

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.8968, 91.5915,  
125.9469)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.8968, 91.5915, 125.9469)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(84.6100, 90.4552,  
107.6079)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9F6FF
RGB	233, 246, 255
RGB Percent	91%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.0863, 0.0353, 0.0000
CMYK	0.09, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	205°, 100%, 96%
HSV	205°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079
YIQ	243.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

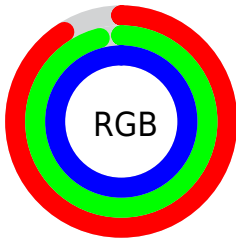
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	233, 241, 255
Decimal	15333119
CIE Lab	96.19, -2.57, -5.79
CIE LCh	96, 6.339, 246.055
Yxy	90.4552, 0.2993, 0.3200
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293523199 (0xFFE9F6FF)
YUV	243.1390, 5.8475, -8.8919
Hunter-Lab	95.1079, -7.6416, -0.5069

# Details

The XYZ color **84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **87.6993, 90.6453, 89.9662**, and the grayscale version is **85.2651, 89.7055, 97.6893**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.7380, 50.2512, 60.6622** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7971, 80.3068, 106.2190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

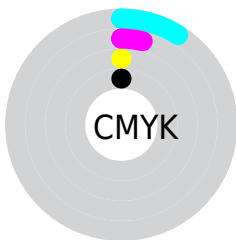
# Distribution



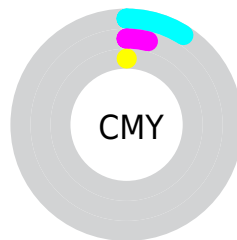
- Red (91%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079 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 84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.6100, 90.4552,  
107.6079

84.6100, 90.4552,  
107.6079

498.8398,  
529.5105, 605.7723

63.8406, 68.3582,  
82.0170

138.7450,  
147.9705, 173.7163

46.7828, 50.1892,  
60.8437

172.8413,  
184.1577, 215.0709

33.0712, 35.5638,  
43.6693

212.1106,  
225.8104, 262.5171

22.3405, 24.0975,  
30.0753

256.9183,  
273.3130, 316.4736

14.2253, 15.4060,  
19.6432

307.6297,  
327.0499, 377.3588

8.3603, 9.1048,  
11.9545

364.6102,

4.3801, 4.8096,

387.4055, 445.5913

6.5905

428.2251,  
454.7643, 521.5896

■ 1.9193, 2.1360,  
3.1328

■ 0.5880, 0.6847,  
1.1629

■ 84.6100, 90.4552,  
107.6079

■ 84.6100, 90.4552,  
107.6079

■ 73.7971, 80.3068,  
106.2190

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 64.3085, 71.0986,  
104.9417

■ 56.0886, 62.8001,  
103.7732

■ 49.0748, 55.3743,  
102.7095

■ 43.1987, 48.7815,  
101.7467

■ 38.3846, 42.9778,  
100.8802

■ 34.5462, 37.9139,  
100.1051

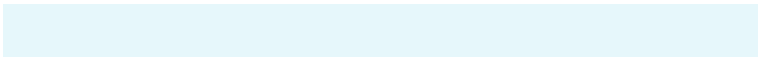
■ 31.5823, 33.5324,  
99.4156

■ 29.3497, 29.7543,  
98.8040

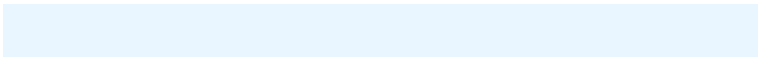
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2704, 90.4552, 104.3002



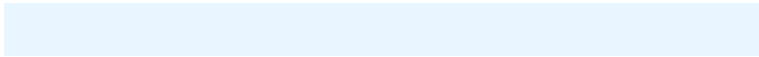
84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079



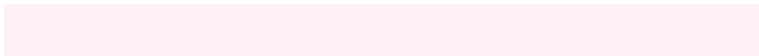
86.3321, 90.4552, 108.4367

# Triad

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



84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079



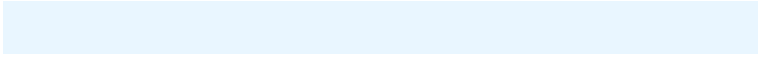
89.3812, 90.4552, 97.4724



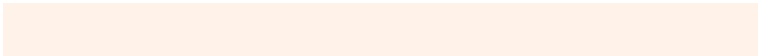
84.0003, 90.4552, 90.8675

# Complementary

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



84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079



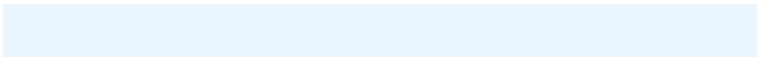
87.6993, 90.6453, 89.9662

# Split Complementary

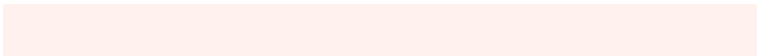
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



85.6188, 90.4552, 89.1715



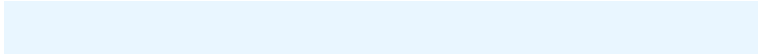
84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079



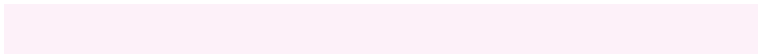
88.7375, 90.4552, 92.9004

# Square

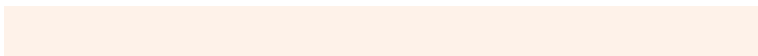
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



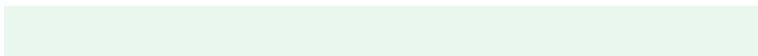
84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079



89.1022, 90.4552, 102.4728



87.3545, 90.4552, 89.9029

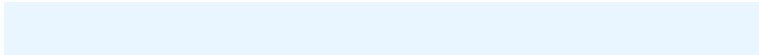


82.9217, 90.4552, 94.6124



# Rectangle

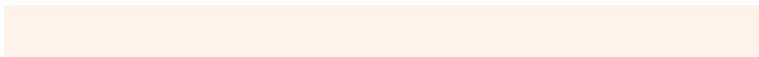
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079



87.4686, 90.4552, 107.4481



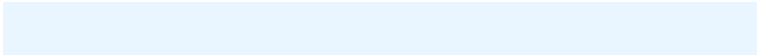
87.3545, 90.4552, 89.9029



84.4984, 90.4552, 90.0448

# Sweetspot

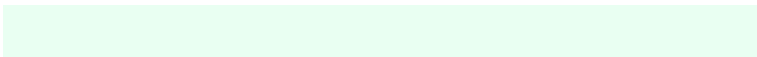
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



84.6124, 90.4589, 107.6085



91.3016, 96.5984, 108.4410



85.3620, 95.2428, 97.7325



19.3325, 20.4847, 23.1850



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

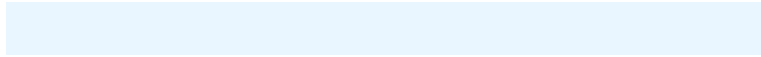


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

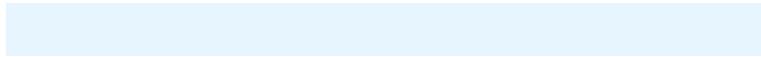


# Same Dimension

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



84.6124, 90.4589, 107.6085



83.0465, 89.0076, 107.4109



81.4210, 84.0762, 106.5447



17.8957, 19.1629, 23.0056



15.3426, 15.5948, 51.6360



1.6014, 1.7335, 5.0635



# Inverse Universe

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



87.0149, 86.1930, 99.2440



85.8143, 84.1423, 97.7637



91.0105, 97.2678, 91.0700



18.4600, 18.1673, 21.0394



24.5324, 12.3023, 16.7202

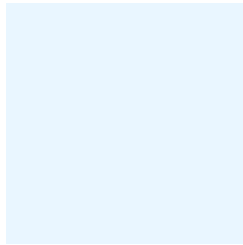


2.4429, 1.2195, 1.9138



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

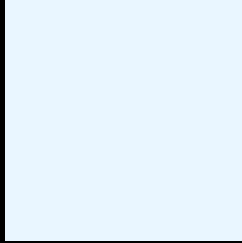
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

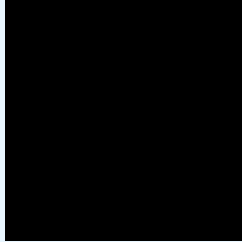
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

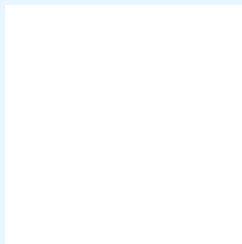
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.6100, 90.4552,

107.6079.

# 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

84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079

### Protanopia

87.1379, 90.0086, 105.7092

### Deuteranopia

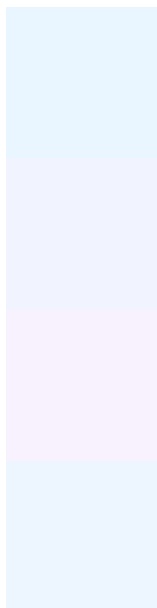
89.6772, 90.0213, 104.7448



## **Tritanopia**

85.9973, 90.2721, 107.4995

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079

## Protanomaly

86.2156, 89.9577, 106.5855

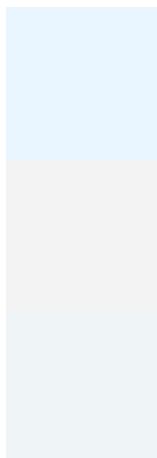
## Deuteranomaly

87.8395, 90.3703, 105.7421

## Tritanomaly

85.6275, 90.5293, 107.5686

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079

## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

## Achromatomaly

84.7358, 89.7675, 100.8565

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079 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(233, 246, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 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(233, 246, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 246, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079 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(233, 246, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 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(233, 246, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 246, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 246, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 246,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 84.6100, 90.4552, 107.6079 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 246, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
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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