

# Converting Colors

XYZ(82.0141, 84.2754,  
101.9220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(82.0141, 84.2754, 101.9220)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(82.0671, 84.4334,  
101.5944)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EEEEBF9
RGB	238, 235, 249
RGB Percent	93%, 92%, 98%
CMY	0.0667, 0.0784, 0.0235
CMYK	0.04, 0.06, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	253°, 54%, 95%
HSV	253°, 6%, 98%
XYZ	82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944
YIQ	237.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

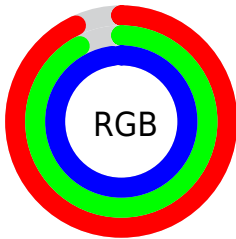
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	238, 235, 249
Decimal	15657977
CIE Lab	93.64, 3.54, -6.40
CIE LCh	94, 7.314, 298.923
Yxy	84.4334, 0.3061, 0.3149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293848057 (0xFFEEEEBF9)
YUV	237.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446
Hunter-Lab	91.8876, -1.3807, -1.2319

# Details

The XYZ color **82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.8804, 93.3446, 92.0398**, and the grayscale version is **80.8374, 85.0473, 92.6165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **45.0371, 46.0355, 56.9641** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.2145, 67.9570, 99.0928**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.0991, 99.6197, 103.8928**.

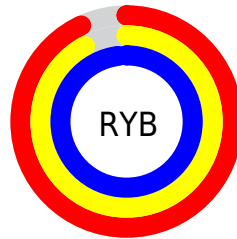
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (92%)

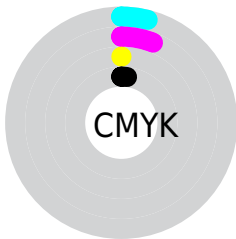
Blue (98%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (92%)

Blue (98%)

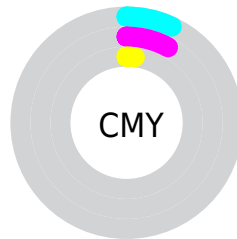


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944 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 82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.0671, 84.4334,  
101.5944

82.0671, 84.4334,  
101.5944

490.5032,  
509.7513, 586.5827

61.7351, 63.3733,  
77.0085

135.2034,  
139.5813, 165.4175

45.0735, 46.1433,  
56.7482

168.7385,  
174.4379, 205.4917

31.7169, 32.3589,  
40.3951

207.4053,  
214.6621, 251.5658

21.2998, 21.6358,  
27.5306

251.5693,  
260.6383, 304.0582

13.4570, 13.5895,  
17.7362

301.5957,  
312.7510, 363.3876

7.8232, 7.8357,  
10.5933

357.8499,

4.0329, 3.9900,

371.3844, 429.9725

5.6833

420.6973,  
436.9231, 504.2313

■ 1.7207, 1.6680,  
2.5878

■ 0.4692, 0.4028,  
0.8862

■ 82.0671, 84.4334,  
101.5944

■ 82.0671, 84.4334,  
101.5944

■ 69.2145, 67.9570,  
99.0928

■ 94.0991, 99.6197,  
103.8928

■ 58.0077, 53.7468,  
96.9406

■ 48.3809, 41.7058,  
95.1239

■ 40.2614, 31.7258,  
93.6255

■ 33.5706, 23.6895,  
92.4270

■ 28.2222, 17.4671,  
91.5078

■ 24.1204, 12.9131,  
90.8450

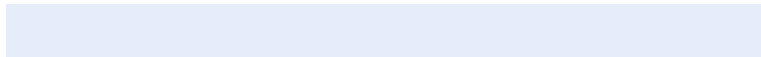
■ 21.1555, 9.8585,  
90.4117

■ 19.1963, 8.0968,  
90.1749

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.1814, 84.4334, 103.0218



82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944



83.4854, 84.4334, 97.5532

# Triad

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



82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944



82.1903, 84.4334, 83.0930



76.5831, 84.4334, 91.7331

# Complementary

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



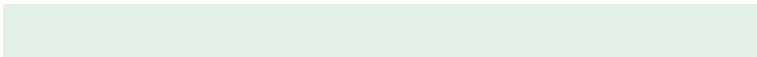
82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944



86.8804, 93.3446, 92.0398

# Split Complementary

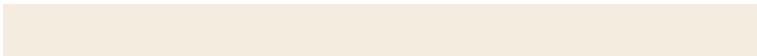
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



77.1020, 84.4334, 86.5341



82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944



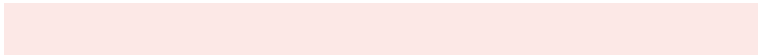
80.3215, 84.4334, 81.6710

# Square

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



82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944



83.5574, 84.4334, 86.8683



78.4627, 84.4334, 82.9056



77.0338, 84.4334, 97.1921



# Rectangle

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



82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944



83.9641, 84.4334, 93.9993



78.4627, 84.4334, 82.9056



76.6498, 84.4334, 89.8984

# Sweetspot

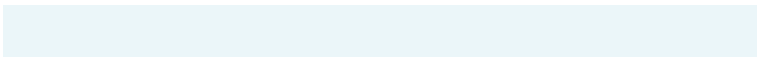
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



82.0696, 84.4370, 101.5963



91.9852, 96.0368, 108.2966



84.3793, 90.5375, 102.6520



19.7208, 20.5973, 23.1862



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.



82.0696, 84.4370, 101.5963



84.6434, 86.5710, 106.8564



84.3965, 85.6366, 101.7052



17.1727, 17.5188, 21.8617



10.0432, 4.1202, 48.2395



1.0152, 0.4254, 4.4718



# Inverse Universe

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



85.4128, 86.2141, 99.3325



89.0084, 88.8916, 103.8813



84.5380, 92.1371, 91.9302



18.1389, 18.0325, 21.2013



26.2815, 12.9283, 29.2543

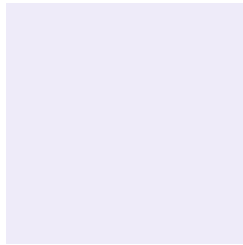


2.4724, 1.2127, 2.9108



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

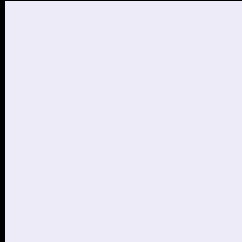
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

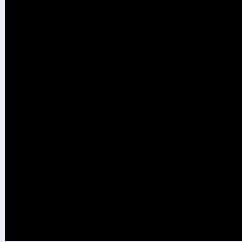
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944.



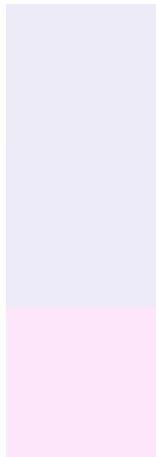
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.0671, 84.4334,

101.5944.

# 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

82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944

### Protanopia

81.7323, 84.2607, 101.5787

### Deuteranopia

86.0601, 84.3784, 102.1933



## Tritanopia

82.7490, 84.2882, 104.8364

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944

## Protanomaly

81.7323, 84.2607, 101.5787

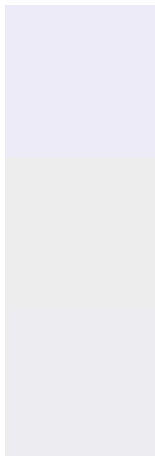
## Deuteranomaly

84.8233, 84.5718, 102.2958

## Tritanomaly

82.5901, 84.2246, 103.9995

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944

## Achromatopsia

80.4953, 84.6873, 92.2245

## Achromatomaly

80.7977, 84.3463, 95.2411

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944 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(238, 235, 249) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 235, 249)  
}
```

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(238, 235, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 235, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944 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(238, 235, 249) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 235, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 235, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 235, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 235, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 235,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 82.0671, 84.4334, 101.5944 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 235, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
235, 249) }
```

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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