

# Converting Colors

XYZ(82.4728, 87.2636,  
100.2057)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(82.4728, 87.2636, 100.2057)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(82.5047, 87.2882,  
100.4955)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EBF1F7
RGB	235, 241, 247
RGB Percent	92%, 95%, 97%
CMY	0.0784, 0.0549, 0.0314
CMYK	0.05, 0.02, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	210°, 43%, 95%
HSV	210°, 5%, 97%
XYZ	82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955
YIQ	239.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

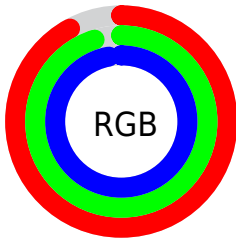
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	235, 239, 247
Decimal	15462903
CIE Lab	94.86, -0.89, -3.59
CIE LCh	95, 3.696, 256.144
Yxy	87.2882, 0.3052, 0.3229
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293652983 (0xFFEBF1F7)
YUV	239.8900, 3.5052, -4.2885
Hunter-Lab	93.4282, -5.8692, 1.6247

# Details

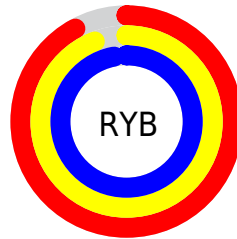
The XYZ color **82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **84.8085, 88.6818, 91.2459**, and the grayscale version is **82.7171, 87.0248, 94.7700**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **45.3433, 48.0432, 56.1736** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.3795, 76.3143, 98.9650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.2638, 98.4456, 102.0834**.

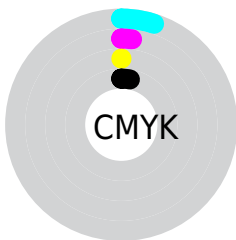
# Distribution



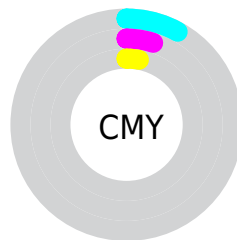
- Red (92%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955 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 82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.5047, 87.2882,  
100.4955

82.5047, 87.2882,  
100.4955

491.9433,  
519.1694, 583.0404

62.0972, 65.7337,  
76.0952

135.8137,  
143.5658, 163.8958

45.3671, 48.0563,  
56.0035

169.4458,  
179.0577, 203.7328

31.9492, 33.8715,  
39.8017

208.2169,  
219.9642, 249.5526

21.4781, 22.7949,  
27.0714

252.4922,  
266.6696, 301.7735

13.5883, 14.4421,  
17.3939

302.6371,  
319.5585, 360.8142

7.9147, 8.4288,  
10.3508

359.0171,

4.0918, 4.3705,

379.0152, 427.0933

5.5235

421.9973,  
445.4240, 501.0291

■ 1.7542, 1.8829,  
2.4935

■ 0.4898, 0.5381,  
0.8367

■ 82.5047, 87.2882,  
100.4955

■ 82.5047, 87.2882,  
100.4955

■ 71.3795, 76.3143,  
98.9650

■ 93.2638, 98.4456,  
102.0834

■ 61.5803, 66.3819,  
97.5643

■ 93.7887, 99.4955,  
102.2583

■ 53.0551, 57.4589,  
96.2914

■ 45.7453, 49.5076,  
95.1419

■ 39.5873, 42.4872,  
94.1114

■ 34.5113, 36.3535,  
93.1950

■ 30.4389, 31.0574,  
92.3874

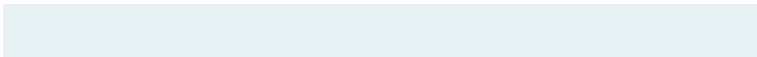
■ 27.2798, 26.5435,  
91.6826

■ 24.9238, 22.7458,  
91.0737

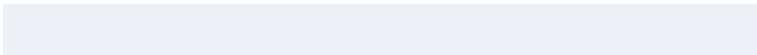
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.6383, 87.2882, 99.0729



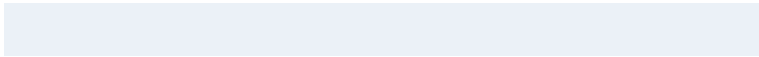
82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955



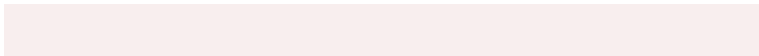
83.5012, 87.2882, 100.4364

# Triad

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



82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955



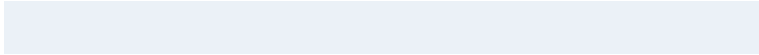
84.8276, 87.2882, 93.5174



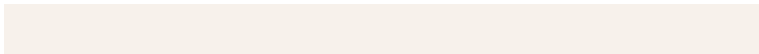
81.5845, 87.2882, 91.2734

# Complementary

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



82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955



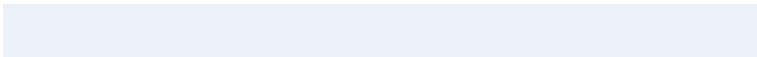
84.8085, 88.6818, 91.2459

# Split Complementary

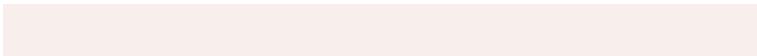
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



82.4307, 87.2882, 89.8444



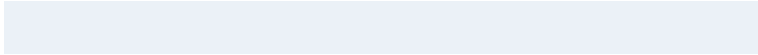
82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955



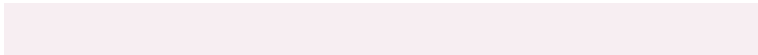
84.3056, 87.2882, 91.1220

# Square

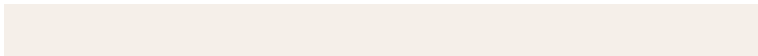
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



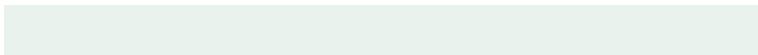
82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955



84.8478, 87.2882, 96.3683



83.4266, 87.2882, 89.7895

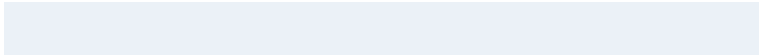


81.1099, 87.2882, 93.7279



# Rectangle

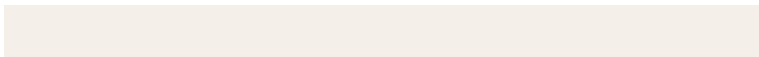
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955



84.1054, 87.2882, 99.5636



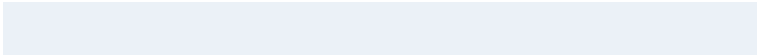
83.4266, 87.2882, 89.7895



81.8346, 87.2882, 90.6594

# Sweetspot

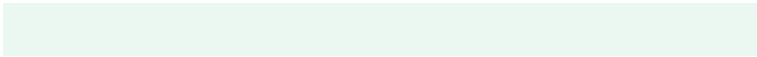
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



82.5072, 87.2919, 100.4974



93.7129, 98.7093, 108.7213



83.3703, 90.5240, 96.1426



20.0725, 21.1415, 23.2727



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

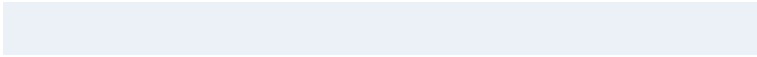


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

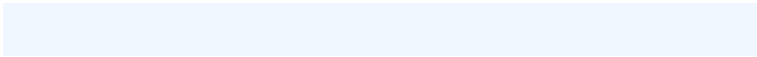


# Same Dimension

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



82.5072, 87.2919, 100.4974



87.2529, 92.4318, 107.8501



80.8163, 83.9101, 99.9338



16.9477, 17.9661, 21.1171



12.8054, 11.4046, 48.0644



1.2282, 1.2079, 4.2586



# Inverse Universe

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



83.9452, 85.5432, 95.3107



89.1552, 90.1410, 100.9834



86.5541, 92.1730, 91.8277



17.3583, 17.4744, 19.6346



22.2681, 11.2507, 11.3861

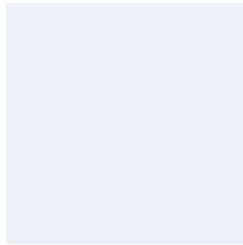


2.0090, 1.0096, 1.2739



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

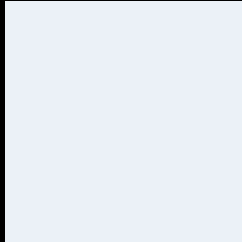
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

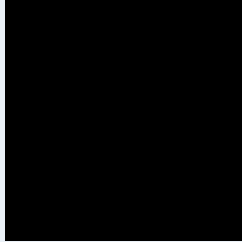
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

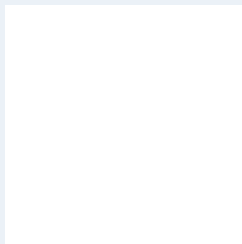
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955.



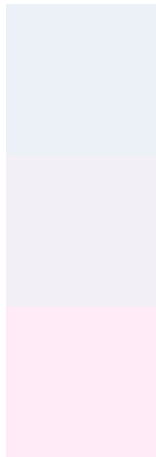
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.5047, 87.2882,

100.4955.

# 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

82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955

### Protanopia

84.4632, 87.4415, 99.6150

### Deuteranopia

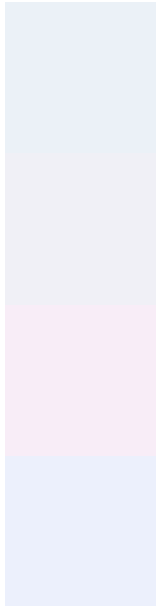
87.7368, 87.3921, 100.2398



## Tritanopia

83.8416, 86.9575, 106.9733

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955

## Protanomaly

83.7298, 87.4993, 99.6648

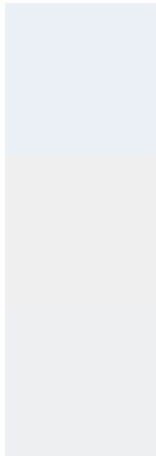
## Deuteranomaly

85.7841, 87.2402, 100.3134

## Tritanomaly

83.3228, 87.1813, 104.5316

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

82.5976, 86.9684, 97.2272

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955 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(235, 241, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 241, 247)  
}
```

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(235, 241, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 241, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955 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(235, 241, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 241, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 241, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 241, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 241, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 241,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 82.5047, 87.2882, 100.4955 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 241, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235,  
241, 247) }
```

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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