

# Converting Colors

XYZ(84.9555, 80.4765,  
103.4832)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(84.9555, 80.4765, 103.4832)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(84.9320, 80.5308,  
103.1631)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDEFC
RGB	255, 222, 252
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 99%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1294, 0.0118
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	305°, 100%, 94%
HSV	305°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631
YIQ	235.2870, 10.0380, 16.3260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

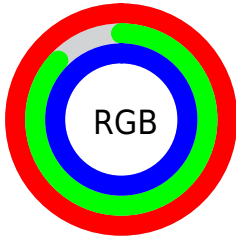
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 222, 252
Decimal	16768764
CIE Lab	91.92, 16.41, -10.36
CIE LCh	92, 19.408, 327.733
Yxy	80.5308, 0.3162, 0.2998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294958844 (0xFFFFDEFB)
YUV	235.2870, 8.2395, 17.2883
Hunter-Lab	89.7390, 11.8953, -5.3420

# Details

The XYZ color **84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **79.4771, 92.4870, 84.9001**, and the grayscale version is **79.1197, 83.2400, 90.6484**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.9577, 43.5833, 57.5672** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3000, 67.8507, 99.1526**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.5962, 95.2675, 107.5420**.

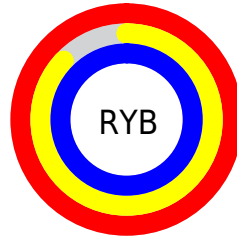
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (87%)

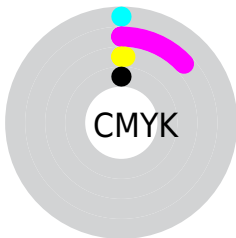
Blue (99%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (99%)

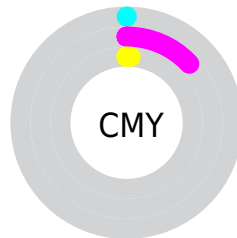


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631 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 84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.9320, 80.5308,  
103.1631

84.9320, 80.5308,  
103.1631

499.8901,  
496.7199, 591.6200

64.1075, 60.1552,  
78.3132

139.1927,  
134.1118, 167.5869

46.9998, 43.5438,  
57.8134

173.3596,  
168.0859, 207.9980

33.2434, 30.3120,  
41.2449

212.7047,  
207.3618, 254.4331

22.4731, 20.0755,  
28.1894

257.5933,  
252.3237, 307.3110

14.3235, 12.4500,  
18.2282

308.3907,  
303.3561, 367.0501

8.4292, 7.0509,  
10.9428

365.4625,

4.4249, 3.4940,

360.8433, 434.0689

5.9147

429.1738,  
425.1698, 508.7860

■ 1.9452, 1.3947,  
2.7253

■ 0.6029, 0.2128,  
0.9561

■ 84.9320, 80.5308,  
103.1631

■ 84.9320, 80.5308,  
103.1631

■ 78.3000, 67.8507,  
99.1526

■ 92.5962, 95.2675,  
107.5420

■ 72.6491, 57.1260,  
95.4900

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 67.9318, 48.2613,  
92.1605

■ 64.0943, 41.1492,  
89.1462

■ 61.0776, 35.6716,  
86.4273

■ 58.8153, 31.6957,  
83.9815

■ 57.2307, 29.0681,  
81.7832

■ 56.2305, 27.6024,  
79.8014

■ 55.7807, 27.0763,  
78.5004

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.0874, 80.5308, 114.2809



84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631



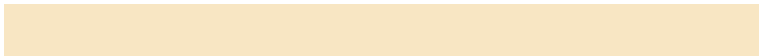
86.5195, 80.5308, 88.7744

# Triad

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



84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631



76.9218, 80.5308, 63.0267



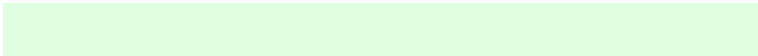
68.3716, 80.5308, 101.0819

# Complementary

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



84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631



79.4771, 92.4870, 84.9001

# 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.



67.3629, 80.5308, 86.6033



84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631



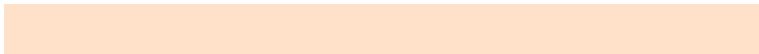
72.1700, 80.5308, 65.5720

# Square

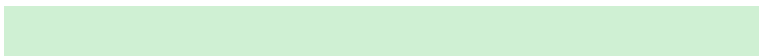
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631



81.7715, 80.5308, 66.4704



68.7238, 80.5308, 73.8369



71.5405, 80.5308, 112.9906



# Rectangle

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



84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631



86.0346, 80.5308, 79.5903



68.7238, 80.5308, 73.8369



67.7748, 80.5308, 96.3093

# Sweetspot

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



84.9337, 80.5340, 103.1648



91.7330, 93.6043, 107.0598



75.1479, 75.4338, 105.2072



19.5052, 19.7859, 22.8426



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.



84.9337, 80.5340, 103.1648



82.7959, 76.4379, 101.8986



82.4673, 79.5474, 90.1768



18.7173, 18.2702, 22.3943



29.1760, 14.1597, 41.1729



2.8607, 1.3867, 4.1140



# Inverse Universe

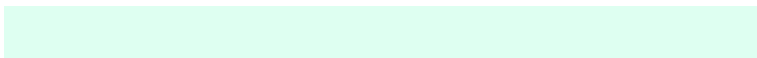
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



84.9337, 80.5340, 103.1648



82.7959, 76.4379, 101.8986



81.8009, 93.4165, 97.1367



18.7173, 18.2702, 22.3943



29.1760, 14.1597, 41.1729



2.8607, 1.3867, 4.1140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

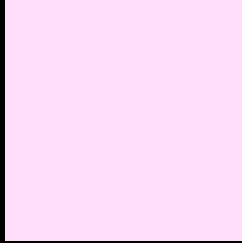
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

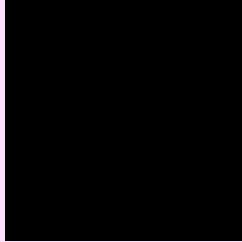
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631.



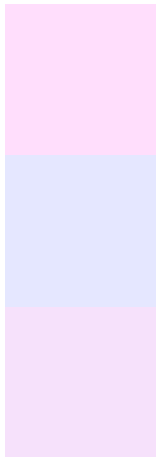
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.9320, 80.5308,

103.1631.

# 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

84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631

### Protanopia

78.9390, 81.0298, 106.0875

### Deuteranopia

82.3438, 80.4083, 102.4472



## Tritanopia

83.0409, 80.5448, 94.3891

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631

## Protanomaly

80.8927, 80.8197, 105.1022

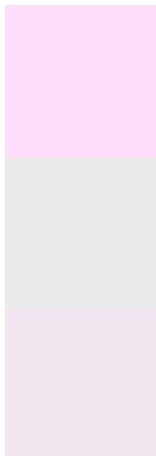
## Deuteranomaly

83.1352, 80.4161, 102.4069

## Tritanomaly

83.7422, 80.4388, 97.4987

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631

## Achromatopsia

78.9647, 83.0770, 90.4708

## Achromatomaly

80.7919, 81.8217, 94.7541

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631 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(255, 222, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 222, 252)  
}
```

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(255, 222, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 222, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631 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(255, 222, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 222, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 222, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 222, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 222, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 222,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 84.9320, 80.5308, 103.1631 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 222, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
222, 252) }
```

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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