

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.1436, 83.0757,  
103.0253)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(81.1436, 83.0757,  
103.0253)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ECE9FB
RGB	236, 233, 251
RGB Percent	93%, 91%, 98%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0863, 0.0157
CMYK	0.06, 0.07, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	250°, 69%, 95%
HSV	250°, 7%, 98%
XYZ	81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253
YIQ	235.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

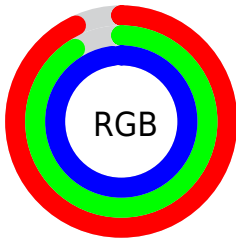
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 233, 251
Decimal	15526395
CIE Lab	93.05, 4.29, -8.33
CIE LCh	93, 9.374, 297.246
Yxy	83.0757, 0.3036, 0.3109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293716475 (0xFFECE9FB)
YUV	235.9490, 7.4201, 0.0447
Hunter-Lab	91.1459, -0.5937, -3.2154

# Details

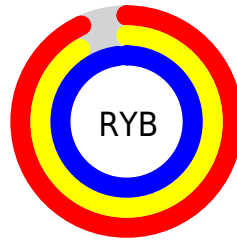
The XYZ color **81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **87.9195, 94.8362, 90.7662**, and the grayscale version is **79.6391, 83.7865, 91.2435**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.2821, 45.0426, 57.3991** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.9939, 66.4901, 100.5183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.4128, 99.7451, 105.5447**.

# Distribution



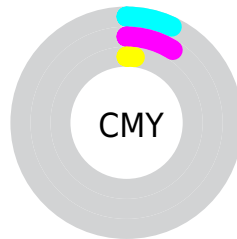
- Red (93%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253 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 81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.1436, 83.0757,  
103.0253

81.1436, 83.0757,  
103.0253

487.4566,  
505.2388, 591.1784

60.9716, 62.2526,  
78.1986

133.9145,  
137.6815, 167.3965

44.4547, 45.2368,  
57.7197

167.2440,  
172.2330, 207.7780

31.2276, 31.6440,  
41.1701

205.6902,  
212.1293, 254.1816

20.9249, 21.0897,  
28.1313

249.6182,  
257.7550, 307.0257

13.1812, 13.1896,  
18.1848

299.3935,  
309.4944, 366.7289

7.6313, 7.5592,  
10.9119

355.3814,

3.9098, 3.8142,

367.7319, 433.7097

5.8942

417.9473,  
432.8519, 508.3867

■ 1.6512, 1.5702,  
2.7131

■ 0.4254, 0.3374,  
0.9500

■ 81.1436, 83.0757,  
103.0253

■ 81.1436, 83.0757,  
103.0253

■ 67.9939, 66.4901,  
100.5183

94.4128, 99.7451,  
105.5447

■ 56.5956, 52.2424,  
98.3690

■ 46.8762, 40.2300,  
96.5626

■ 38.7552, 30.3385,  
95.0814

■ 32.1454, 22.4433,  
93.9058

■ 26.9509, 16.4067,  
93.0144

■ 23.0647, 12.0731,  
92.3828

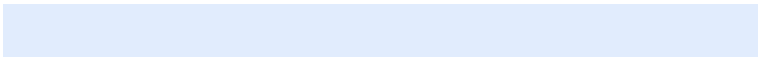
■ 20.3635, 9.2612,  
91.9824

■ 18.6956, 7.7409,  
91.7769

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.7342, 83.0757, 104.6540



81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253



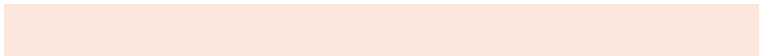
83.0011, 83.0757, 97.9748

# Triad

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



81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253



81.5447, 83.0757, 79.5470



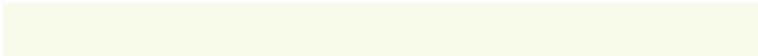
74.3355, 83.0757, 89.8067

# Complementary

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



81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253



87.9195, 94.8362, 90.7662

# 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.



75.0541, 83.0757, 83.3308



81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253



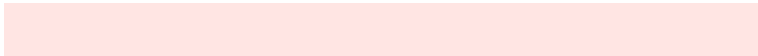
79.1882, 83.0757, 77.6028

# Square

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



81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253



83.2360, 83.0757, 84.4014



76.8178, 83.0757, 78.9517



74.8348, 83.0757, 96.7920

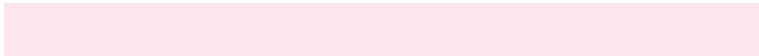


# Rectangle

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



81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253



83.6589, 83.0757, 93.4753



76.8178, 83.0757, 78.9517



74.4423, 83.0757, 87.5011

# Sweetspot

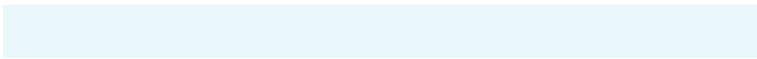
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.1460, 83.0792, 103.0271



91.8979, 95.9918, 108.2925



84.6792, 91.6104, 104.4876



19.7030, 20.5882, 23.1854



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.



81.1460, 83.0792, 103.0271



81.4701, 82.7723, 106.2905



84.1059, 84.6051, 103.1656



16.5523, 16.7818, 21.7521



9.7306, 3.9590, 48.2249



0.9753, 0.4048, 4.4699



# Inverse Universe

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



85.8687, 85.5680, 100.8014



87.5514, 85.9777, 103.3952



84.9058, 93.2825, 90.6251



17.8616, 17.4720, 21.1271



27.0215, 13.2243, 33.1512

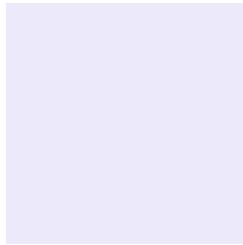


2.5345, 1.2376, 3.2383



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

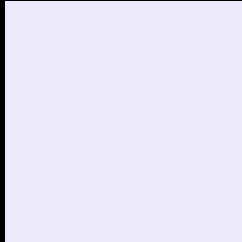
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

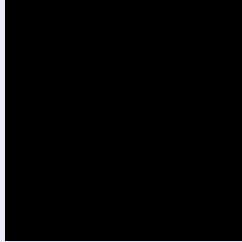
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.1436, 83.0757,

103.0253.

# 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

81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253

### Protanopia

80.4832, 82.7353, 102.9944

### Deuteranopia

84.7384, 82.8391, 103.6188



## Tritanopia

81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253

## Protanomaly

80.8124, 82.9050, 103.0098

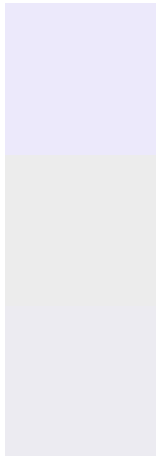
## Deuteranomaly

83.5237, 83.0344, 103.7205

## Tritanomaly

81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253

## Achromatopsia

79.7278, 83.8799, 91.3452

## Achromatomaly

80.1776, 83.6004, 95.1298

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253 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(236, 233, 251) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 233, 251)  
}
```

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(236, 233, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 233, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253 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(236, 233, 251) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 233, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 233, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 233, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 233, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 233,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.1436, 83.0757, 103.0253 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 233, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
233, 251) }
```

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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