

# Converting Colors

XYZ(79.2323, 80.5605,  
105.9815)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(79.2323, 80.5605, 105.9815)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(79.3018, 80.8026,  
106.0245)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E7E6FF
RGB	231, 230, 255
RGB Percent	91%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.0941, 0.0980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.09, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	242°, 100%, 95%
HSV	242°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245
YIQ	233.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

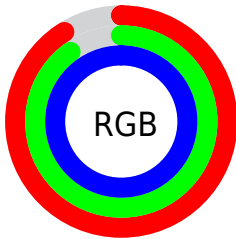
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	231, 230, 255
Decimal	15197951
CIE Lab	92.04, 5.00, -11.95
CIE LCh	92, 12.956, 292.710
Yxy	80.8026, 0.2980, 0.3036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293388031 (0xFFE7E6FF)
YUV	233.1490, 10.7725, -1.8847
Hunter-Lab	89.8903, 0.1659, -7.0087

# Details

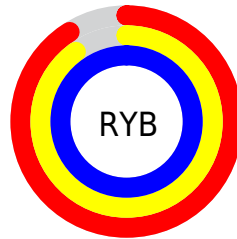
The XYZ color **79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **90.9180, 98.3050, 89.0498**, and the grayscale version is **77.4917, 81.5273, 88.7832**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.2022, 43.8511, 59.6132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.3611, 63.8426, 103.4857**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

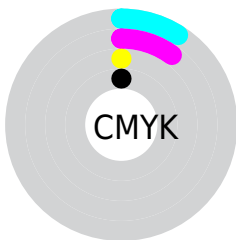
# Distribution



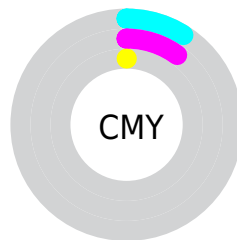
- Red (91%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245 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 79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



79.3018, 80.8026,  
106.0245

79.3018, 80.8026,  
106.0245

481.3492,  
497.6335, 600.7508

59.4505, 60.3790,  
80.6965

131.3393,  
134.4936, 171.5357

43.2236, 43.7242,  
59.7621

164.2563,  
168.5297, 212.5560

30.2559, 30.4538,  
42.8029

202.2591,  
207.8723, 259.6440

20.1819, 20.1833,  
29.4002

245.7132,  
252.9055, 313.2185

12.6364, 12.5283,  
19.1356

294.9838,  
304.0138, 373.6979

7.2539, 7.1046,  
11.5905

350.4365,

3.6691, 3.5276,

361.5817, 441.5007

6.3464

412.4365,  
425.9935, 517.0454

■ 1.5167, 1.4130,  
2.9846

■ 0.3372, 0.2263,  
1.0868

■ 79.3018, 80.8026,  
106.0245

■ 79.3018, 80.8026,  
106.0245

■ 65.3611, 63.8426,  
103.4857

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.4710, 49.4118,  
101.3269

■ 43.5368, 37.3920,  
99.5305

■ 35.4536, 27.6519,  
98.0765

■ 29.1070, 20.0474,  
96.9432

■ 24.3696, 14.4181,  
96.1063

■ 21.0966, 10.5809,  
95.5381

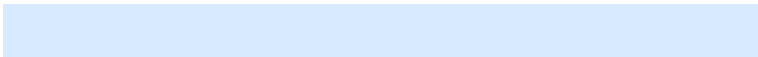
■ 19.1173, 8.3187,  
95.2058

■ 18.1889, 7.2998,  
95.0581

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.9899, 80.8026, 107.4748



79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245



82.0138, 80.8026, 99.5776

# Triad

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



79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245



80.7498, 80.8026, 74.1685



70.6161, 80.8026, 85.6713

# Complementary

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



79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245



90.9180, 98.3050, 89.0498

# Split Complementary

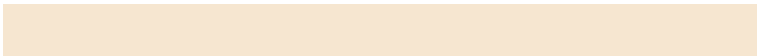
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



71.8128, 80.8026, 77.3204



79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245



77.6167, 80.8026, 70.9984

# Square

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



79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245



82.8665, 80.8026, 81.0816



74.3523, 80.8026, 72.1091



71.0379, 80.8026, 95.2596



# Rectangle

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



79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245



83.0848, 80.8026, 93.5499



74.3523, 80.8026, 72.1091



70.8413, 80.8026, 82.6362

# Sweetspot

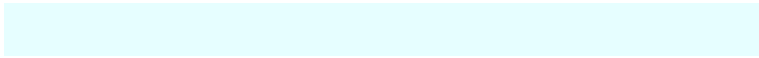
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



79.3040, 80.8059, 106.0251



90.0071, 93.8493, 107.9786



86.1797, 95.0335, 108.4089



18.9839, 19.7446, 23.0605



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.



79.3040, 80.8059, 106.0251



76.0583, 76.8540, 105.4333



83.4265, 82.9312, 106.2180



17.0700, 17.4123, 22.7112



9.5270, 3.8218, 49.6701



0.9501, 0.3837, 4.8373



# Inverse Universe

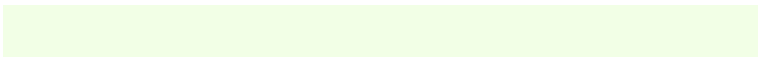
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



87.4283, 85.0126, 105.5699



85.8574, 81.9282, 104.8698



86.5483, 96.0523, 88.8453



18.7595, 18.2871, 22.6168



30.1612, 14.5538, 46.3608

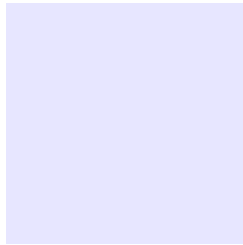


2.9461, 1.4208, 4.5633



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

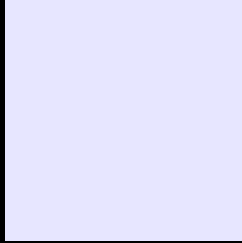
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

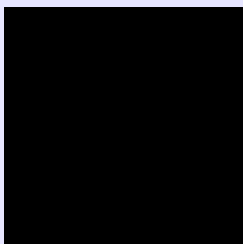
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245.



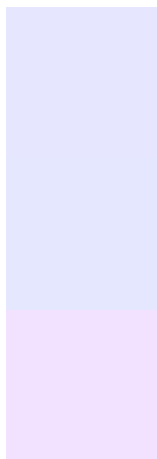
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.3018, 80.8026,



# 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

79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245

### Protanopia

78.9390, 81.0298, 106.0875

### Deuteranopia

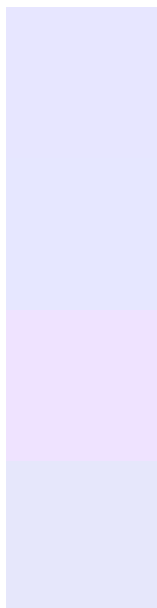
82.2085, 80.6674, 105.8453



## Tritanopia

78.3079, 80.8144, 101.0940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245

## Protanomaly

79.2590, 81.1948, 106.1025

## Deuteranomaly

81.1157, 80.5089, 105.8723

## Tritanomaly

78.6216, 80.9399, 102.7459

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245

## Achromatopsia

77.4512, 81.4847, 88.7368

## Achromatomaly

78.0125, 81.2199, 94.7844

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245 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(231, 230, 255) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 230, 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(231, 230, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 230, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245 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(231, 230, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 230, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 230, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 230, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 230, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 230,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 79.3018, 80.8026, 106.0245 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 230, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
230, 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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