782 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 255, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
255, 232) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor