

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.1617, 86.4313,  
107.0130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.1617, 86.4313, 107.0130)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(81.1839, 86.4615,  
107.0176)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3F1FF
RGB	227, 241, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.1098, 0.0549, 0.0000
CMYK	0.11, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	210°, 100%, 95%
HSV	210°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176
YIQ	238.4100, -12.8380, 1.3860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

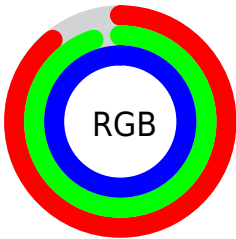
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	227, 236, 255
Decimal	14938623
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.51, -1.93, -8.32
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 8.539, 256.933
Y <sub>xy</sub>	86.4615, 0.2956, 0.3148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293128703 (0xFFE3F1FF)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	238.4100, 8.1789, -10.0066
Hunter-Lab	92.9847, -6.8768, -3.1486

# Details

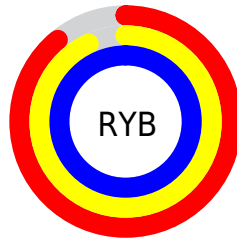
The XYZ color **81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.5599, 89.7151, 85.4293**, and the grayscale version is **81.5334, 85.7795, 93.4139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.5553, 47.5458, 60.2550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.0874, 75.3367, 105.4552**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.7401, 98.7354, 108.7249**.

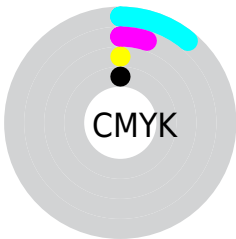
# Distribution



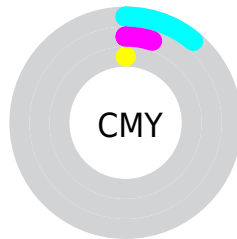
- Red (89%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176 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 81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.1839, 86.4615,  
107.0176

81.1839, 86.4615,  
107.0176

487.5897,  
516.4517, 603.9028

61.0049, 65.0497,  
81.5246

133.9708,  
142.4133, 172.9037

44.4817, 47.5014,  
60.4402

167.3093,  
177.7221, 214.1339

31.2489, 33.4322,  
43.3459

205.7651,  
218.4320, 261.4469

20.9412, 22.4577,  
29.8232

249.7034,  
264.9274, 315.2612

13.1932, 14.1936,  
19.4535

299.4897,  
317.5926, 375.9954

7.6397, 8.2554,  
11.8183

355.4893,

3.9151, 4.2588,

376.8122, 444.0681

6.4991

418.0675,  
442.9704, 519.8977

■ 1.6542, 1.8194,  
3.0772

■ 0.4274, 0.4992,  
1.1342

■ 81.1839, 86.4615,  
107.0176

■ 81.1839, 86.4615,  
107.0176

■ 70.0874, 75.3367,  
105.4552

93.7401, 98.7354,  
108.7249

■ 60.3863, 65.3128,  
104.0317

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.0212, 56.3535,  
102.7432

■ 44.9256, 48.4158,  
101.5851

■ 39.0270, 41.4537,  
100.5522

■ 34.2443, 35.4161,  
99.6389

■ 30.4856, 30.2463,  
98.8391

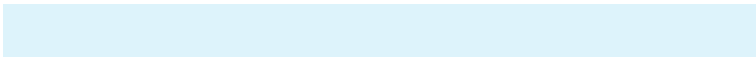
■ 27.6411, 25.8776,  
98.1458

■ 25.7090, 22.5379,  
97.6030

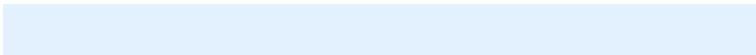
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.1979, 86.4615, 103.6949



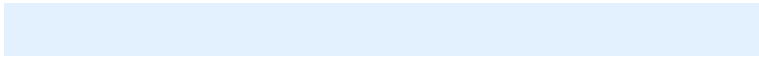
81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176



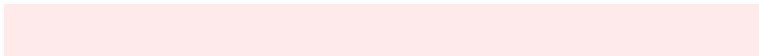
83.4730, 86.4615, 106.7770

# Triad

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



81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176



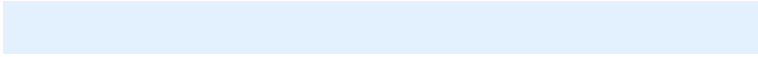
86.4800, 86.4615, 90.5032



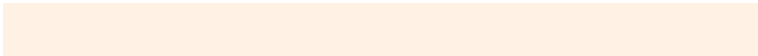
78.9924, 86.4615, 85.7606

# Complementary

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



81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176



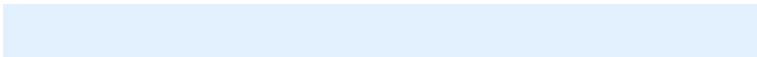
86.5599, 89.7151, 85.4293

# 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.



80.8985, 86.4615, 82.5450



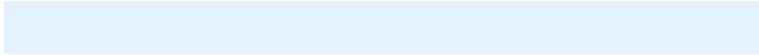
81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176



85.2341, 86.4615, 85.1944

# Square

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



81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176



86.5598, 86.4615, 97.0326



83.1823, 86.4615, 82.3427

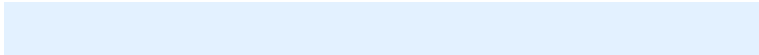


77.9487, 86.4615, 91.3091



# Rectangle

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



81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176



84.8634, 86.4615, 104.6261



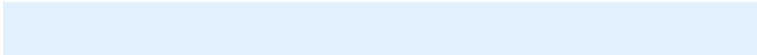
83.1823, 86.4615, 82.3427



79.5519, 86.4615, 84.3825

# Sweetspot

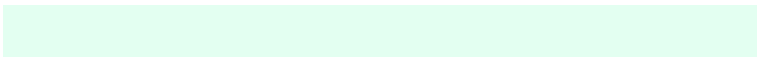
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.1862, 86.4650, 107.0182



91.0836, 96.1623, 108.3683



83.2470, 94.1744, 96.6449



19.2736, 20.3670, 23.1653



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

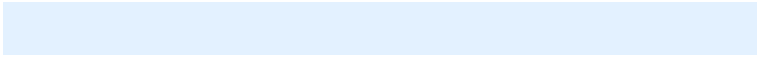


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

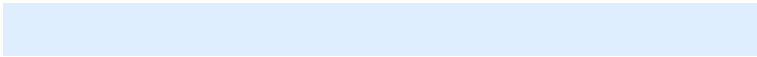


# Same Dimension

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



81.1862, 86.4650, 107.0182



78.8281, 84.1256, 106.6909



77.3269, 78.7464, 105.7318



17.7536, 18.8789, 22.9582



13.5828, 12.0752, 51.0494



1.4317, 1.3941, 5.0069



# Inverse Universe

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



84.5877, 82.5507, 94.6989



82.8173, 79.6213, 92.2239



90.7168, 98.0288, 86.8150



18.3883, 18.1386, 20.6619



23.6442, 11.9470, 12.0426

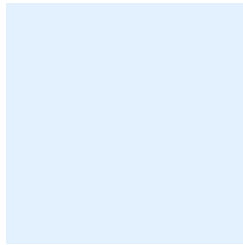


2.3573, 1.1853, 1.4628



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

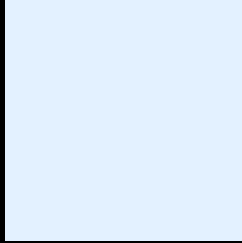
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

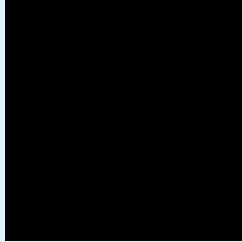
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

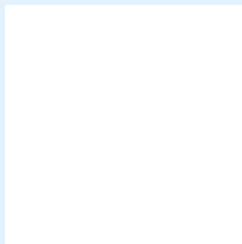
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.1839, 86.4615,



# 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

81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176

### Protanopia

83.9008, 86.5916, 105.2203

### Deuteranopia

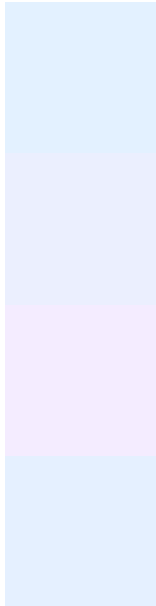
87.6969, 86.3805, 106.6587



## Tritanopia

81.8432, 86.3632, 106.9639

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176

## Protanomaly

83.0168, 86.5509, 106.0965

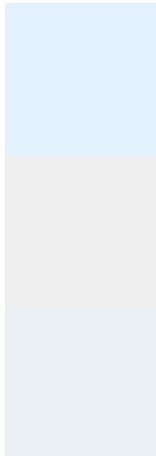
## Deuteranomaly

85.3537, 86.4440, 106.7945

## Tritanomaly

81.5232, 86.1982, 106.9489

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176

## Achromatopsia

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087

## Achromatomaly

81.1273, 85.7571, 97.8649

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176 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(227, 241, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 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(227, 241, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 241, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176 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(227, 241, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 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(227, 241, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 241, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 241, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 241,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 241, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
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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