

# Converting Colors

XYZ(79.4164, 81.4386,  
106.1413)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(79.4164, 81.4386, 106.1413)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(79.2590, 81.1948,  
106.1025)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6E7FF
RGB	230, 231, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0941, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	238°, 100%, 95%
HSV	238°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025
YIQ	233.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

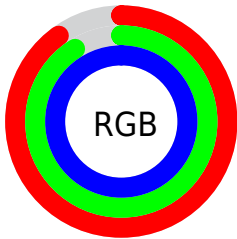
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 231, 255
Decimal	15132671
CIE Lab	92.22, 4.17, -11.70
CIE LCh	92, 12.419, 289.596
Yxy	81.1948, 0.2973, 0.3046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293322751 (0xFFE6E7FF)
YUV	233.4370, 10.6306, -3.0142
Hunter-Lab	90.1082, -0.6809, -6.7384

# Details

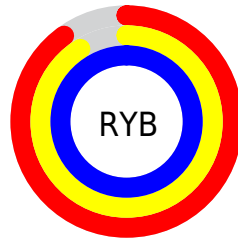
The XYZ color **79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **90.9640, 97.8548, 88.9580**, and the grayscale version is **77.7101, 81.7570, 89.0334**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **42.9786, 43.7358, 59.6027** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.2885, 64.5260, 103.6214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

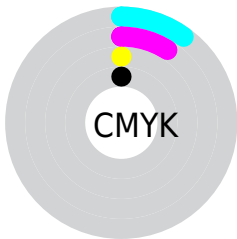
# Distribution



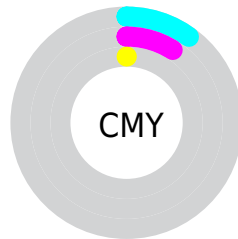
- Red (90%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025 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 79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



79.2590, 81.1948,  
106.1025

79.2590, 81.1948,  
106.1025

481.2067,  
498.9503, 600.9986

59.4151, 60.7020,  
80.7615

131.2794,  
135.0443, 171.6432

43.1951, 43.9848,  
59.8153

164.1867,  
169.1698, 212.6800

30.2334, 30.6585,  
42.8455

202.1792,  
208.6083, 259.7857

20.1647, 20.3390,  
29.4334

245.6222,  
253.7443, 313.3791

12.6238, 12.6417,  
19.1605

294.8811,  
304.9620, 373.8785

7.2452, 7.1823,  
11.6083

350.3212,

3.6636, 3.5764,

362.6461, 441.7025

6.3583

412.3080,  
427.1807, 517.2697

■ 1.5137, 1.4395,  
2.9919

■ 0.3351, 0.2456,  
1.0905

■ 79.2590, 81.1948,  
106.1025

■ 79.2590, 81.1948,  
106.1025

■ 65.2885, 64.5260,  
103.6214

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.3795, 50.2812,  
101.4996

■ 43.4364, 38.3504,  
99.7208

■ 35.3535, 28.6115,  
98.2670

■ 29.0150, 20.9311,  
97.1186

■ 24.2924, 15.1612,  
96.2538

■ 21.0393, 11.1341,  
95.6479

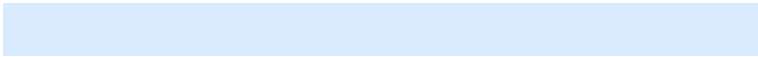
■ 19.0828, 8.6531,  
95.2722

■ 18.1727, 7.4561,  
95.0891

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.0654, 81.1948, 106.9315



79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025



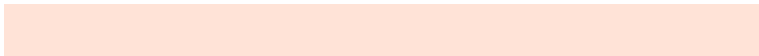
81.9628, 81.1948, 100.3503

# Triad

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



79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025



81.2379, 81.1948, 75.6346



71.2680, 81.1948, 85.2575

# Complementary

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



79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025



90.9640, 97.8548, 88.9580

# Split Complementary

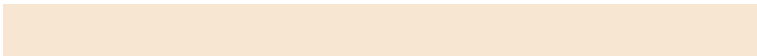
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



72.5740, 81.1948, 77.4516



79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025



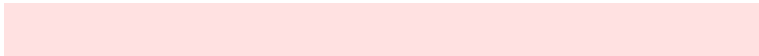
78.2917, 81.1948, 72.1564

# Square

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



79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025



83.1270, 81.1948, 82.6180



75.1244, 81.1948, 72.7978



71.5107, 81.1948, 94.4610



# Rectangle

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



79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025



83.0957, 81.1948, 94.7058



75.1244, 81.1948, 72.7978



71.5390, 81.1948, 82.3945

# Sweetspot

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



79.2612, 81.1981, 106.1030



89.9934, 93.9819, 108.0049



86.2432, 95.4831, 107.4408



18.9803, 19.7802, 23.0676



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.



79.2612, 81.1981, 106.1030



76.0099, 77.3220, 105.5262



82.7088, 82.5597, 106.1841



17.0615, 17.4945, 22.7275



9.5148, 3.9392, 49.6934



0.9461, 0.4229, 4.8450



# Inverse Universe

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



83.9619, 83.6246, 87.3211



81.6798, 80.2572, 82.8704



87.2651, 96.4218, 88.8763



18.0389, 17.9989, 18.8221



21.5908, 11.1256, 1.2299

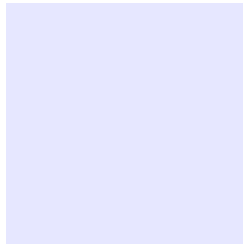


2.1121, 1.0872, 0.1720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

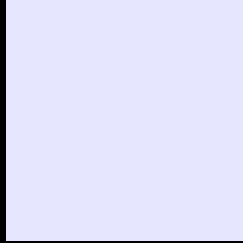
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

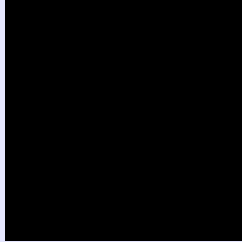
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025.



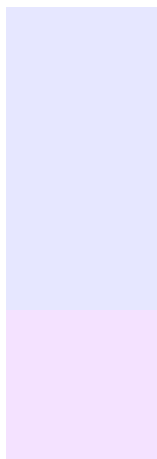
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.2590, 81.1948,



# 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

79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025

### Protanopia

79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025

### Deuteranopia

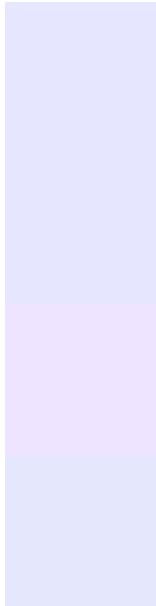
82.5546, 80.8458, 105.8614



## Tritanopia

78.4250, 81.2734, 101.9964

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025

## Protanomaly

79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025

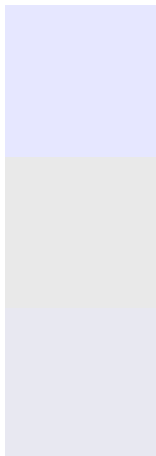
## Deuteranomaly

81.3900, 81.0575, 105.9637

## Tritanomaly

78.7404, 81.3995, 103.6571

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025

## Achromatopsia

77.4512, 81.4847, 88.7368

## Achromatomaly

78.0125, 81.2199, 94.7844

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025 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(230, 231, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 231, 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(230, 231, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 231, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025 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(230, 231, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 231, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 231, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 231, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 231, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 231,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 231, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
231, 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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