

# Converting Colors

XYZ(82.5296, 87.5276,  
107.1525)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(82.5296, 87.5276, 107.1525)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(82.4353, 87.5473,  
107.1612)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6F2FF
RGB	230, 242, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0510, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	211°, 100%, 95%
HSV	211°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612
YIQ	239.8940, -11.3250, 1.4990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

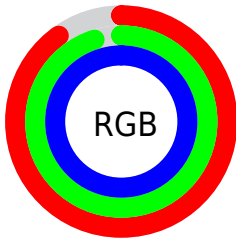
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 238, 255
Decimal	15135487
CIE Lab	94.97, -1.49, -7.61
CIE LCh	95, 7.757, 258.918
Yxy	87.5473, 0.2974, 0.3159
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293325567 (0xFFE6F2FF)
YUV	239.8940, 7.4473, -8.6770
Hunter-Lab	93.5667, -6.4775, -2.4077

# Details

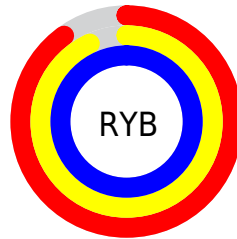
The XYZ color **82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **87.5729, 91.0726, 87.8277**, and the grayscale version is **82.6935, 87.0000, 94.7430**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **45.2075, 48.1937, 60.3457** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.0399, 76.0287, 105.5386**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

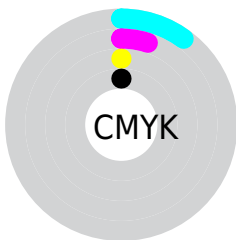
# Distribution



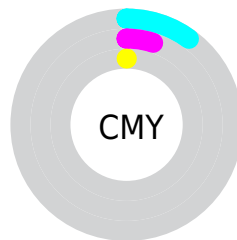
- Red (90%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- 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 82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612 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 82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.4353, 87.5473,  
107.1612

82.4353, 87.5473,  
107.1612

491.7150,  
520.0196, 604.3579

62.0397, 65.9482,  
81.6444

135.7169,  
143.9267, 173.1014

45.3205, 48.2304,  
60.5383

169.3337,  
179.4759, 214.3619

31.9123, 34.0094,  
43.4246

208.0882,  
220.4438, 261.7073

21.4498, 22.9008,  
29.8845

252.3459,  
267.2150, 315.5563

13.5675, 14.5203,  
19.4996

302.4721,  
320.1738, 376.3273

7.9002, 8.4834,  
11.8514

358.8321,

4.0824, 4.4058,

379.7045, 444.4388

6.5213

421.7913,  
446.1917, 520.3095

■ 1.7489, 1.9030,  
3.0907

■ 0.4866, 0.5502,  
1.1411

■ 82.4353, 87.5473,  
107.1612

■ 82.4353, 87.5473,  
107.1612

■ 71.0399, 76.0287,  
105.5386

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 61.0674, 65.6569,  
104.0622

■ 52.4584, 56.3944,  
102.7281

■ 45.1464, 48.1972,  
101.5313

■ 39.0585, 41.0180,  
100.4664

■ 34.1143, 34.8050,  
99.5278

■ 30.2223, 29.5002,  
98.7090

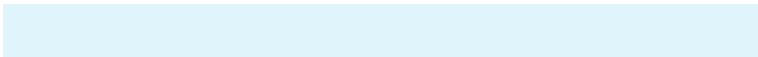
■ 27.2746, 25.0368,  
98.0028

■ 25.1027, 21.3160,  
97.3991

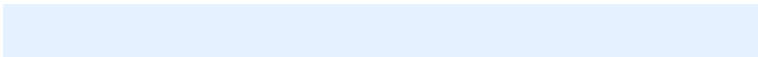
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.5789, 87.5473, 104.3335



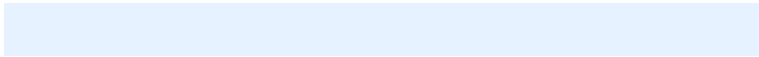
82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612



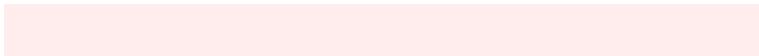
84.5305, 87.5473, 106.7185

# Triad

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



82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612



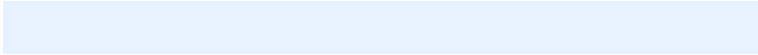
87.1000, 87.5473, 91.6143



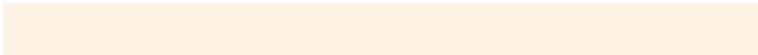
80.1966, 87.5473, 87.9060

# Complementary

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



82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612



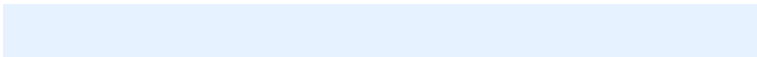
87.5729, 91.0726, 87.8277

# Split Complementary

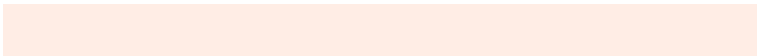
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



81.9054, 87.5473, 84.7711



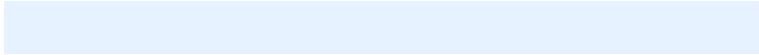
82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612



85.9000, 87.5473, 86.8489

# Square

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



82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612



87.2476, 87.5473, 97.5703



83.9917, 87.5473, 84.3925

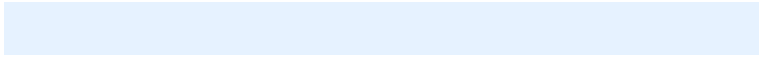


79.3010, 87.5473, 93.1127



# Rectangle

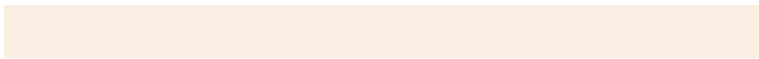
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612



85.7803, 87.5473, 104.6329



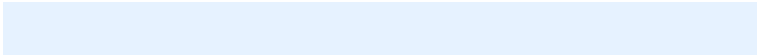
83.9917, 87.5473, 84.3925



80.6936, 87.5473, 86.5846

# Sweetspot

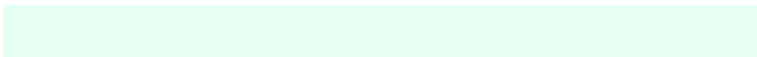
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



82.4376, 87.5509, 107.1618



91.0358, 96.0668, 108.3524



84.5591, 94.8095, 98.5722



19.2607, 20.3412, 23.1610



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

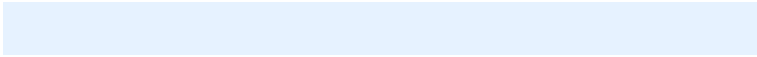


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

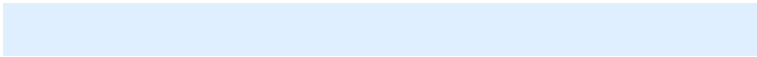


# Same Dimension

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



82.4376, 87.5509, 107.1618



79.8084, 84.9189, 106.7924



79.1152, 80.7073, 106.0160



17.7227, 18.8170, 22.9479



13.2442, 11.3980, 50.9366



1.3982, 1.3271, 4.9957



# Inverse Universe

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



85.5653, 84.2660, 95.7639



83.5971, 81.0241, 92.9668



91.1301, 98.4144, 89.0574



18.3727, 18.1324, 20.5796



23.4733, 11.8786, 11.1425

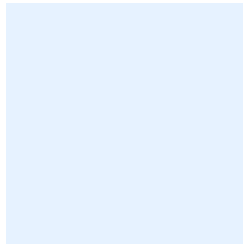


2.3404, 1.1785, 1.3737



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

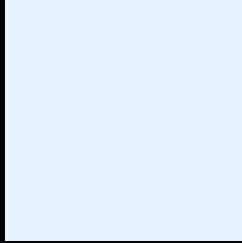
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

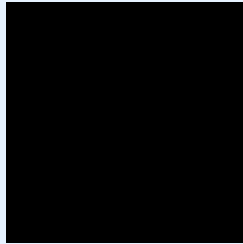
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

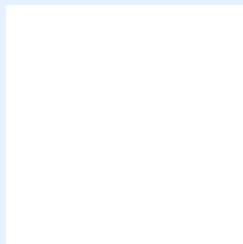
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.4353, 87.5473,



# 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

82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612

### Protanopia

84.8718, 87.5256, 105.3494

### Deuteranopia

88.3459, 87.1365, 106.7704



## Tritanopia

83.4370, 87.6230, 107.1231

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612

## Protanomaly

83.9745, 87.4805, 106.2254

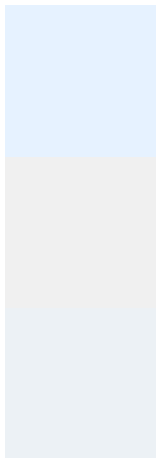
## Deuteranomaly

85.9904, 87.2009, 106.9070

## Tritanomaly

83.1096, 87.4542, 107.1078

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

82.5288, 87.3360, 98.8940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612 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, 242, 255) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 242, 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(230, 242, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 242, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612 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, 242, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 242, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 242, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 242, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 242, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 242,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 82.4353, 87.5473, 107.1612 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 242, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
242, 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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