

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.8741, 93.7402, 84.2218)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.8741, 93.7402, 84.2218)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(81.8477, 93.7248,  
84.2979)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6FFE0
RGB	230, 255, 224
RGB Percent	90%, 100%, 88%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0000, 0.1216
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.12, 0.00
HSL	108°, 100%, 94%
HSV	108°, 12%, 100%
XYZ	81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979
YIQ	243.9910, -4.9490, -14.9410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

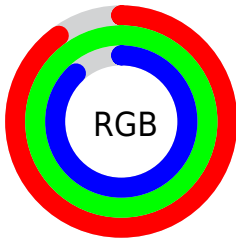
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	224, 255, 249
Decimal	15138784
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.52, -13.62, 12.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 18.207, 138.435
Y <sub>xy</sub>	93.7248, 0.3150, 0.3607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293328864 (0xFFE6FFE0)
YUV	243.9910, -9.8556, -12.2701
Hunter-Lab	96.8116, -18.5104, 16.1418

# Details

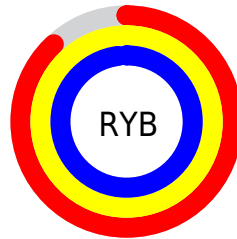
The XYZ color **81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **83.7733, 80.6722, 105.7637**, and the grayscale version is **86.0606, 90.5424, 98.6007**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.8111, 52.2514, 45.2599** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.4293, 89.2395, 67.1377**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.5648, 98.8197, 104.2290**.

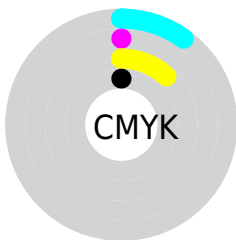
# Distribution



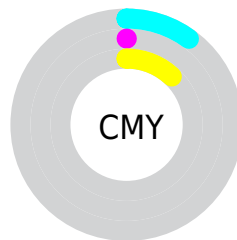
- Red (90%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979 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 81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 81.8477, 93.7248,  
84.2979

 81.8477, 93.7248,  
84.2979


489.7803,  
540.0745, 529.3858

 61.5537, 71.0741,  
62.7146


134.8973,  
152.5017, 141.2573

 44.9264, 52.4027,  
45.1709


168.3837,  
189.3966, 177.4704

 31.6005, 37.3261,  
31.2481


206.9982,  
231.8085, 219.3972

 21.2106, 25.4601,  
20.5278

251.1062,  
280.1216, 267.4563

 13.3914, 16.4202,  
12.5914

301.0730,  
334.7203, 322.0662

 7.7774, 9.8220,  
7.0204

357.2641,

 4.0035, 5.2811,

395.9891, 383.6454

3.3962

420.0448,  
464.3124, 452.6124

■ 1.7041, 2.4131,  
1.3003

■ 0.4588, 0.8326,  
0.0621

■ 81.8477, 93.7248,  
84.2979

■ 81.8477, 93.7248,  
84.2979

■ 72.4293, 89.2395,  
67.1377

■ 92.5648, 98.8197,  
104.2290

■ 64.2576, 85.3397,  
52.6217

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 57.2800, 82.0010,  
40.6196

■ 51.4393, 79.1972,  
30.9885

■ 46.6735, 76.8995,  
23.5711

■ 42.9145, 75.0769,  
18.1910

■ 40.0857, 73.6941,  
14.6453

■ 38.0985, 72.7109,  
12.6885

■ 37.0438, 72.1818,  
11.9801

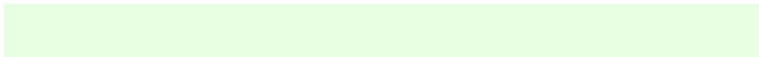
# Harmonies

## Analogous

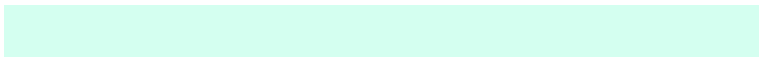
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



85.9749, 93.7248, 77.3473



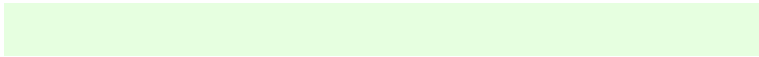
81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979



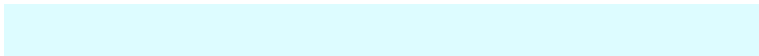
79.6914, 93.7248, 96.4470

# Triad

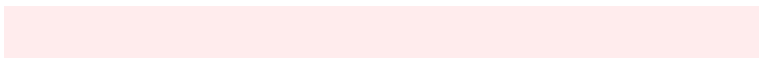
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979



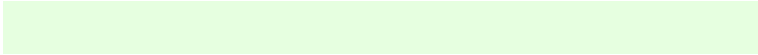
87.1039, 93.7248, 132.5708



98.8531, 93.7248, 93.3068

# Complementary

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



81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979



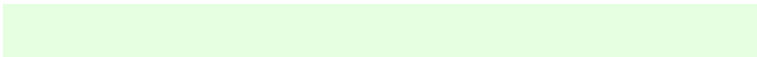
83.7733, 80.6722, 105.7637

# 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.



99.1841, 93.7248, 107.8667



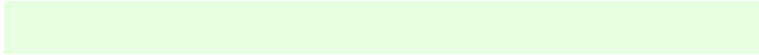
81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979



92.2644, 93.7248, 131.5219

# Square

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



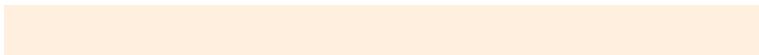
81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979



82.6467, 93.7248, 124.8757



96.7318, 93.7248, 122.1351

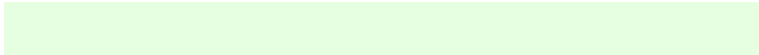


95.8443, 93.7248, 82.1910

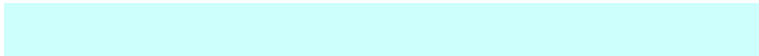


# Rectangle

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



81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979



79.6039, 93.7248, 106.2853



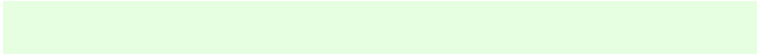
96.7318, 93.7248, 122.1351



99.2854, 93.7248, 97.9295

# Sweetspot

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



81.8484, 93.7252, 84.2993



90.4891, 97.8335, 100.3407



88.5088, 94.2700, 84.0535



19.1899, 20.8556, 21.1435



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

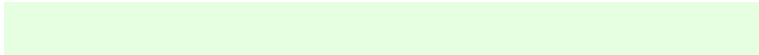


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

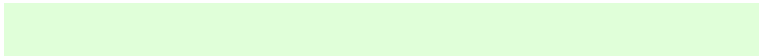


# Same Dimension

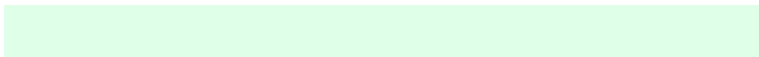
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



81.8484, 93.7252, 84.2993



79.0398, 92.3885, 79.1422



81.2522, 93.2681, 91.0368



18.0997, 20.3373, 19.1159



19.4489, 37.7643, 6.2642



1.9757, 3.7193, 0.6138



# Inverse Universe

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



83.7733, 80.6722, 105.7637



81.3671, 76.5998, 105.1045



84.4848, 81.2078, 98.1699



18.4279, 18.1123, 22.7747



22.8027, 10.6657, 50.2914



2.3044, 1.0819, 4.9006



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

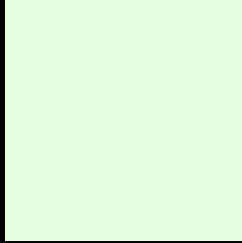
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

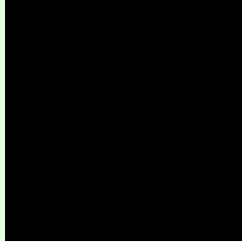
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

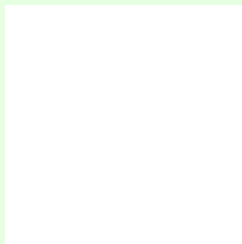
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979.



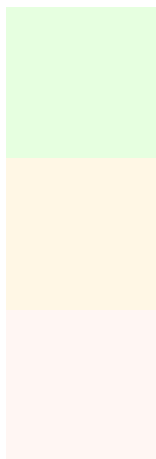
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.8477, 93.7248,

84.2979.

# 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

81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979

### Protanopia

88.6436, 93.4387, 87.4922

### Deuteranopia

90.3734, 93.6426, 98.1057



## Tritanopia

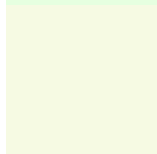
88.9256, 93.5879, 107.9851

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979



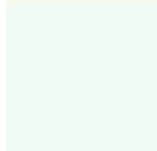
## Protanomaly

86.0568, 93.5101, 86.1866



## Deuteranomaly

87.0220, 93.4003, 92.7984



## Tritanomaly

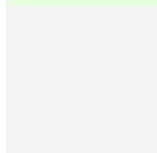
86.4229, 93.8767, 99.1530

# Monochromacy



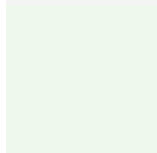
## Original Color

81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979



## Achromatopsia

85.9880, 90.4661, 98.5176



## Achromatomaly

84.4501, 91.6000, 93.3503

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979 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, 255, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 255, 224)  
}
```

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, 255, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 255, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979 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, 255, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 255, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 255, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 255, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 255, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 255,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.8477, 93.7248, 84.2979 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 255, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
255, 224) }
```

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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