

# Converting Colors

XYZ(85.0103, 90.6787,  
114.8160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(85.0103, 90.6787, 114.8160)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(83.6389, 89.9545,  
107.5625)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6F6FF
RGB	230, 246, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0353, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	202°, 100%, 95%
HSV	202°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625
YIQ	242.2420, -12.4250, -0.5930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

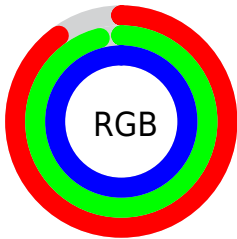
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 240, 255
Decimal	15136511
CIE Lab	95.98, -3.53, -6.12
CIE LCh	96, 7.066, 240.063
Yxy	89.9545, 0.2975, 0.3199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293326591 (0xFFE6F6FF)
YUV	242.2420, 6.2897, -10.7362
Hunter-Lab	94.8443, -8.5666, -0.8495

# Details

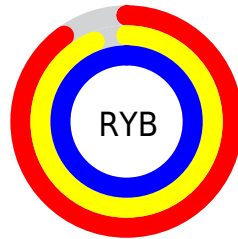
The XYZ color **83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.3888, 88.7044, 87.4330**, and the grayscale version is **84.5505, 88.9537, 96.8706**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.0621, 49.9028, 60.6306** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.3247, 80.5985, 106.3002**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

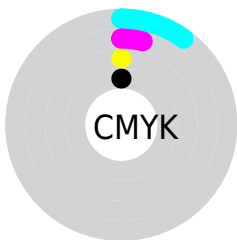
# Distribution



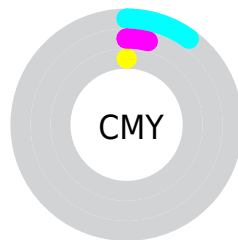
- Red (90%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625 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 83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.6389, 89.9545,  
107.5625

83.6389, 89.9545,  
107.5625

495.6651,  
527.8828, 605.6287

63.0360, 67.9429,  
81.9792

137.3938,  
147.2752, 173.6538

46.1291, 49.8513,  
60.8126

171.2766,  
183.3531, 214.9988

32.5528, 35.2953,  
43.6444

210.3167,  
224.8885, 262.4349

21.9417, 23.8904,  
30.0559

254.8796,  
272.2659, 316.3804

13.9304, 15.2523,  
19.6286

305.3305,  
325.8696, 377.2540

8.1537, 8.9967,  
11.9440

362.0348,

4.2461, 4.7390,

386.0841, 445.4742

6.5835

425.3579,  
453.2937, 521.4596

■ 1.8423, 2.0950,  
3.1285

■ 0.5429, 0.6618,  
1.1606

■ 83.6389, 89.9545,  
107.5625

■ 83.6389, 89.9545,  
107.5625

■ 73.3247, 80.5985,  
106.3002

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 64.2894, 72.1010,  
105.1362

■ 56.4778, 64.4331,  
104.0679

■ 49.8276, 57.5597,  
103.0917

■ 44.2707, 51.4425,  
102.2038

■ 39.7314, 46.0392,  
101.4001

■ 36.1232, 41.3020,  
100.6759

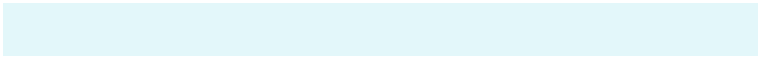
■ 33.3436, 37.1747,  
100.0258

■ 31.2295, 33.5697,  
99.4414

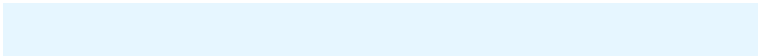
# Harmonies

## Analogous

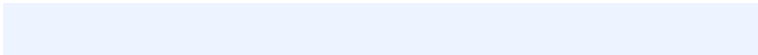
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



82.2904, 89.9545, 103.4315



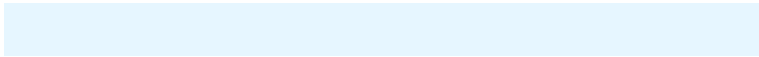
83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625



85.5032, 89.9545, 109.0969

# Triad

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



83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625



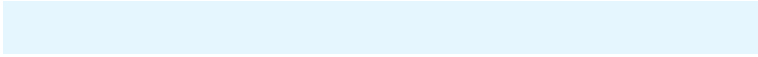
89.3091, 89.9545, 97.9333



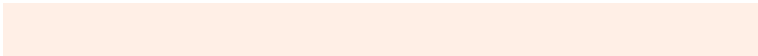
83.6318, 89.9545, 88.9300

# Complementary

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



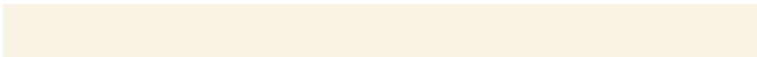
83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625



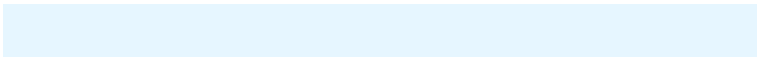
86.3888, 88.7044, 87.4330

# Split Complementary

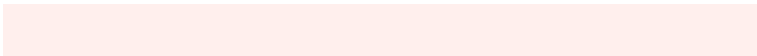
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



85.4949, 89.9545, 87.5805



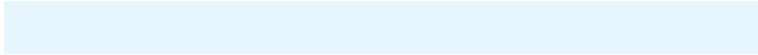
83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625



88.7901, 89.9545, 92.6563

# Square

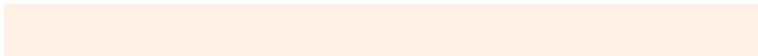
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



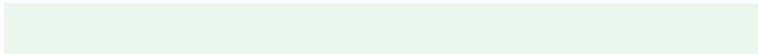
83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625



88.7943, 89.9545, 103.4102



87.3866, 89.9545, 88.9189

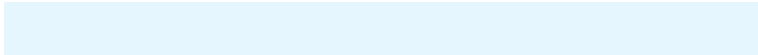


82.2863, 89.9545, 92.6761



# Rectangle

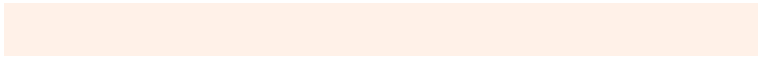
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625



86.7936, 89.9545, 108.3972



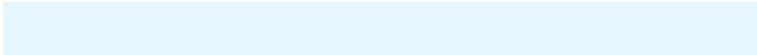
87.3866, 89.9545, 88.9189



84.2174, 89.9545, 88.1875

# Sweetspot

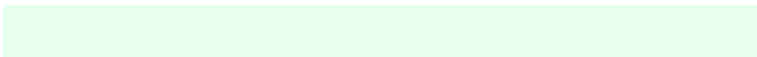
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.6412, 89.9582, 107.5630



91.4195, 96.8342, 108.4803



83.9371, 94.5607, 95.2970



19.3643, 20.5484, 23.1956



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

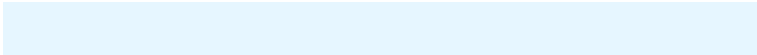


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

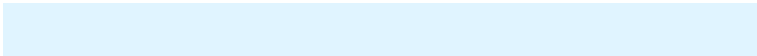


# Same Dimension

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



83.6412, 89.9582, 107.5630



81.2622, 87.8264, 107.2770



80.0361, 82.7478, 106.3613



17.9729, 19.3175, 23.0313



16.4446, 17.7988, 52.0034



1.7048, 1.9402, 5.0979



# Inverse Universe

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



86.1728, 84.5090, 98.9632



84.3308, 81.3176, 96.8308



90.0987, 96.1242, 88.6696



18.4990, 18.1829, 21.2448



25.0887, 12.5248, 19.6492

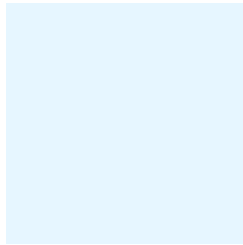


2.4951, 1.2404, 2.1886



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

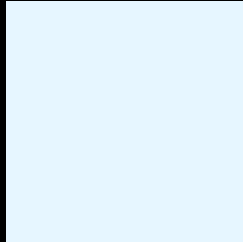
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

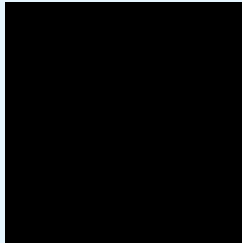
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

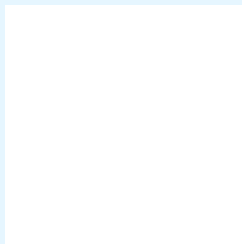
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625.



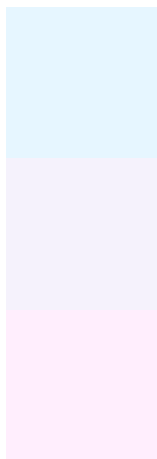
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.6389, 89.9545,

107.5625.

# 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

83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625

### Protanopia

86.9790, 89.9450, 104.8723

### Deuteranopia

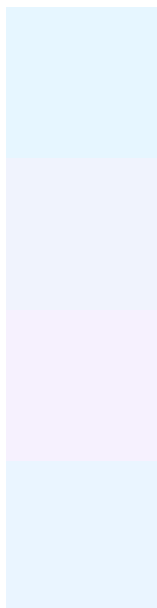
89.5442, 89.5009, 105.4844



## Tritanopia

85.3257, 89.9259, 107.4680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625

## Protanomaly

85.7154, 89.7183, 105.7282

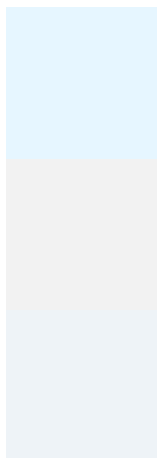
## Deuteranomaly

87.3507, 89.6592, 106.4680

## Tritanomaly

84.6341, 90.0172, 107.5221

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625

## Achromatopsia

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

## Achromatomaly

84.0990, 88.9937, 100.7407

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625 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, 246, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 246, 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, 246, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 246, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625 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, 246, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 246, 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, 246, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 246, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 246, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 246,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.6389, 89.9545, 107.5625 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 246, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
246, 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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