

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.0810, 80.4564,  
102.5757)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757)</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(80.0810, 80.4564,  
102.5757)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDE4FB
RGB	237, 228, 251
RGB Percent	93%, 89%, 98%
CMY	0.0706, 0.1059, 0.0157
CMYK	0.06, 0.09, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	263°, 74%, 94%
HSV	263°, 9%, 98%
XYZ	80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757
YIQ	233.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

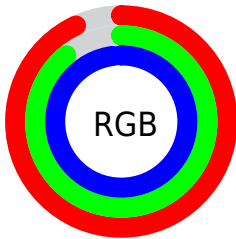
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	237, 228, 251
Decimal	15590651
CIE Lab	91.89, 7.20, -10.05
CIE LCh	92, 12.362, 305.649
Yxy	80.4564, 0.3044, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293780731 (0xFFE4E4FB)
YUV	233.3130, 8.7197, 3.2335
Hunter-Lab	89.6975, 2.3924, -5.0142

# Details

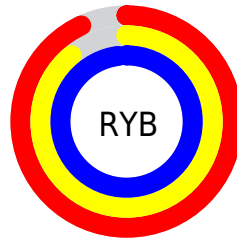
The XYZ color **80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **85.1218, 93.4752, 86.9590**, and the grayscale version is **77.6273, 81.6700, 88.9386**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.7372, 43.6059, 57.1505** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.7852, 65.1179, 100.2117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.8188, 98.0307, 105.2978**.

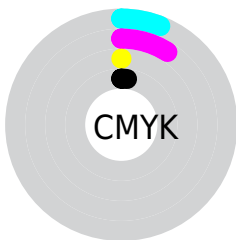
# Distribution



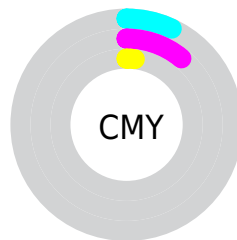
- Red (93%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (2%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757 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 80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.0810, 80.4564,  
102.5757

 80.0810, 80.4564,  
102.5757


483.9381,  
496.4696, 589.7365

 60.0937, 60.0940,  
77.8245


132.4295,  
134.0072, 166.7750

 43.7439, 43.4944,  
57.4142


165.5215,  
167.9644, 207.0601

 30.6663, 30.2732,  
40.9263


203.7124,  
207.2220, 253.3603

 20.4954, 20.0461,  
27.9423

247.3675,  
252.1644, 306.0942

 12.8660, 12.4285,  
18.0435

296.8523,  
303.1759, 365.6802

 7.4127, 7.0362,  
10.8114

352.5321,

 3.7701, 3.4848,

360.6411, 432.5369

5.8276

414.7723,  
424.9441, 507.0828

■ 1.5729, 1.3898,  
2.6735

■ 0.3747, 0.2092,  
0.9300

■ 80.0810, 80.4564,  
102.5757

■ 80.0810, 80.4564,  
102.5757

■ 68.7852, 65.1179,  
100.2117

■ 92.8188, 98.0307,  
105.2978

■ 58.8704, 51.9133,  
98.1855

■ 94.4128, 99.7451,  
105.5447

■ 50.2817, 40.7482,  
96.4831

■ 42.9575, 31.5165,  
95.0872

■ 36.8309, 24.1027,  
93.9791

■ 31.8280, 18.3782,  
93.1378

■ 27.8658, 14.1970,  
92.5396

■ 24.8474, 11.3866,  
92.1562

■ 22.6332, 9.6902,  
91.9455

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.0733, 80.4564, 106.1584



80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757



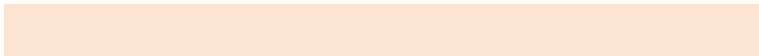
82.1629, 80.4564, 95.0037

# Triad

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



80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757



79.0135, 80.4564, 72.6358



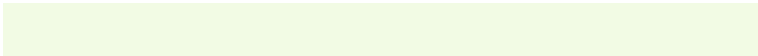
70.5618, 80.4564, 89.3339

# Complementary

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



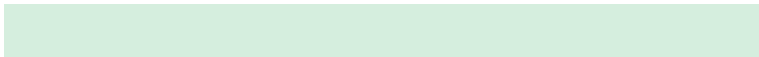
80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757



85.1218, 93.4752, 86.9590

# 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.



71.0490, 80.4564, 80.5976



80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757



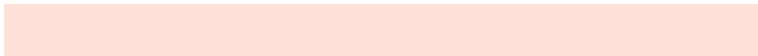
75.8726, 80.4564, 71.3471

# Square

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



80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757



81.5347, 80.4564, 77.8134



72.9719, 80.4564, 74.1638



71.6222, 80.4564, 98.1818



# Rectangle

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



80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757



82.7148, 80.4564, 88.9349



72.9719, 80.4564, 74.1638



70.5504, 80.4564, 86.2851

# Sweetspot

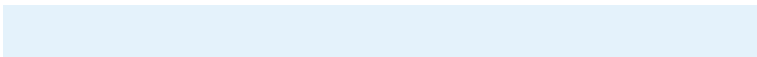
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.0834, 80.4598, 102.5775



90.9652, 94.3432, 108.0234



81.2171, 87.0753, 103.7946



19.2416, 19.8775, 23.0725



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.



80.0834, 80.4598, 102.5775



80.7395, 80.2947, 105.8507



83.9822, 82.4698, 102.7599



16.9253, 16.9741, 21.7696



11.9630, 5.1098, 48.3293



1.2230, 0.5326, 4.4815



# Inverse Universe

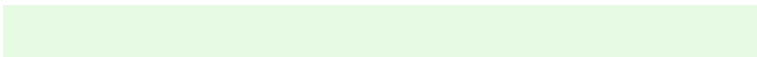
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



83.5570, 82.4105, 95.5116



85.0286, 82.7041, 97.0912



81.3565, 91.5342, 86.7828



17.6886, 17.4028, 20.2158



23.9995, 12.0155, 17.2378

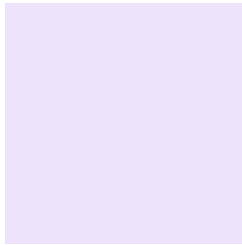


2.2748, 1.1337, 1.8705



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

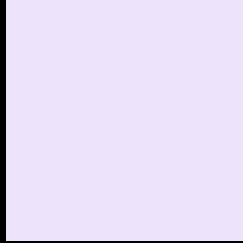
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

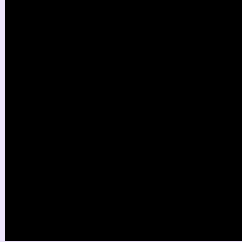
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757.



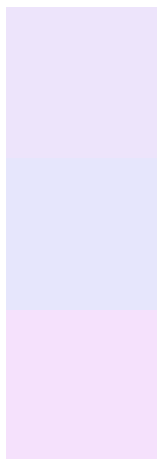
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.0810, 80.4564,



# 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

80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757

### Protanopia

78.5006, 80.4449, 103.4855

### Deuteranopia

82.1521, 80.2912, 103.2633



## Tritanopia

79.3999, 80.5869, 99.3657

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757

## Protanomaly

79.1943, 80.3905, 103.4384

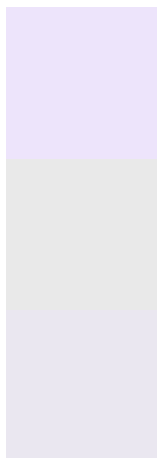
## Deuteranomaly

81.3850, 80.2982, 103.3051

## Tritanomaly

79.5547, 80.6488, 100.1807

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757

## Achromatopsia

77.4512, 81.4847, 88.7368

## Achromatomaly

78.2358, 80.9355, 93.9367

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757 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(237, 228, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 228, 251)  
}
```

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(237, 228, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 228, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757 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(237, 228, 251) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 228, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 228, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 228, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 228, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 228,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.0810, 80.4564, 102.5757 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 228, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
228, 251) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor