

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.2272, 85.3983,  
112.5455)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.2272, 85.3983, 112.5455)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365)</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(81.9771, 84.7033,  
106.6365)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAECFF
RGB	234, 236, 255
RGB Percent	92%, 93%, 100%
CMY	0.0823, 0.0745, 0.0000
CMYK	0.08, 0.07, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	234°, 100%, 96%
HSV	234°, 8%, 100%
XYZ	81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365
YIQ	237.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

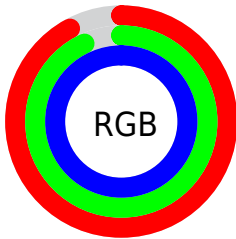
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">234, 236, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15396095</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.76, 2.86, -9.38</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">94, 9.808, 286.955</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">84.7033, 0.2999, 0.3099</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293586175 (0xFFEAECFF)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">237.5680, 8.5940, -3.1291</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">92.0344, -2.0662, -4.2728</a>

# Details

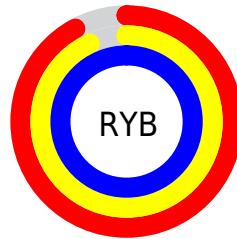
The XYZ color **81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **91.2157, 97.4490, 91.8453**, and the grayscale version is **80.8758, 85.0877, 92.6605**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.8744, 46.1847, 59.9755** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.9825, 68.2603, 104.2002**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

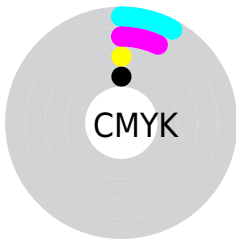
# Distribution



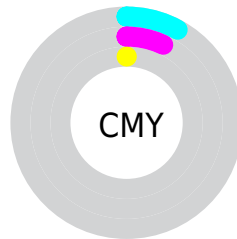
- Red (92%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365 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 81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.9771, 84.7033,  
106.6365

81.9771, 84.7033,  
106.6365

490.2068,  
510.6458, 602.6942

61.6607, 63.5963,  
81.2067

135.0779,  
139.9586, 172.3789

45.0132, 46.3237,  
60.1799

168.5930,  
174.8756, 213.5286

31.6691, 32.5014,  
43.1374

207.2383,  
215.1647, 260.7554

21.2632, 21.7447,  
29.6607

251.3793,  
261.2103, 314.4778

13.4301, 13.6695,  
19.3314

301.3813,  
313.3969, 375.1143

7.8044, 7.8911,  
11.7307

357.6096,

4.0208, 4.0254,

372.1087, 443.0836

6.4403

420.4297,  
437.7302, 518.8040

■ 1.7139, 1.6878,  
3.0415

■ 0.4650, 0.4157,  
1.1159

■ 81.9771, 84.7033,  
106.6365

■ 81.9771, 84.7033,  
106.6365

■ 67.9825, 68.2603,  
104.2002

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 55.9645, 54.0587,  
102.0925

■ 45.8357, 42.0045,  
100.2996

■ 37.4996, 31.9928,  
98.8065

■ 30.8511, 23.9098,  
97.5968

■ 25.7742, 17.6307,  
96.6524

■ 22.1379, 13.0160,  
95.9533

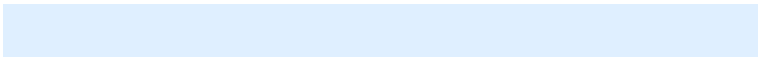
■ 19.7899, 9.9049,  
95.4765

■ 18.5312, 8.0988,  
95.1943

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.3830, 84.7033, 106.9158



81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365



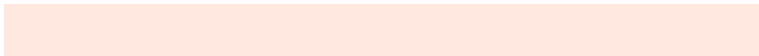
84.2232, 84.7033, 102.3666

# Triad

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



81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365



83.9745, 84.7033, 82.1388



75.7276, 84.7033, 89.0283

# Complementary

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



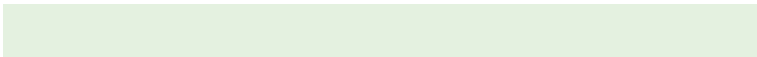
81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365



91.2157, 97.4490, 91.8453

# Split Complementary

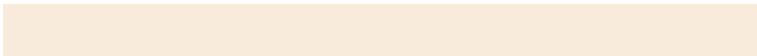
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



76.9035, 84.7033, 82.7810



81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365



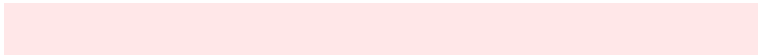
81.6435, 84.7033, 78.9501

# Square

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



81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365



85.3934, 84.7033, 88.1082



79.0564, 84.7033, 79.1787



75.8125, 84.7033, 96.4732



# Rectangle

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



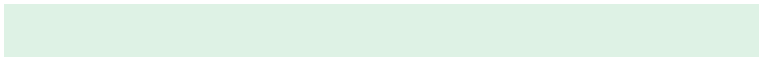
81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365



85.2043, 84.7033, 97.9559



79.0564, 84.7033, 79.1787



75.9874, 84.7033, 86.7268

# Sweetspot

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



81.9793, 84.7068, 106.6370



91.7444, 96.1373, 108.3286



87.4060, 96.0982, 106.7872



19.6717, 20.6178, 23.1928



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.



81.9793, 84.7068, 106.6370



79.3606, 81.6359, 106.1823



84.2292, 85.0151, 106.5779



17.1424, 17.6563, 22.7545



9.6519, 4.2133, 49.7391

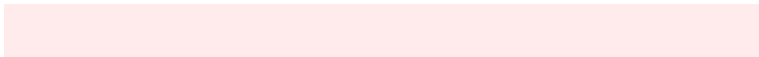


0.9843, 0.4994, 4.8578

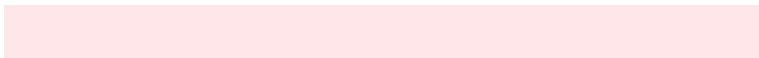


# Inverse Universe

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



85.8045, 86.1632, 91.4698



83.9538, 83.3981, 87.9666



88.8287, 97.1623, 91.9158



18.0798, 18.0152, 19.0372



21.6600, 11.1533, 1.5941

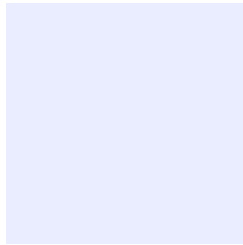


2.1315, 1.0950, 0.2737



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

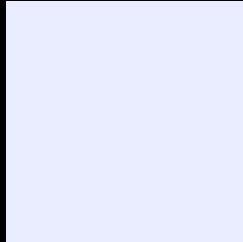
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

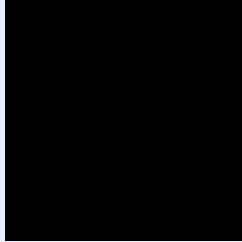
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.9771, 84.7033,

106.6365.

# 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

81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365

### Protanopia

82.3504, 84.4695, 106.5717

### Deuteranopia

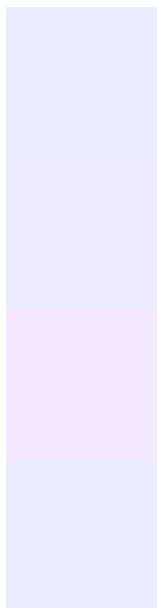
86.0503, 84.6958, 106.4203



## Tritanopia

81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365

## Protanomaly

82.0193, 84.2988, 106.5562

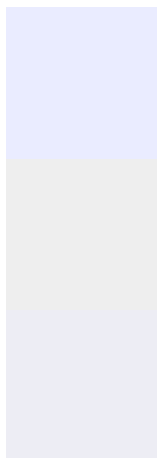
## Deuteranomaly

84.4971, 84.7309, 106.5090

## Tritanomaly

81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365

## Achromatopsia

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087

## Achromatomaly

81.5384, 85.1046, 97.7172

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365 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(234, 236, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 236, 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(234, 236, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 236, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365 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(234, 236, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 236, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 236, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 236, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 236, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 236,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.9771, 84.7033, 106.6365 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 236, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
236, 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](#).

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