

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.2713, 81.6116,  
106.0769)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.2713, 81.6116, 106.0769)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(81.2719, 81.8182,  
106.1167)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDE6FF
RGB	237, 230, 255
RGB Percent	93%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.0706, 0.0980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.07, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	257°, 100%, 95%
HSV	257°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167
YIQ	234.9430, -3.8530, 9.2590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

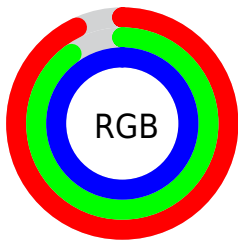
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	237, 230, 255
Decimal	15591167
CIE Lab	92.49, 6.93, -11.23
CIE LCh	92, 13.195, 301.656
Yxy	81.8182, 0.3019, 0.3039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293781247 (0xFFE66FF)
YUV	234.9430, 9.8881, 1.8040
Hunter-Lab	90.4534, 2.0878, -6.2395

# Details

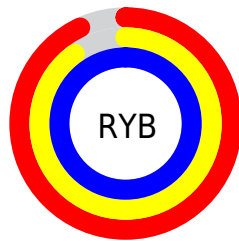
The XYZ color **81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **88.7563, 97.1906, 88.9487**, and the grayscale version is **78.8535, 82.9600, 90.3435**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.5791, 44.5609, 59.6776** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.8685, 65.6507, 103.6498**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

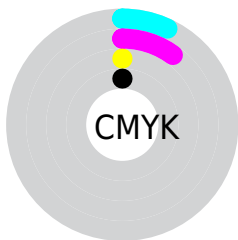
# Distribution



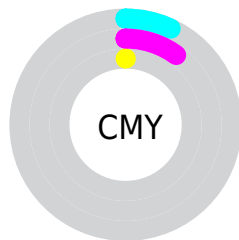
- Red (93%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167 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 81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.2719, 81.8182,  
106.1167

81.2719, 81.8182,  
106.1167

487.8805,  
501.0394, 601.0438

61.0776, 61.2157,  
80.7733

134.0936,  
135.9190, 171.6628

44.5406, 44.3993,  
59.8250

167.4518,  
170.1861, 212.7025

31.2955, 30.9845,  
42.8532

205.9287,  
209.7769, 259.8115

20.9769, 20.5871,  
29.4394

249.8895,  
255.0757, 313.4083

13.2195, 12.8225,  
19.1651

299.6998,  
306.4670, 373.9114

7.6579, 7.3064,  
11.6116

355.7248,

3.9268, 3.6545,

364.3351, 441.7393

6.3605

418.3299,  
429.0644, 517.3106

■ 1.6608, 1.4822,  
2.9932

■ 0.4315, 0.2762,  
1.0912

■ 81.2719, 81.8182,  
106.1167

■ 81.2719, 81.8182,  
106.1167

■ 68.8685, 65.6507,  
103.6498

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 58.0650, 51.7801,  
101.5419

■ 48.7958, 40.1032,  
99.7766

■ 40.9879, 30.5050,  
98.3355

■ 34.5622, 22.8596,  
97.1985

■ 29.4314, 17.0275,  
96.3432

■ 25.4975, 12.8497,  
95.7441

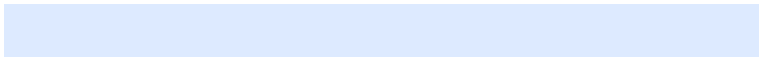
■ 22.6463, 10.1380,  
95.3710

■ 20.7090, 8.5989,  
95.1760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.9561, 81.8182, 109.2909



81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167



83.7044, 81.8182, 98.3399

# Triad

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



81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167



80.9331, 81.8182, 73.5025



71.3695, 81.8182, 89.6319

# Complementary

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



81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167



88.7563, 97.1906, 88.9487

# 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.



72.1148, 81.8182, 80.4319



81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167



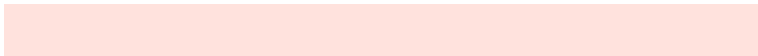
77.5757, 81.8182, 71.5389

# Square

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



81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167



83.5048, 81.8182, 79.5538



74.3619, 81.8182, 73.9827



72.2959, 81.8182, 99.3510



# Rectangle

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



81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167



84.4624, 81.8182, 91.8501



74.3619, 81.8182, 73.9827



71.4328, 81.8182, 86.3781

# Sweetspot

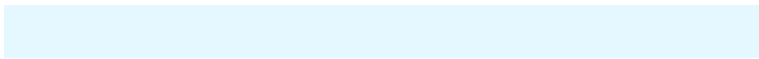
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.2741, 81.8216, 106.1173



90.6602, 94.1860, 108.0091



84.3553, 91.3848, 107.8008



19.1595, 19.8351, 23.0687



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.



81.2741, 81.8216, 106.1173



78.4064, 78.0644, 105.5432



85.4752, 83.9873, 106.3139



17.4803, 17.6238, 22.7304



10.9280, 4.5441, 49.7357



1.1649, 0.4944, 4.8473



# Inverse Universe

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



86.4822, 84.6342, 100.5877



84.7046, 81.4671, 98.7990



84.5819, 95.0386, 88.7533



18.5630, 18.2085, 21.5821



26.1156, 12.9355, 25.0569

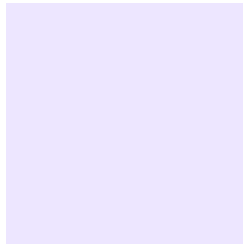


2.5894, 1.2781, 2.6852



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

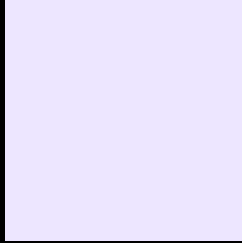
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

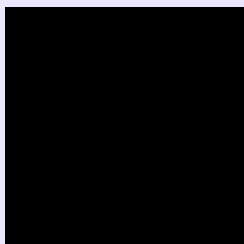
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167.



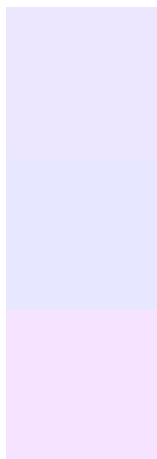
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.2719, 81.8182,

106.1167.

# 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

81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167

### Protanopia

79.8616, 81.9221, 106.2111

### Deuteranopia

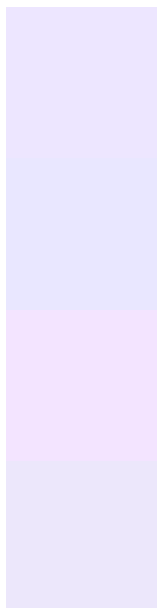
83.5251, 81.7510, 105.9850



## Tritanopia

80.2669, 81.8242, 101.1857

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167

## Protanomaly

80.2302, 81.6955, 106.1480

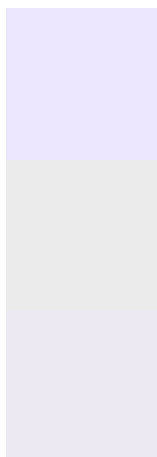
## Deuteranomaly

82.7556, 81.7615, 106.0276

## Tritanomaly

80.5806, 81.9497, 102.8376

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167

## Achromatopsia

78.9647, 83.0770, 90.4708

## Achromatomaly

79.7580, 82.5215, 95.7289

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167 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(237, 230, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 230, 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(237, 230, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 230, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167 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(237, 230, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 230, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 230, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 230, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 230, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 230,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.2719, 81.8182, 106.1167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 230, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
230, 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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