

# Converting Colors

XYZ(78.3022, 84.9434,  
106.8588)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(78.3022, 84.9434, 106.8588)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(78.4187, 85.0360,  
106.8882)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DAF1FF
RGB	218, 241, 255
RGB Percent	85%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.1451, 0.0549, 0.0000
CMYK	0.15, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	203°, 100%, 93%
HSV	203°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882
YIQ	235.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

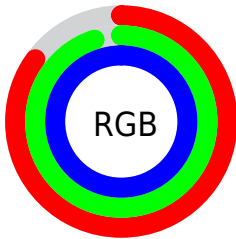
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 232, 255
Decimal	14348799
CIE Lab	93.90, -4.75, -9.29
CIE LCh	94, 10.433, 242.937
Yxy	85.0360, 0.2901, 0.3145
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292538879 (0xFFDAF1FF)
YUV	235.7190, 9.5055, -15.5396
Hunter-Lab	92.2150, -9.5815, -4.1737

# Details

The XYZ color **78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **82.7510, 84.0337, 78.1899**, and the grayscale version is **79.4555, 83.5933, 91.0331**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **42.6463, 46.5617, 60.1657** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.5923, 75.8454, 105.6322**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.5739, 95.1406, 108.2507**.

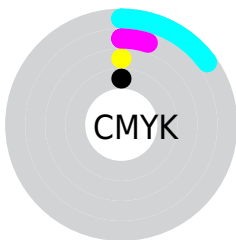
# Distribution



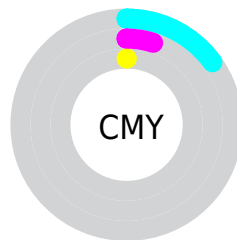
- Red (85%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882 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 78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 78.4187, 85.0360,  
106.8882

■ 78.4187, 85.0360,  
106.8882

478.4057,  
511.7472, 603.4926

■ 58.7220, 63.8711,  
81.4167

130.1024,  
140.4235, 172.7255

■ 42.6349, 46.5463,  
60.3518

162.8202,  
175.4149, 213.9284

■ 29.7920, 32.6771,  
43.2751

200.6089,  
215.7839, 261.2121

■ 19.8280, 21.8792,  
29.7680

243.8341,  
261.9149, 314.9953

■ 12.3776, 13.7682,  
19.4120

292.8610,  
314.1924, 375.6963

■ 7.0754, 7.9596,  
11.7886

348.0550,

■ 3.5561, 4.0691,

373.0006, 443.7339

6.4791

409.7814,  
438.7241, 519.5265

■ 1.4542, 1.7123,  
3.0651

■ 0.2943, 0.4316,  
1.1280

■ 78.4187, 85.0360,  
106.8882

■ 78.4187, 85.0360,  
106.8882

■ 68.5923, 75.8454,  
105.6322

■ 89.5739, 95.1406,  
108.2507

■ 60.0322, 67.5264,  
104.4776

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.6806, 60.0479,  
103.4216

■ 46.4725, 53.3727,  
102.4603

■ 41.3361, 47.4602,  
101.5898

■ 37.1907, 42.2649,  
100.8055

■ 33.9427, 37.7348,  
100.1023

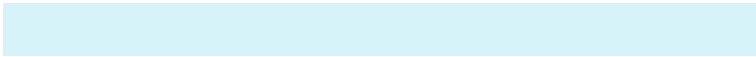
■ 31.4779, 33.8069,  
99.4741

■ 30.3697, 31.8594,  
99.1566

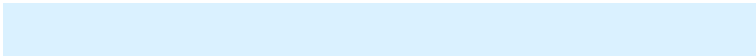
# Harmonies

## Analogous

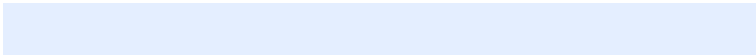
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



76.4245, 85.0360, 101.1569



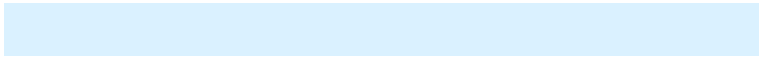
78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882



81.0981, 85.0360, 108.7194

# Triad

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



78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882



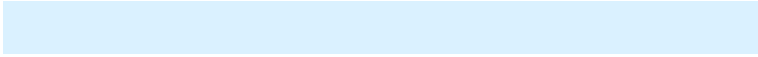
86.2757, 85.0360, 91.8084



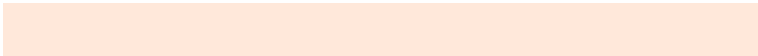
77.9552, 85.0360, 80.3376

# Complementary

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



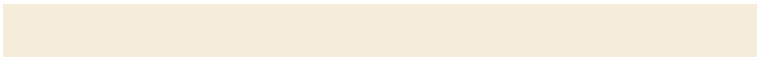
78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882



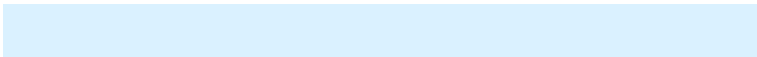
82.7510, 84.0337, 78.1899

# Split Complementary

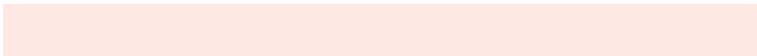
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



80.5509, 85.0360, 78.1400



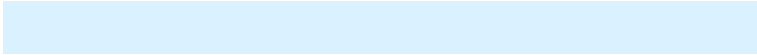
78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882



85.3895, 85.0360, 84.5205

# Square

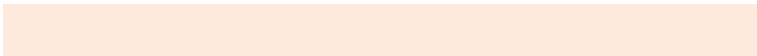
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



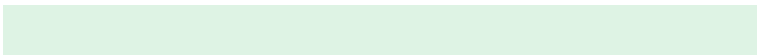
78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882



85.6737, 85.0360, 99.7241



83.2783, 85.0360, 79.6269

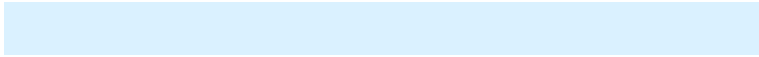


76.1612, 85.0360, 85.8040



# Rectangle

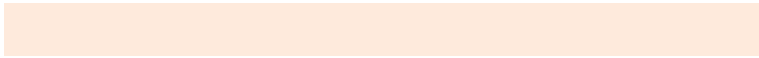
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882



82.9233, 85.0360, 107.4012



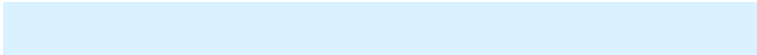
83.2783, 85.0360, 79.6269



78.7608, 85.0360, 79.2067

# Sweetspot

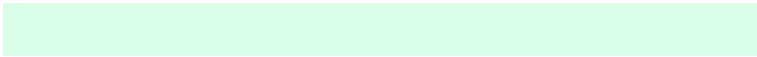
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



78.4209, 85.0394, 106.8888



90.1779, 95.6795, 108.3228



79.1783, 92.2275, 89.6512



19.1110, 20.3090, 23.1627



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

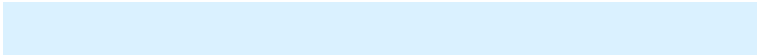


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

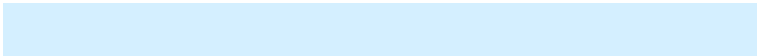


# Same Dimension

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



78.4209, 85.0394, 106.8888



75.8508, 82.6655, 106.5660



73.3345, 74.8666, 105.1933



17.9438, 19.2592, 23.0216



16.0173, 16.9442, 51.8609



1.6649, 1.8605, 5.0846



# Inverse Universe

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



82.1900, 77.7552, 93.8995



80.2174, 74.3807, 91.4827



88.1016, 94.7349, 79.9734



18.4843, 18.1770, 21.1674



24.8730, 12.4385, 18.5135

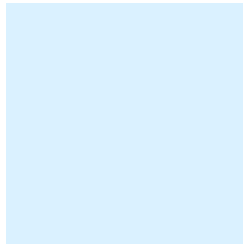


2.4750, 1.2324, 2.0826



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

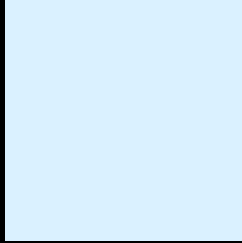
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

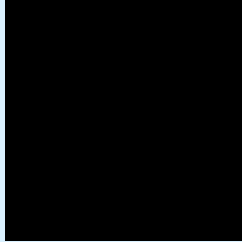
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

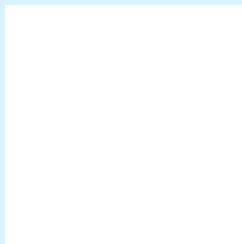
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.4187, 85.0360,

106.8882.

# 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

78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882

### Protanopia

82.4912, 85.0237, 104.1589

### Deuteranopia

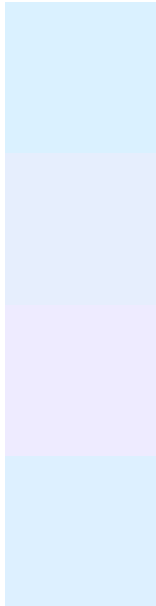
85.6928, 84.5116, 106.4036



## Tritanopia

79.6415, 85.2282, 106.8609

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882

## Protanomaly

80.9373, 85.0639, 105.0816

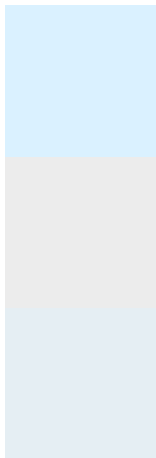
## Deuteranomaly

83.0182, 84.8138, 106.6029

## Tritanomaly

79.0289, 84.9123, 106.8322

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882

## Achromatopsia

79.7278, 83.8799, 91.3452

## Achromatomaly

79.0653, 84.2781, 96.8941

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882 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(218, 241, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 241, 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(218, 241, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 241, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882 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(218, 241, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 241, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 241, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 241, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 241, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 241,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 78.4187, 85.0360, 106.8882 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 241, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
241, 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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