

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.0023, 86.6812,  
102.6137)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.0023, 86.6812, 102.6137)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# **Color**

**XYZ(83.0469, 86.6397,  
102.7886)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDEFFA
RGB	237, 239, 250
RGB Percent	93%, 94%, 98%
CMY	0.0706, 0.0627, 0.0196
CMYK	0.05, 0.04, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	231°, 57%, 95%
HSV	231°, 5%, 98%
XYZ	83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886
YIQ	239.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

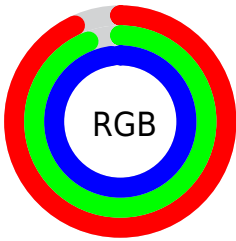
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	237, 239, 250
Decimal	15593466
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.59, 1.34, -5.53
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 5.693, 283.653
Yxy	86.6397, 0.3048, 0.3180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293783546 (0xFFEDEFFA)
YUV	239.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293
Hunter-Lab	93.0804, -3.6321, -0.3175

# Details

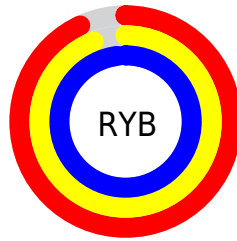
The XYZ color **83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **88.2780, 93.5723, 93.5307**, and the grayscale version is **82.5218, 86.8193, 94.5462**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **45.7271, 47.5858, 57.8138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.4423, 70.9692, 100.4823**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.2556, 99.6822, 104.7166**.

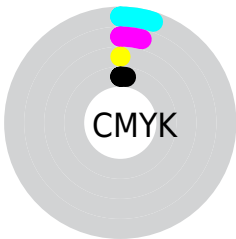
# Distribution



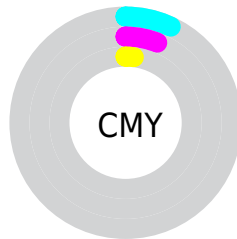
- Red (93%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886 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 83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.0469, 86.6397,  
102.7886

83.0469, 86.6397,  
102.7886

493.7244,  
517.0382, 590.4195

62.5459, 65.1971,  
78.0016

136.5693,  
142.6618, 167.0693

45.7312, 47.6209,  
57.5589

170.3215,  
178.0101, 207.4001

32.2375, 33.5268,  
41.0418

209.2213,  
218.7625, 253.7493

21.6994, 22.5303,  
28.0318

253.6343,  
265.3032, 306.5354

13.7515, 14.2471,  
18.1104

303.9257,  
318.0168, 366.1769

8.0286, 8.2927,  
10.8590

360.4610,

4.1652, 4.2828,

377.2875, 433.0924

5.8591

423.6054,  
443.4999, 507.7004

■ 1.7960, 1.8330,  
2.6922

■ 0.5153, 0.5076,  
0.9395

■ 83.0469, 86.6397,  
102.7886

■ 83.0469, 86.6397,  
102.7886

■ 69.4423, 70.9692,  
100.4823

■ 94.2556, 99.6822,  
104.7166

■ 57.6504, 57.2692,  
98.4594

■ 47.5964, 45.4643,  
96.7107

■ 39.1972, 35.4704,  
95.2244

■ 32.3626, 27.1967,  
93.9876

■ 26.9942, 20.5446,  
92.9866

■ 22.9815, 15.4049,  
92.2060

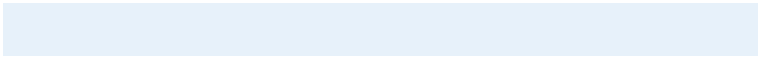
■ 20.1982, 11.6549,  
91.6289

■ 18.4924, 9.1508,  
91.2355

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.5207, 86.6397, 102.6797



83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886



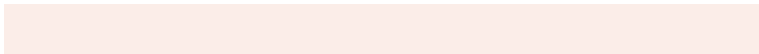
84.4022, 86.6397, 100.5835

# Triad

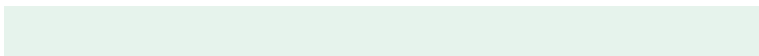
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886



84.5020, 86.6397, 88.6218



79.5493, 86.6397, 91.9773

# Complementary

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



83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886



88.2780, 93.5723, 93.5307

# Split Complementary

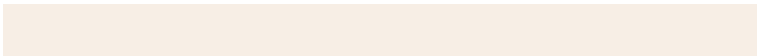
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



80.3283, 86.6397, 88.3525



83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886



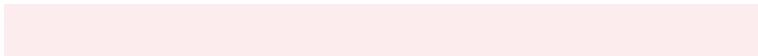
83.1818, 86.6397, 86.4568

# Square

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



83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886



85.2493, 86.6397, 92.3552



81.6539, 86.6397, 86.3598



79.5142, 86.6397, 96.3447



# Rectangle

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



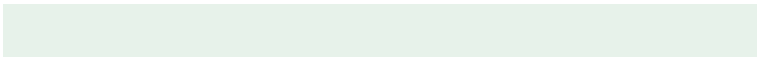
83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886



85.0211, 86.6397, 98.1364



81.6539, 86.6397, 86.3598



79.7324, 86.6397, 90.6348

# Sweetspot

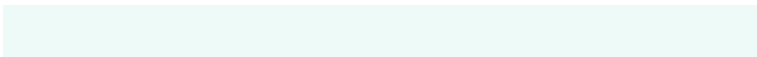
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.0494, 86.6434, 102.7905



91.8377, 96.3239, 108.3598



86.0295, 93.1442, 102.1172



19.6907, 20.6558, 23.1991



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.



83.0494, 86.6434, 102.7905



85.6529, 89.2318, 107.3168



83.9304, 86.2315, 102.6646



17.3538, 18.0579, 21.9562



9.5942, 4.5441, 48.3450

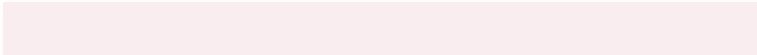


0.9501, 0.5439, 4.4981



# Inverse Universe

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



85.2905, 87.1261, 93.9874



88.3476, 89.8180, 96.7305



87.3623, 94.0197, 93.6653



17.9625, 18.1913, 19.5647



21.1348, 10.8696, 2.1521

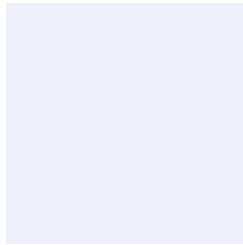


1.9885, 1.0191, 0.3628



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

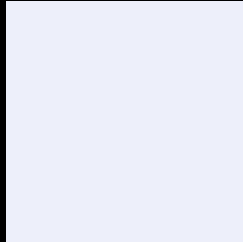
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

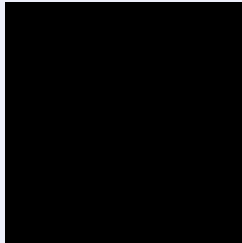
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

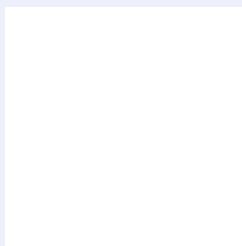
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886.



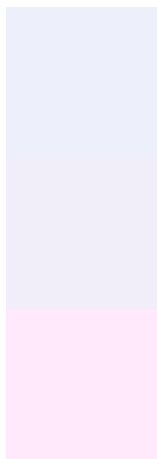
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.0469, 86.6397,

102.7886.

# 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

83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886

### Protanopia

83.9490, 86.6894, 101.9307

### Deuteranopia

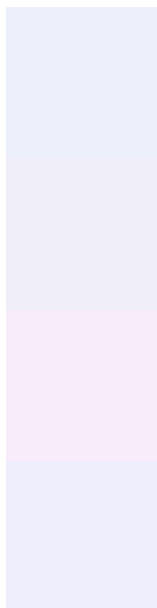
87.6342, 86.4400, 102.5082



## Tritanopia

83.8844, 86.5462, 106.8916

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886

## Protanomaly

83.6086, 86.5139, 101.9147

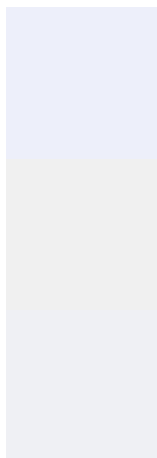
## Deuteranomaly

85.6750, 86.2752, 102.5797

## Tritanomaly

83.5641, 86.4181, 105.2046

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

83.0858, 87.2026, 98.0406

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886 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(237, 239, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 239, 250)  
}
```

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(237, 239, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 239, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886 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(237, 239, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 239, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 239, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 239, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 239, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 239,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.0469, 86.6397, 102.7886 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 239, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
239, 250) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor