

# Converting Colors

XYZ(113.8869, 100.0000,  
285.6019)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(113.8869, 100.0000, 285.6019)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(79.9263, 86.2539,  
107.0438)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEF2FF
RGB	222, 242, 255
RGB Percent	87%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.1294, 0.0510, 0.0000
CMYK	0.13, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	204°, 100%, 94%
HSV	204°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438
YIQ	237.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

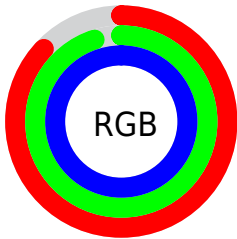
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 234, 255
Decimal	14611199
CIE Lab	94.42, -4.01, -8.49
CIE LCh	94, 9.387, 244.702
Yxy	86.2539, 0.2925, 0.3157
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292801279 (0xFFDEF2FF)
YUV	237.5020, 8.6265, -13.5953
Hunter-Lab	92.8730, -8.9110, -3.3256

# Details

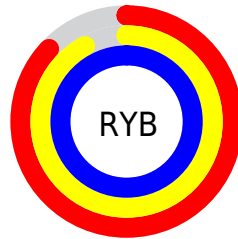
The XYZ color **79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **84.1325, 85.9488, 81.2642**, and the grayscale version is **80.8296, 85.0390, 92.6075**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.6883, 47.4105, 60.2746** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.7921, 76.7159, 105.7369**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4104, 96.7361, 108.4618**.

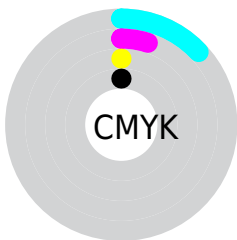
# Distribution



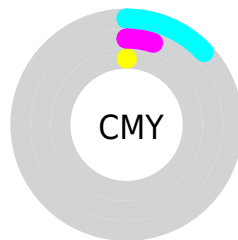
- Red (87%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438 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 79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



79.9263, 86.2539,  
107.0438

79.9263, 86.2539,  
107.0438

483.4247,  
515.7680, 603.9858

59.9660, 64.8779,  
81.5464

132.2132,  
142.1237, 172.9398

43.6406, 47.3621,  
60.4581

165.2704,  
177.3864, 214.1755

30.5847, 33.3220,  
43.3603

203.4240,  
218.0468, 261.4944

20.4331, 22.3732,  
29.8344

247.0393,  
264.4893, 315.3151

12.8203, 14.1314,  
19.4619

296.4817,  
317.0983, 376.0560

7.3811, 8.2121,  
11.8244

352.1165,

3.7500, 4.2310,

376.2581, 444.1357

6.5031

414.3091,  
442.3532, 519.9728

■ 1.5617, 1.8036,  
3.0797

■ 0.3672, 0.4894,  
1.1354

■ 79.9263, 86.2539,  
107.0438

■ 79.9263, 86.2539,  
107.0438

■ 69.7921, 76.7159,  
105.7369

■ 91.4104, 96.7361,  
108.4618

■ 60.9455, 68.0790,  
104.5361

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.3291, 60.3122,  
103.4384

■ 46.8785, 53.3781,  
102.4400

■ 41.5226, 47.2359,  
101.5367

■ 37.1820, 41.8404,  
100.7241

■ 33.7652, 37.1400,  
99.9969

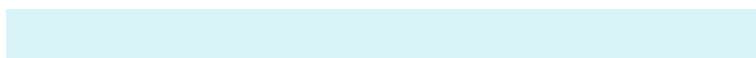
■ 31.1617, 33.0731,  
99.3491

■ 29.7017, 30.5233,  
98.9339

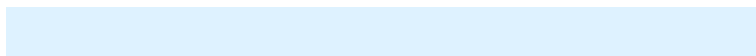
# Harmonies

## Analogous

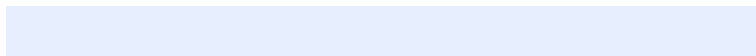
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



78.0582, 86.2539, 102.0487



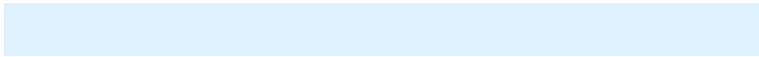
79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438



82.3800, 86.2539, 108.4527

# Triad

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



79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438



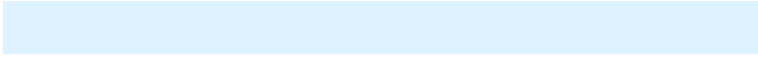
86.9118, 86.2539, 92.7817



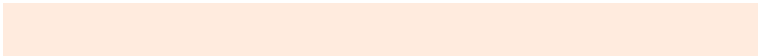
79.2511, 86.2539, 82.9515

# Complementary

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



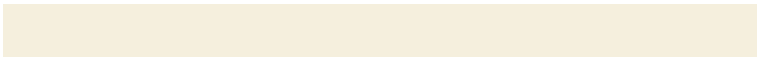
79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438



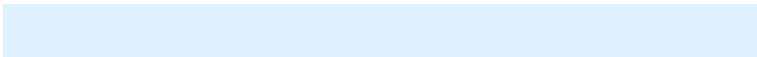
84.1325, 85.9488, 81.2642

# Split Complementary

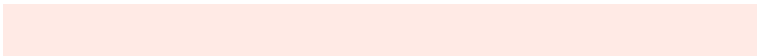
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



81.5848, 86.2539, 80.7397



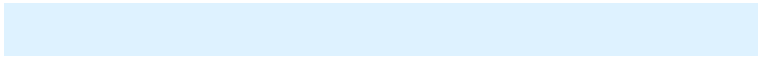
79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438



86.0347, 86.2539, 86.2270

# Square

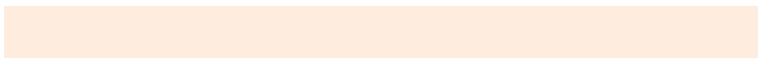
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438



86.4459, 86.2539, 99.9783



84.0721, 86.2539, 81.9076

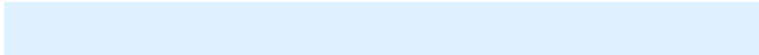


77.6740, 86.2539, 88.1035



# Rectangle

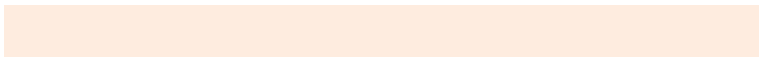
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438



84.0256, 86.2539, 107.1105



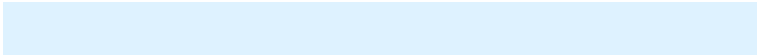
84.0721, 86.2539, 81.9076



79.9713, 86.2539, 81.8518

# Sweetspot

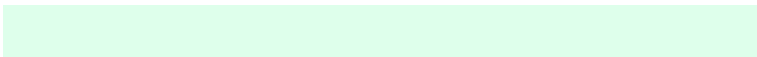
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



79.9286, 86.2574, 107.0444



90.1284, 95.5804, 108.3063



80.8299, 93.0279, 92.0294



19.0984, 20.2839, 23.1585



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

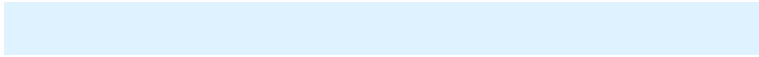


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

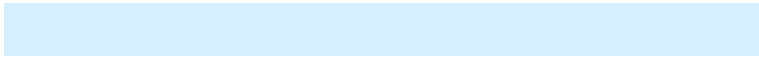


# Same Dimension

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



79.9286, 86.2574, 107.0444



76.6868, 83.2400, 106.6328



75.3309, 77.0621, 105.5118



17.9193, 19.2103, 23.0135



15.6695, 16.2485, 51.7450



1.6322, 1.7952, 5.0737



# Inverse Universe

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



83.3897, 79.9148, 95.0386



80.9073, 75.6825, 91.9533



88.9692, 95.6223, 82.8765



18.4719, 18.1721, 21.1023



24.6974, 12.3683, 17.5889

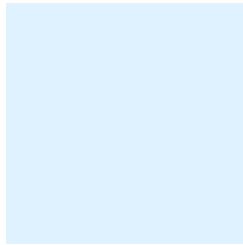


2.4585, 1.2258, 1.9958



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

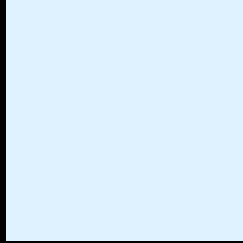
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438 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

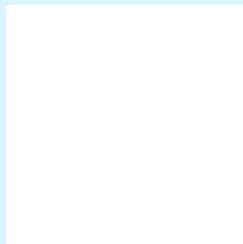
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.9263, 86.2539,



# 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

79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438

### Protanopia

83.4515, 85.9474, 104.2866

### Deuteranopia

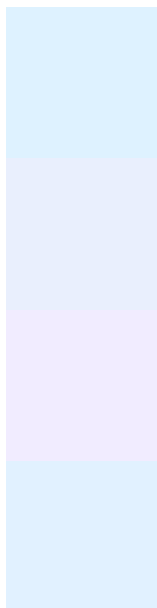
87.3338, 86.1933, 106.6417



## Tritanopia

81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438

## Protanomaly

82.2004, 86.1485, 105.2244

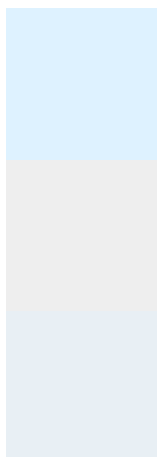
## Deuteranomaly

84.3211, 85.9117, 106.7462

## Tritanomaly

80.5566, 86.1381, 106.9883

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438

## Achromatopsia

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087

## Achromatomaly

80.4743, 85.4205, 97.8343

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438 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(222, 242, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 242, 255)  
}
```

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(222, 242, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 242, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438 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(222, 242, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 242, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 242, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 242, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 242, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 242,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 79.9263, 86.2539, 107.0438 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 242, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
242, 255) }
```

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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