

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.8777, 90.6699,  
107.6880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.8777, 90.6699, 107.6880)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641)</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(83.9439, 90.5645,  
107.6641)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6F7FF
RGB	230, 247, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0314, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	199°, 100%, 95%
HSV	199°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641
YIQ	242.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

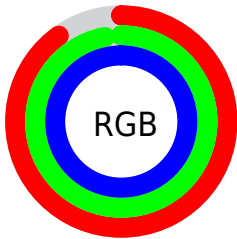
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 240, 255
Decimal	15136767
CIE Lab	96.23, -4.03, -5.75
CIE LCh	96, 7.023, 234.956
Yxy	90.5645, 0.2975, 0.3210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293326847 (0xFFE6F7FF)
YUV	242.8290, 6.0003, -11.2510
Hunter-Lab	95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612

# Details

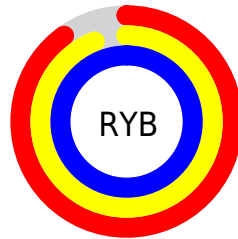
The XYZ color **83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.0969, 88.1205, 87.3357**, and the grayscale version is **85.0186, 89.4462, 97.4069**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.2794, 50.3375, 60.7030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.9124, 81.7738, 106.4961**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

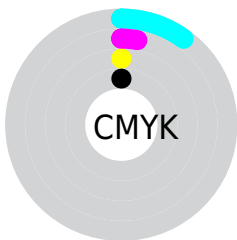
# Distribution



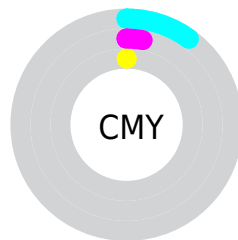
- Red (90%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641 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 83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.9439, 90.5645,  
107.6641

83.9439, 90.5645,  
107.6641

496.6634,  
529.8654, 605.9502

63.2887, 68.4489,  
82.0639

137.8184,  
148.1223, 173.7936

46.3343, 50.2630,  
60.8821

171.7683,  
184.3332, 215.1600

32.7154, 35.6225,  
43.7001

210.8805,  
226.0115, 262.6190

22.0667, 24.1428,  
30.0993

255.5204,  
273.5414, 316.5890

14.0228, 15.4395,  
19.6613

306.0533,  
327.3073, 377.4885

8.2184, 9.1284,  
11.9675

362.8445,

4.2880, 4.8251,

387.6937, 445.7362

6.5993

426.2594,  
455.0850, 521.7506

■ 1.8663, 2.1450,  
3.1381

■ 0.5571, 0.6897,  
1.1656

■ 83.9439, 90.5645,  
107.6641

■ 83.9439, 90.5645,  
107.6641

■ 73.9124, 81.7738,  
106.4961

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 65.1315, 73.7852,  
105.4169

■ 57.5467, 66.5710,  
104.4242

■ 51.0964, 60.0974,  
103.5146

■ 45.7131, 54.3273,  
102.6846

■ 41.3218, 49.2199,  
101.9302

■ 37.8366, 44.7287,  
101.2470

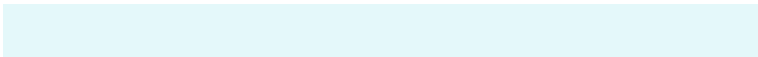
■ 35.1556, 40.7988,  
100.6298

■ 33.1168, 37.3443,  
100.0705

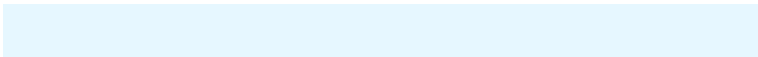
# Harmonies

## Analogous

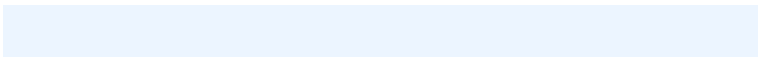
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



82.7242, 90.5645, 103.2095



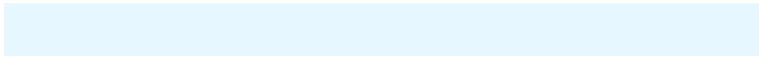
83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641



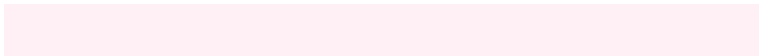
85.7496, 90.5645, 109.6967

# Triad

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



83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641



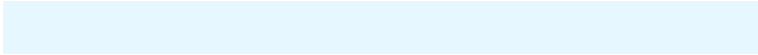
89.8678, 90.5645, 99.5564



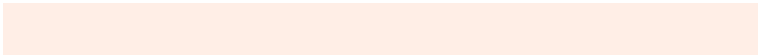
84.5066, 90.5645, 89.1912

# Complementary

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



83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641



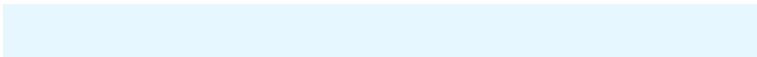
86.0969, 88.1205, 87.3357

# Split Complementary

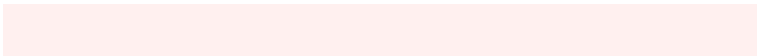
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



86.4089, 90.5645, 88.2955



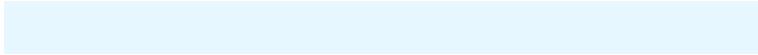
83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641



89.5230, 90.5645, 94.1480

# Square

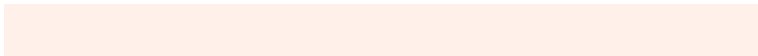
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



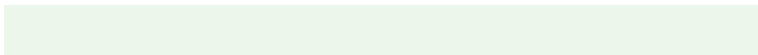
83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641



89.1850, 90.5645, 104.9043



88.2497, 90.5645, 90.0771

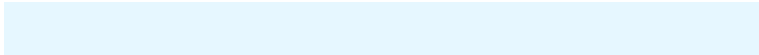


83.0456, 90.5645, 92.5714



# Rectangle

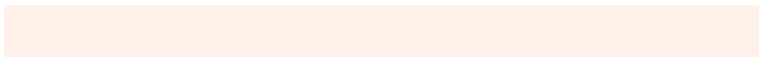
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



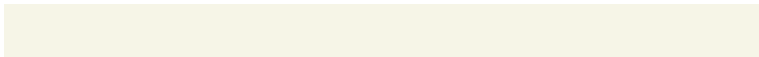
83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641



87.0501, 90.5645, 109.3512



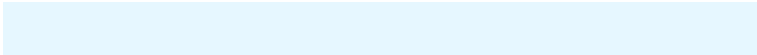
88.2497, 90.5645, 90.0771



85.1149, 90.5645, 88.5951

# Sweetspot

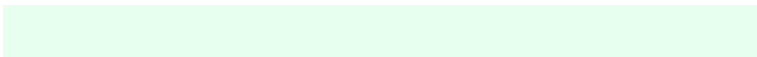
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.9463, 90.5682, 107.6647



91.5158, 97.0268, 108.5124



83.8144, 94.5116, 94.6510



19.3904, 20.6004, 23.2042



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

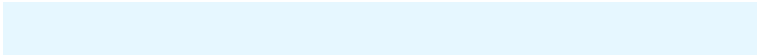


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

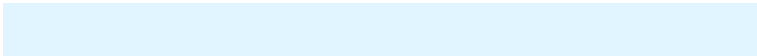


# Same Dimension

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



83.9463, 90.5682, 107.6647



81.6317, 88.5655, 107.4001



80.2735, 83.2227, 106.4405



18.0363, 19.4442, 23.0524



17.4256, 19.7607, 52.3304



1.7954, 2.1215, 5.1281



# Inverse Universe

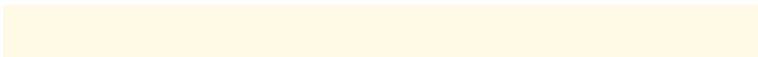
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.3268, 84.5706, 99.7739



84.5174, 81.3922, 97.8131



89.8386, 95.6040, 88.5830



18.5310, 18.1957, 21.4133



25.5838, 12.7228, 22.2567

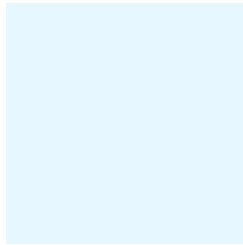


2.5408, 1.2587, 2.4295



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

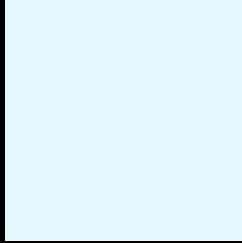
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

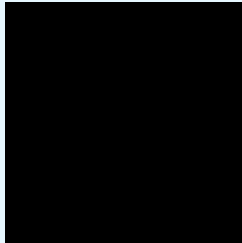
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

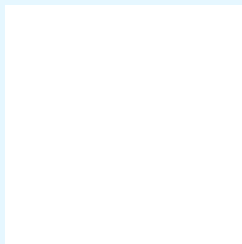
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641.



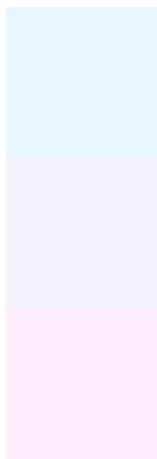
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.9439, 90.5645,

107.6641.

# 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

83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641

### Protanopia

87.6273, 90.7223, 104.9882

### Deuteranopia

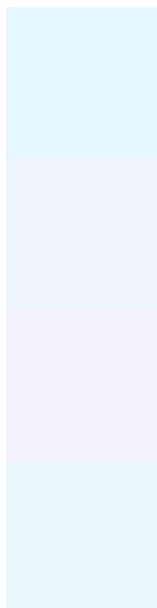
89.6772, 90.0213, 104.7448



## Tritanopia

85.9623, 90.7020, 107.5843

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641

## Protanomaly

86.0155, 90.3185, 105.8282

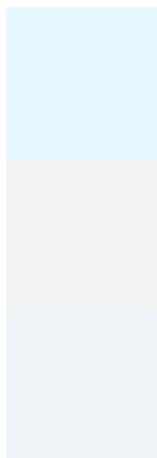
## Deuteranomaly

87.4878, 90.1889, 105.7256

## Tritanomaly

85.2667, 90.7937, 107.6386

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641

## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

## Achromatomaly

84.3991, 89.5939, 100.8407

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641 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, 247, 255) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 247, 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, 247, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 247, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641 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, 247, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 247, 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, 247, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 247, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 247, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 247,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6641 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 247, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
247, 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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