

# Converting Colors

XYZ(98.1912, 95.5632,  
194.3481)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(98.1912, 95.5632, 194.3481)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739)</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(81.7462, 88.9788,  
107.4739)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E0F6FF
RGB	224, 246, 255
RGB Percent	88%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.1216, 0.0353, 0.0000
CMYK	0.12, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	197°, 100%, 94%
HSV	197°, 12%, 100%
XYZ	81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739
YIQ	240.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

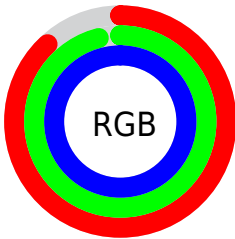
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	224, 237, 255
Decimal	14743295
CIE Lab	95.57, -5.42, -6.77
CIE LCh	96, 8.669, 231.333
Yxy	88.9788, 0.2938, 0.3198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292933375 (0xFFE0F6FF)
YUV	240.4480, 7.1741, -14.4249
Hunter-Lab	94.3286, -10.3849, -1.5225

# Details

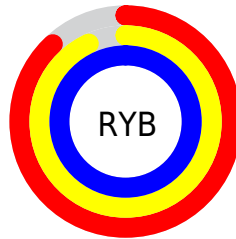
The XYZ color **81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **83.8329, 84.9180, 82.4949**, and the grayscale version is **83.1319, 87.4612, 95.2453**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.9687, 49.3391, 60.5794** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.2226, 80.7966, 106.3965**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.5493, 97.9585, 108.6377**.

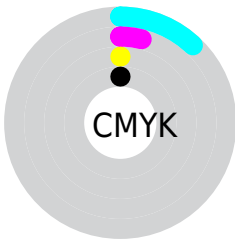
# Distribution



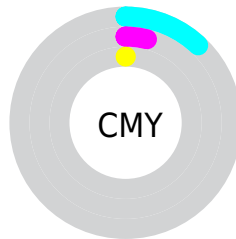
- Red (88%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739 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 81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.7462, 88.9788,  
107.4739

81.7462, 88.9788,  
107.4739

489.4457,  
524.7033, 605.3482

61.4697, 67.1340,  
81.9052

134.7557,  
145.9191, 173.5319

44.8584, 49.1935,  
60.7521

168.2195,  
181.7833, 214.8582

31.5467, 34.7730,  
43.5959

206.8097,  
223.0895, 262.2743

21.1693, 23.4881,  
30.0181

250.8918,  
270.2220, 316.1985

13.3610, 14.9543,  
19.6001

300.8311,  
323.5653, 377.0495

7.7563, 8.7873,  
11.9235

356.9930,

3.9899, 4.6027,

383.5037, 445.2457

6.5697

419.7427,  
450.4215, 521.2058

■ 1.6964, 2.0161,  
3.1202

■ 0.4540, 0.6168,  
1.1563

■ 81.7462, 88.9788,  
107.4739

■ 81.7462, 88.9788,  
107.4739

■ 72.2226, 80.7966,  
106.3965

■ 92.5493, 97.9585,  
108.6377

■ 63.9178, 73.3720,  
105.4011

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 56.7767, 66.6773,  
104.4853

■ 50.7368, 60.6787,  
103.6458

■ 45.7294, 55.3392,  
102.8791

■ 41.6776, 50.6175,  
102.1813

■ 38.4929, 46.4664,  
101.5479

■ 36.0687, 42.8290,  
100.9735

■ 34.5752, 40.2703,  
100.5584

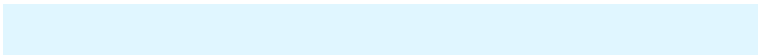
# Harmonies

## Analogous

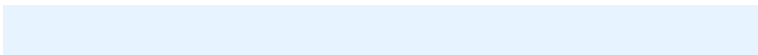
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.3826, 88.9788, 101.7263



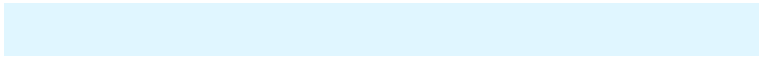
81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739



83.8843, 88.9788, 110.4170

# Triad

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



81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739



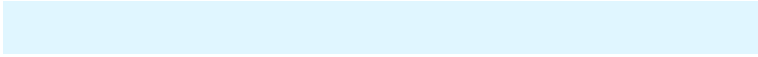
89.1741, 88.9788, 98.8701



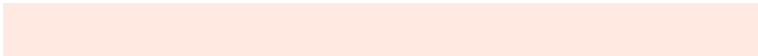
82.9188, 88.9788, 85.1869

# Complementary

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



81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739



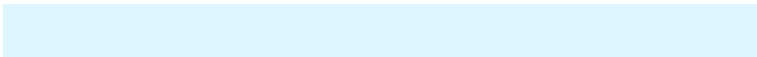
83.8329, 84.9180, 82.4949

# Split Complementary

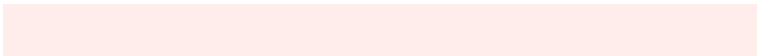
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



85.2628, 88.9788, 84.5023



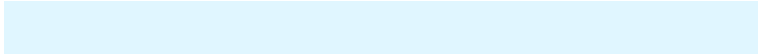
81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739



88.9038, 88.9788, 92.1955

# Square

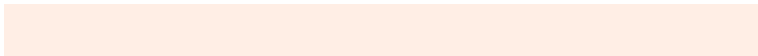
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



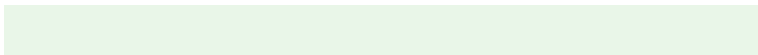
81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739



88.1932, 88.9788, 105.2992



87.4615, 88.9788, 87.0114

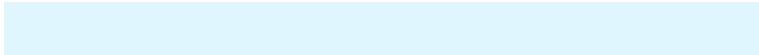


81.0507, 88.9788, 88.9273



# Rectangle

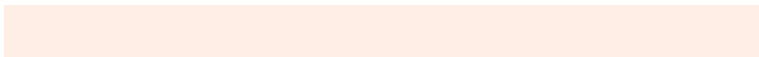
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739



85.4736, 88.9788, 110.3016



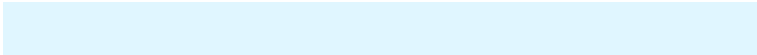
87.4615, 88.9788, 87.0114



83.6761, 88.9788, 84.5990

# Sweetspot

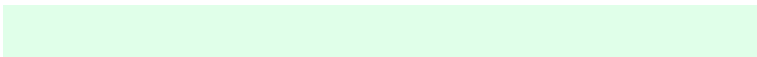
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.7485, 88.9824, 107.4745



90.4595, 96.2426, 108.4167



81.1784, 93.2385, 90.6480



19.1823, 20.4518, 23.1865



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

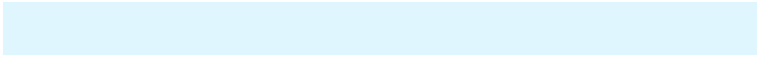


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

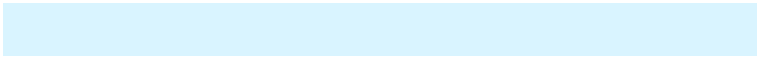


# Same Dimension

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



81.7485, 88.9824, 107.4745



78.9119, 86.5752, 107.1593



77.2883, 80.0619, 105.9877



18.0835, 19.5386, 23.0682



18.2012, 21.3119, 52.5889



1.8663, 2.2634, 5.1518



# Inverse Universe

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



84.5316, 81.2266, 98.4161



82.3026, 77.2826, 96.0883



88.3496, 93.9514, 84.0004



18.5548, 18.2052, 21.5387



25.9753, 12.8794, 24.3182

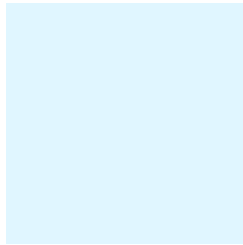


2.5766, 1.2730, 2.6180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

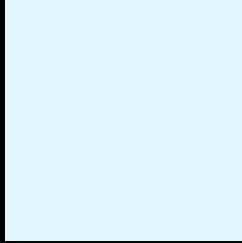
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

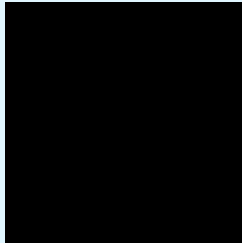
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.7462, 88.9788,

107.4739.

# 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

81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739

### Protanopia

85.9881, 88.9936, 104.7409

### Deuteranopia

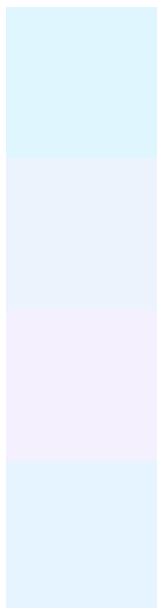
89.1248, 88.4067, 106.1327



## Tritanopia

83.7049, 88.6448, 107.3062

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739

## Protanomaly

84.3723, 89.0259, 105.6653

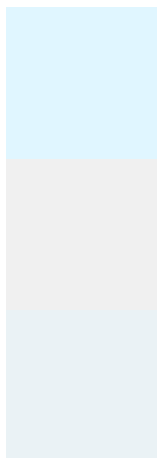
## Deuteranomaly

86.3577, 88.7090, 106.3369

## Tritanomaly

83.0338, 88.7444, 107.3608

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

82.1652, 87.5893, 98.9620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739 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(224, 246, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 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(224, 246, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 246, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739 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(224, 246, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 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(224, 246, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 246, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 246, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 246,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.7462, 88.9788, 107.4739 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 246, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
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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