

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.2916, 83.4979,  
106.4926)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.2916, 83.4979, 106.4926)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800)</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(80.3915, 83.4597,  
106.4800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6EBFF
RGB	230, 235, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 92%, 100%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0784, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.08, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	228°, 100%, 95%
HSV	228°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800
YIQ	235.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

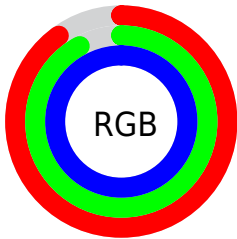
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 234, 255
Decimal	15133695
CIE Lab	93.22, 2.10, -10.22
CIE LCh	93, 10.429, 281.608
Yxy	83.4597, 0.2974, 0.3087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293323775 (0xFFE6EBFF)
YUV	235.7850, 9.4730, -5.0734
Hunter-Lab	91.3563, -2.7975, -5.1559

# Details

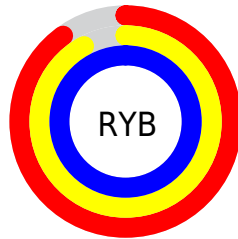
The XYZ color **80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **89.7079, 95.3425, 88.5394**, and the grayscale version is **79.5014, 83.6416, 91.0857**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.7687, 45.3161, 59.8661** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.2907, 68.5305, 104.2888**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

# Distribution



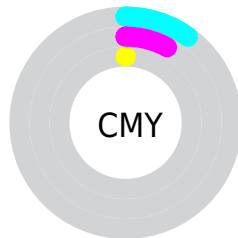
- Red (90%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800 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 80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.3915, 83.4597,  
106.4800

80.3915, 83.4597,  
106.4800

484.9677,  
506.5173, 602.1976

60.3501, 62.5695,  
81.0762

132.8637,  
138.2191, 172.1633

43.9515, 45.4930,  
60.0730

166.0252,  
172.8571, 213.2800

30.8301, 31.8459,  
43.0518

204.2908,  
212.8464, 260.4713

20.6207, 21.2438,  
29.5941

248.0258,  
258.5715, 314.1559

12.9579, 13.3024,  
19.2812

297.5957,  
310.4167, 374.7523

7.4764, 7.6371,  
11.6948

353.3657,

3.8107, 3.8636,

368.7665, 442.6790

6.4162

415.7013,  
434.0052, 518.3546

■ 1.5956, 1.5976,  
3.0269

■ 0.3896, 0.3560,  
1.1084

■ 80.3915, 83.4597,  
106.4800

■ 80.3915, 83.4597,  
106.4800

■ 67.2907, 68.5305,  
104.2888

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 55.9801, 55.4823,  
102.3664

■ 46.3825, 44.2425,  
100.7028

■ 38.4125, 34.7296,  
99.2867

■ 31.9774, 26.8558,  
98.1060

■ 26.9744, 20.5252,  
97.1478

■ 23.2879, 15.6313,  
96.3975

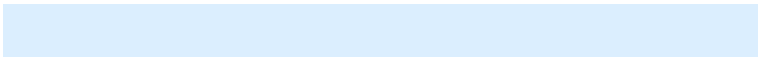
■ 20.7828, 12.0531,  
95.8388

■ 19.2594, 9.6294,  
95.4513

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.6742, 83.4597, 105.9669



80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800



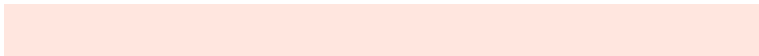
82.8785, 83.4597, 102.6366

# Triad

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



80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800



83.3335, 83.4597, 81.2117



74.4277, 83.4597, 86.1924

# Complementary

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



80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800



89.7079, 95.3425, 88.5394

# Split Complementary

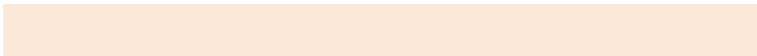
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



75.8764, 83.4597, 80.0452



80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800



81.0010, 83.4597, 77.2859

# Square

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



80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800



84.6030, 83.4597, 87.8690



78.2698, 83.4597, 76.8715



74.2730, 83.4597, 93.9455



# Rectangle

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



80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800



84.0548, 83.4597, 98.2435



78.2698, 83.4597, 76.8715



74.7779, 83.4597, 83.8815

# Sweetspot

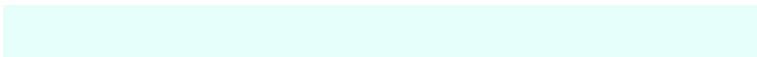
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.3937, 83.4631, 106.4805



90.3703, 94.7357, 108.1305



85.5839, 95.2194, 103.9691



19.0815, 19.9827, 23.1013



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.



80.3937, 83.4631, 106.4805



77.3576, 80.0172, 105.9754



81.3008, 81.8340, 106.1183



17.2974, 17.9663, 22.8061



10.1335, 5.1767, 49.8997



1.0592, 0.6491, 4.8827



# Inverse Universe

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



84.5336, 83.8533, 90.3313



82.3600, 80.5293, 86.4525



88.7253, 97.1746, 88.9448



18.1580, 18.0465, 19.4491



21.9031, 11.2505, 2.8744

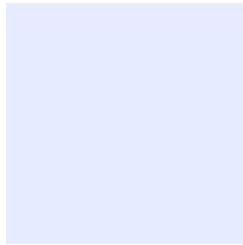


2.1692, 1.1101, 0.4726



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

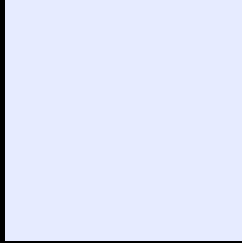
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

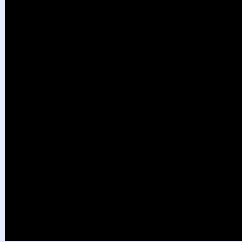
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.3915, 83.4597,

106.4800.

# 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

80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800

### Protanopia

81.2439, 83.4938, 105.5998

### Deuteranopia

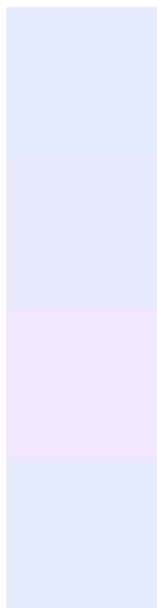
84.7807, 83.2151, 106.2014



## **Tritanopia**

80.2309, 83.3954, 105.6342

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800

## Protanomaly

80.9165, 83.3250, 105.5845

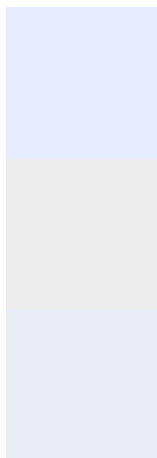
## Deuteranomaly

82.9015, 83.0726, 106.2730

## Tritanomaly

80.2309, 83.3954, 105.6342

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800

## Achromatopsia

79.7278, 83.8799, 91.3452

## Achromatomaly

80.1048, 83.9544, 96.7769

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800 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(230, 235, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 235, 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(230, 235, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 235, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800 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(230, 235, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 235, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 235, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 235, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 235, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 235,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.3915, 83.4597, 106.4800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 235, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
235, 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](#).

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