

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.7670, 86.9908,  
106.1816)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.7670, 86.9908, 106.1816)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(81.6578, 86.7244,  
106.2016)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5F1FE
RGB	229, 241, 254
RGB Percent	90%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.1020, 0.0549, 0.0039
CMYK	0.10, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	211°, 93%, 95%
HSV	211°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016
YIQ	238.8940, -11.3250, 1.4990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

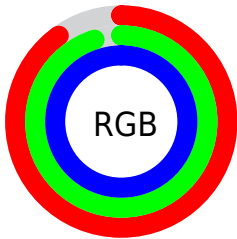
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 237, 254
Decimal	15069694
CIE Lab	94.62, -1.49, -7.62
CIE LCh	95, 7.763, 258.922
Yxy	86.7244, 0.2974, 0.3158
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293259774 (0xFFE5F1FE)
YUV	238.8940, 7.4473, -8.6770
Hunter-Lab	93.1259, -6.4520, -2.4267

# Details

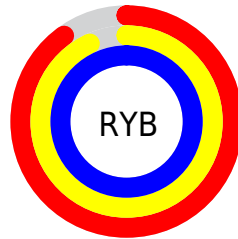
The XYZ color **81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.7684, 90.2316, 86.9735**, and the grayscale version is **81.9140, 86.1799, 93.8499**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.6606, 47.6134, 59.6598** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.3712, 75.3144, 104.5955**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.4185, 99.3196, 107.9615**.

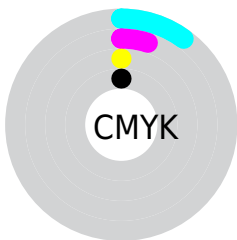
# Distribution



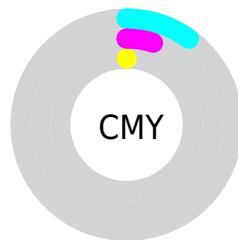
- Red (90%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016 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 81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.6578, 86.7244,  
106.2016

81.6578, 86.7244,  
106.2016

489.1542,  
517.3168, 601.3135

61.3967, 65.2672,  
80.8441

134.6323,  
142.7799, 171.7798

44.7991, 47.6777,  
59.8830

168.0765,  
178.1470, 212.8375

31.4998, 33.5718,  
42.8996

206.6456,  
218.9195, 259.9658

21.1334, 22.5648,  
29.4756

250.7051,  
265.4818, 313.5831

13.3346, 14.2725,  
19.1922

300.6204,  
318.2183, 374.1079

7.7379, 8.3104,  
11.6310

356.7568,

3.9781, 4.2942,

377.5133, 441.9589

6.3735

419.4796,  
443.7514, 517.5546

■ 1.6898, 1.8395,  
3.0010

■ 0.4498, 0.5116,  
1.0952

■ 81.6578, 86.7244,  
106.2016

■ 81.6578, 86.7244,  
106.2016

■ 70.3712, 75.3144,  
104.5955

94.4185, 99.3196,  
107.9615

■ 60.4939, 65.0404,  
103.1330

94.8897, 99.9359,  
108.0556

■ 51.9673, 55.8652,  
101.8114

■ 44.7253, 47.7455,  
100.6258

■ 38.6960, 40.6341,  
99.5710

■ 33.7995, 34.4799,  
98.6412

■ 29.9453, 29.2253,  
97.8301

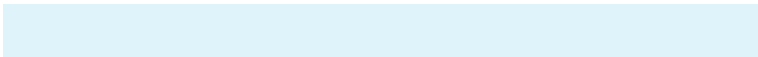
■ 27.0263, 24.8042,  
97.1306

■ 24.8745, 21.1182,  
96.5325

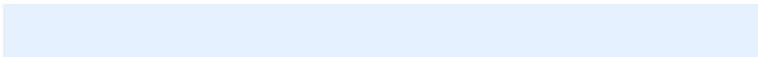
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.8117, 86.7244, 103.3893



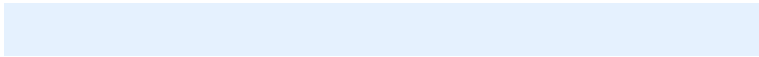
81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016



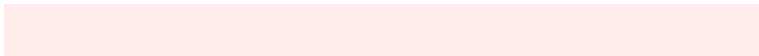
83.7414, 86.7244, 105.7607

# Triad

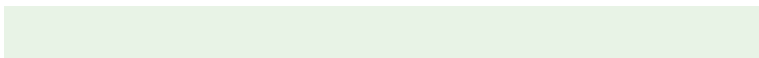
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016



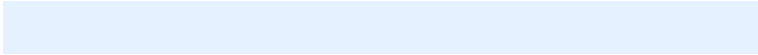
86.2964, 86.7244, 90.7381



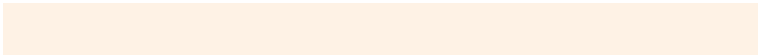
79.4311, 86.7244, 87.0526

# Complementary

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



81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016



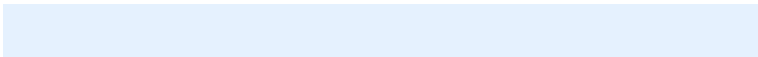
86.7684, 90.2316, 86.9735

# Split Complementary

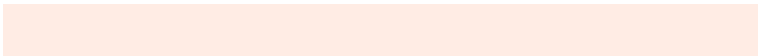
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



81.1302, 86.7244, 83.9355



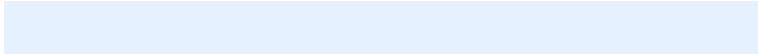
81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016



85.1028, 86.7244, 86.0003

# Square

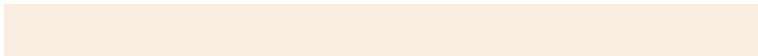
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016



86.4434, 86.7244, 96.6609



83.2049, 86.7244, 83.5586

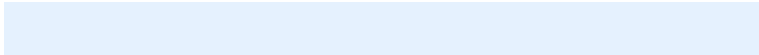


78.5407, 86.7244, 92.2300



# Rectangle

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



81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016



84.9843, 86.7244, 103.6857



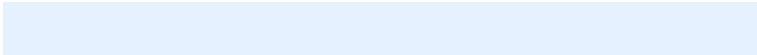
83.2049, 86.7244, 83.5586



79.9253, 86.7244, 85.7386

# Sweetspot

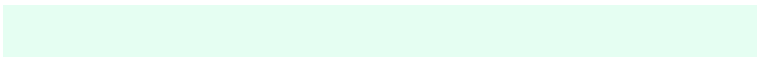
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.6603, 86.7280, 106.2035



91.0357, 96.0666, 108.3524



83.7709, 93.9489, 97.6590



19.2607, 20.3412, 23.1610



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

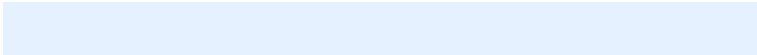


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

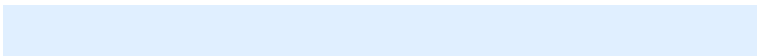


# Same Dimension

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



81.6603, 86.7280, 106.2035



79.8082, 84.9184, 106.7923



78.3564, 79.9226, 105.0641



17.7226, 18.8169, 22.9479



13.2437, 11.3970, 50.9364



1.3982, 1.3270, 4.9957



# Inverse Universe

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



84.7715, 83.4621, 94.8652



83.5969, 81.0240, 92.9661



90.3068, 97.5345, 88.1966



18.3727, 18.1324, 20.5795



23.4730, 11.8785, 11.1413

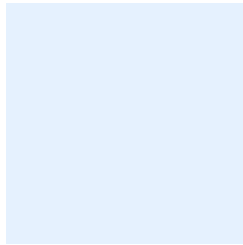


2.3403, 1.1785, 1.3736



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

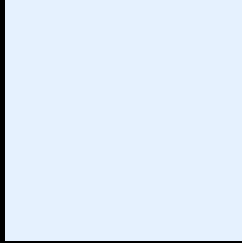
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

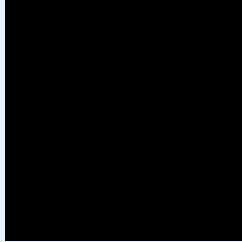
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

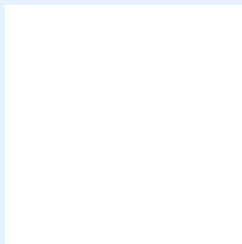
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.6578, 86.7244,



# 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

81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016

### Protanopia

84.0804, 86.7026, 104.3992

### Deuteranopia

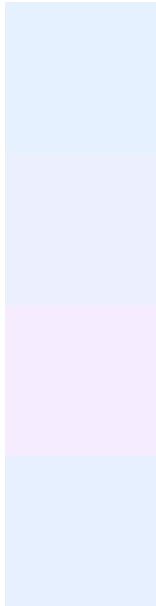
88.0620, 86.5687, 106.6758



## Tritanopia

82.4888, 86.6960, 106.9941

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016

## Protanomaly

83.1882, 86.6577, 105.2706

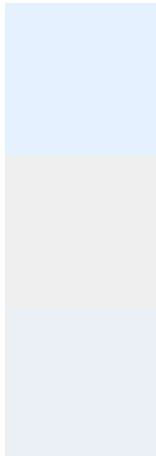
## Deuteranomaly

85.7016, 86.6234, 106.8108

## Tritanomaly

82.1651, 86.5291, 106.9790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016

## Achromatopsia

82.0431, 86.3157, 93.9978

## Achromatomaly

81.7502, 86.5140, 97.9781

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016 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(229, 241, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 241, 254)  
}
```

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(229, 241, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 241, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016 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(229, 241, 254) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 241, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(229, 241, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 241, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 241, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 241,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.6578, 86.7244, 106.2016 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 241, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
241, 254) }
```

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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