

# Converting Colors

XYZ(122.1018, 100.0000,  
169.1816)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(122.1018, 100.0000, 169.1816)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(86.4864, 82.8727,  
106.0455)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE2FF
RGB	255, 226, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 89%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1137, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 94%
HSV	300°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455
YIQ	237.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

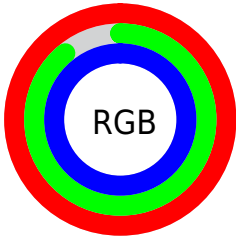
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 226, 255
Decimal	16769791
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.96, 14.86, -10.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	93, 18.135, 325.054
Yxy	82.8727, 0.3140, 0.3009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959871 (0xFFFFE2FF)
YUV	237.9770, 8.3923, 14.9292
Hunter-Lab	91.0344, 10.2719, -5.3425

# Details

The XYZ color **86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **80.8541, 93.1810, 85.6799**, and the grayscale version is **81.1846, 85.4125, 93.0142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.0447, 45.2088, 59.6200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.0616, 70.0232, 103.9039**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.9454, 97.7908, 108.5318**.

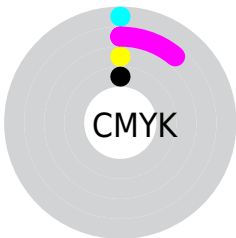
# Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455 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 86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.4864, 82.8727,  
106.0455

 86.4864, 82.8727,  
106.0455

504.9436,  
504.5622, 600.8175

 65.3969, 62.0851,  
80.7140


141.3514,  
137.3972, 171.5646

 48.0489, 45.1015,  
59.7764

175.8576,  
171.9028, 212.5893

 34.0770, 31.5374,  
42.8144


215.5667,  
211.7500, 259.6822

 23.1159, 21.0084,  
29.4092

260.8441,  
257.3231, 313.2617

 14.8003, 13.1301,  
19.1423

312.0551,  
309.0064, 373.7465

 8.7647, 7.5182,  
11.5953

369.5651,

 4.6439, 3.7882,

367.1845, 441.5550

6.3496

433.7395,  
432.2416, 517.1058

■ 2.0725, 1.5558,  
2.9866

■ 0.6742, 0.3275,  
1.0878

■ 86.4864, 82.8727,  
106.0455

■ 86.4864, 82.8727,  
106.0455

■ 80.0616, 70.0232,  
103.9039

■ 93.9454, 97.7908,  
108.5318

■ 74.6211, 59.1422,  
102.0904

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 70.1176, 50.1353,  
100.5892

■ 66.4984, 42.8967,  
99.3828

■ 63.7052, 37.3103,  
98.4517

■ 61.6729, 33.2458,  
97.7743

■ 60.3269, 30.5537,  
97.3256

■ 59.5770, 29.0540,  
97.0757

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.6954, 82.8727, 116.0376



86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455



88.2126, 82.8727, 92.5061

# Triad

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



86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455



79.5573, 82.8727, 66.6236



70.7879, 82.8727, 101.7587

# Complementary

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



86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455



80.8541, 93.1810, 85.6799

# 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.



70.0228, 82.8727, 87.9999



86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455



74.9670, 82.8727, 68.5713

# Square

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



86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455



84.1110, 82.8727, 70.4647



71.5231, 82.8727, 76.0784



73.6563, 82.8727, 113.3936



# Rectangle

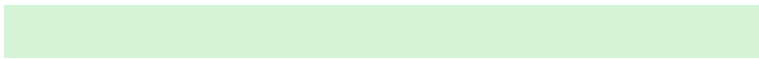
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455



87.9119, 82.8727, 83.6160



71.5231, 82.8727, 76.0784



70.2812, 82.8727, 97.1929

# Sweetspot

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



86.4879, 82.8758, 106.0460



92.6579, 95.2158, 108.1026



76.6138, 77.7855, 105.5839



19.6993, 20.1134, 23.0940



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.



86.4879, 82.8758, 106.0460



84.6999, 79.2997, 105.4500



84.2409, 81.9770, 94.2135



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

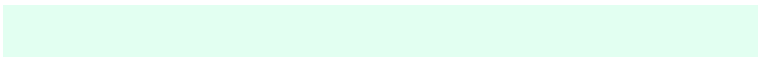
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.4879, 82.8758, 106.0460



84.6999, 79.2997, 105.4500



82.9288, 94.0109, 96.6054



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

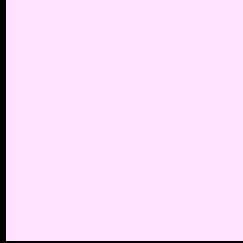
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

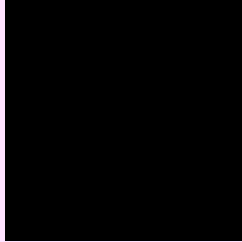
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.4864, 82.8727,



# 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

86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455

### Protanopia

80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150

### Deuteranopia

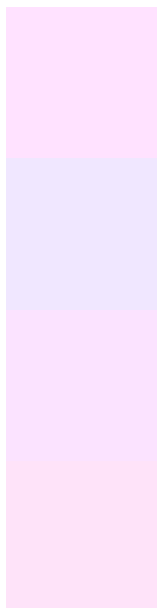
84.8603, 82.8465, 106.1261



## Tritanopia

85.0979, 83.1502, 97.9507

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455

## Protanomaly

82.5611, 82.8971, 106.2570

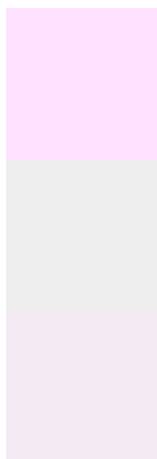
## Deuteranomaly

85.3027, 82.6674, 106.0682

## Tritanomaly

85.4410, 82.8486, 101.1107

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455

## Achromatopsia

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087

## Achromatomaly

83.0602, 84.6104, 97.5416

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455 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(255, 226, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 226, 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(255, 226, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 226, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455 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(255, 226, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 226, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 226, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 226, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.4864, 82.8727, 106.0455 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 226, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
226, 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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