

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.9602, 105.4717,  
92.0406)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.9602, 105.4717, 92.0406)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(82.0040, 93.6771,  
90.1033)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3FFE8
RGB	227, 255, 232
RGB Percent	89%, 100%, 91%
CMY	0.1098, 0.0000, 0.0902
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.09, 0.00
HSL	131°, 100%, 95%
HSV	131°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033
YIQ	244.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

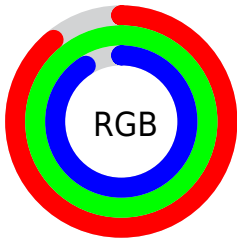
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	227, 251, 255
Decimal	14942184
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.50, -13.24, 7.92
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 15.427, 149.094
Yxy	93.6771, 0.3085, 0.3525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293132264 (0xFFE3FFE8)
YUV	244.0060, -5.9190, -14.9143
Hunter-Lab	96.7869, -18.1407, 12.5551

# Details

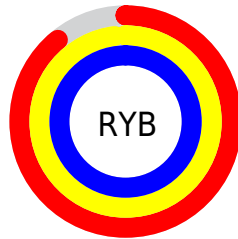
The XYZ color **82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **85.9647, 83.1011, 101.9514**, and the grayscale version is **86.0446, 90.5256, 98.5823**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.8251, 52.1807, 48.7836** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.7473, 88.7131, 75.0067**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.8080, 99.3977, 107.1263**.

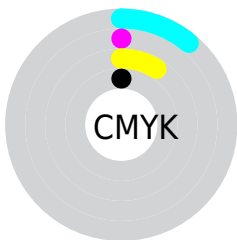
# Distribution



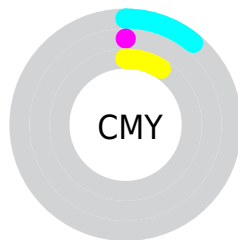
- Red (89%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033 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 82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 82.0040, 93.6771,  
90.1033

 82.0040, 93.6771,  
90.1033


490.2954,  
539.9211, 548.9456

 61.6830, 71.0344,  
67.4921


135.1154,  
152.4357, 149.4186

 45.0312, 52.3703,  
49.0206


168.6365,  
189.3204, 186.9599

 31.6834, 37.3003,  
34.2701


207.2883,  
231.7212, 230.3149

 21.2741, 25.4401,  
22.8221

251.4361,  
280.0226, 279.9023

 13.4381, 16.4052,  
14.2581

301.4454,  
334.6089, 336.1405

 7.8100, 9.8114,  
8.1596

357.6815,

 4.0244, 5.2741,

395.8644, 399.4481

4.1080

420.5097,  
464.1737, 470.2436

■ 1.7159, 2.4089,  
1.6848

■ 0.4662, 0.8305,  
0.3503

■ 82.0040, 93.6771,  
90.1033

■ 82.0040, 93.6771,  
90.1033

■ 71.7473, 88.7131,  
75.0067

■ 93.8080, 99.3977,  
107.1263

■ 62.9711, 84.4728,  
61.7643

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 55.6070, 80.9225,  
50.3059

■ 49.5803, 78.0251,  
40.5550

■ 44.8091, 75.7404,  
32.4297

■ 41.2027, 74.0233,  
25.8413

■ 38.6576, 72.8226,  
20.6926

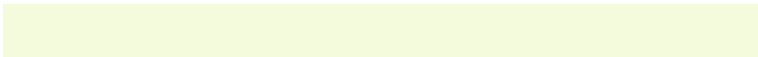
■ 37.0512, 72.0773,  
16.8752

■ 36.2442, 71.7137,  
14.4695

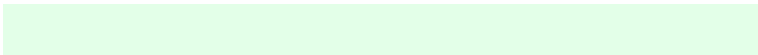
# Harmonies

## Analogous

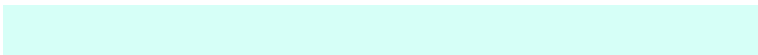
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



85.0041, 93.6771, 82.3382



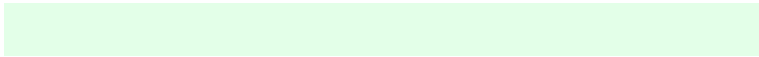
82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033



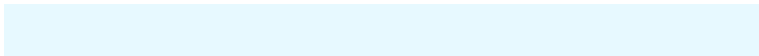
80.8781, 93.6771, 101.6177

# Triad

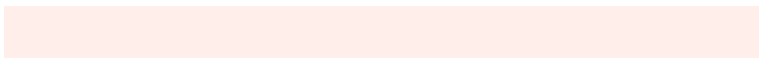
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033



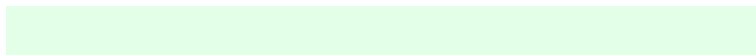
88.9042, 93.6771, 128.0694



96.6021, 93.6771, 90.7126

# Complementary

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



82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033



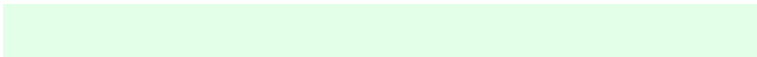
85.9647, 83.1011, 101.9514

# 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.



97.7275, 93.6771, 102.3802



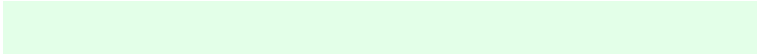
82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033



93.1961, 93.6771, 124.5628

# Square

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



82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033



84.7807, 93.6771, 124.1277



96.4616, 93.6771, 114.8969

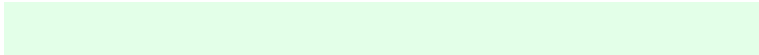


93.4340, 93.6771, 82.6692



# Rectangle

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



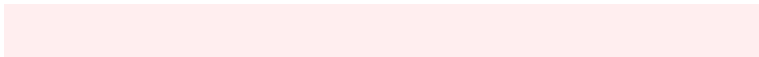
82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033



81.3125, 93.6771, 110.0949



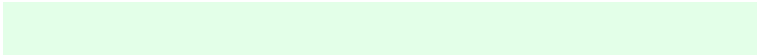
96.4616, 93.6771, 114.8969



97.2364, 93.6771, 94.3090

# Sweetspot

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



82.0048, 93.6774, 90.1047



91.2960, 98.1797, 103.5294



89.1693, 97.4518, 86.7844



19.3316, 20.9129, 21.8588



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

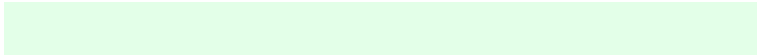


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

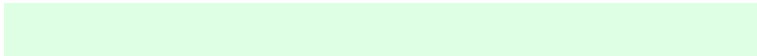


# Same Dimension

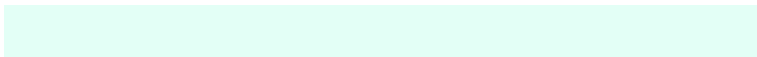
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



82.0048, 93.6774, 90.1047



79.8100, 92.6146, 86.9018



84.0225, 94.4845, 100.7300



17.9040, 20.2211, 19.7974



18.9764, 37.4871, 7.7608



1.8820, 3.6637, 0.9364



# Inverse Universe

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



85.9647, 83.1011, 101.9514



84.4328, 80.2674, 100.7307



83.8984, 82.2745, 91.0704



18.6453, 18.2414, 22.0150



27.6426, 13.5463, 33.0980



2.7262, 1.3329, 3.4056



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

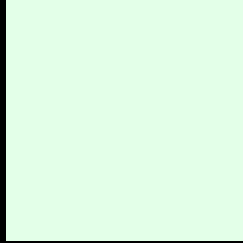
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

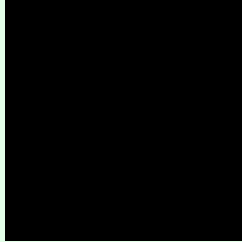
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

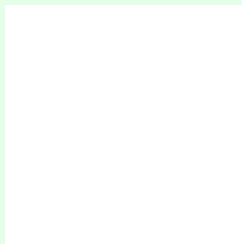
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033.



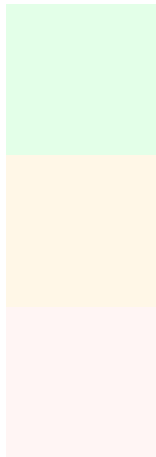
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.0040, 93.6771,

90.1033.

# 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

82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033

### Protanopia

88.9246, 93.5511, 88.9716

### Deuteranopia

90.2215, 93.0965, 98.8022

## **Tritanopia**

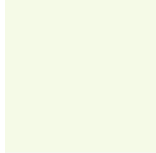
88.5795, 93.4095, 107.9689

# Trichromacy



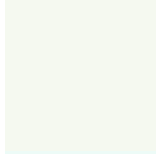
## Original Color

82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033



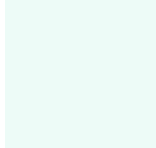
## Protanomaly

86.2656, 93.5532, 89.1122



## Deuteranomaly

87.2600, 93.4551, 95.8776



## Tritanomaly

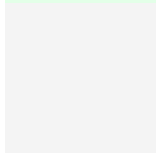
86.2107, 93.7143, 101.5406

# Monochromacy



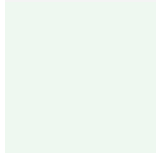
## Original Color

82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033



## Achromatopsia

85.9880, 90.4661, 98.5176



## Achromatomaly

84.5555, 91.6032, 95.6627

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033 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(227, 255, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 255, 232)  
}
```

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(227, 255, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 255, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033 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(227, 255, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 255, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 255, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 255, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 255, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 255,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 82.0040, 93.6771, 90.1033 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 255, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
255, 232) }
```

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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