

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.3173, 82.1780,  
106.2365)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.3173, 82.1780, 106.2365)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.1853, 82.0890,  
106.2263)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8E8FF
RGB	232, 232, 255
RGB Percent	91%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.0902, 0.0902, 0.0000
CMYK	0.09, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	240°, 100%, 95%
HSV	240°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263
YIQ	234.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

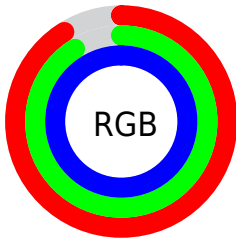
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 232, 255
Decimal	15263999
CIE Lab	92.61, 4.29, -11.09
CIE LCh	93, 11.893, 291.119
Yxy	82.0890, 0.2986, 0.3057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293454079 (0xFFE8E8FF)
YUV	234.6220, 10.0464, -2.2995
Hunter-Lab	90.6030, -0.5794, -6.0917

# Details

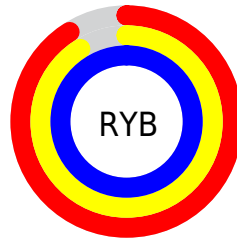
The XYZ color **80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **91.5647, 98.6042, 90.5520**, and the grayscale version is **78.6103, 82.7042, 90.0648**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.6229, 44.3580, 59.6889** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.8372, 64.8018, 103.6458**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

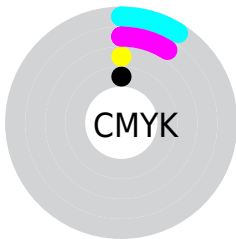
# Distribution



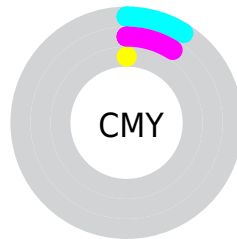
- Red (91%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263 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 80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.1853, 82.0890,  
106.2263

80.1853, 82.0890,  
106.2263

484.2841,  
501.9453, 601.3920

60.1798, 61.4389,  
80.8647

132.5754,  
136.2988, 171.8138

43.8136, 44.5795,  
59.8998

165.6907,  
170.6273, 212.8768

30.7213, 31.1263,  
42.9131

203.9067,  
210.2840, 260.0106

20.5375, 20.6951,  
29.4861

247.5887,  
255.6534, 313.6339

12.8969, 12.9013,  
19.2001

297.1021,  
307.1199, 374.1651

7.4341, 7.3606,  
11.6367

352.8122,

3.7838, 3.6886,

365.0677, 442.0229

6.3773

415.0845,  
429.8814, 517.6256

■ 1.5805, 1.5010,  
3.0033

■ 0.3797, 0.2894,  
1.0963

■ 80.1853, 82.0890,  
106.2263

■ 80.1853, 82.0890,  
106.2263

■ 65.8372, 64.8018,  
103.6458

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.6330, 50.0968,  
101.4506

■ 43.4716, 37.8532,  
99.6229

■ 35.2415, 27.9365,  
98.1426

■ 28.8205, 20.1995,  
96.9876

■ 24.0725, 14.4782,  
96.1336

■ 20.8422, 10.5854,  
95.5524

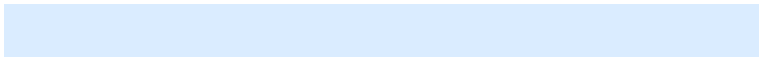
■ 18.9450, 8.2990,  
95.2111

■ 18.1089, 7.2912,  
95.0606

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.1088, 82.0890, 107.2841



80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263



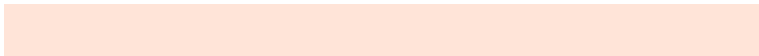
82.7441, 82.0890, 100.5021

# Triad

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



80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263



81.8154, 82.0890, 76.7689



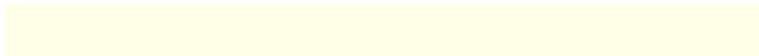
72.2944, 82.0890, 86.7777

# Complementary

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



80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263



91.5647, 98.6042, 90.5520

# Split Complementary

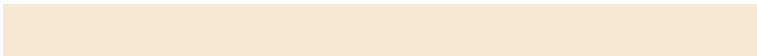
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



73.4852, 82.0890, 79.1120



80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263



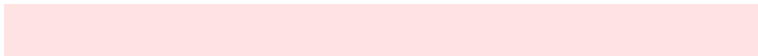
78.9447, 82.0890, 73.5893

# Square

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



80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263



83.7024, 82.0890, 83.3844



75.9002, 82.0890, 74.4179



72.6067, 82.0890, 95.6584



# Rectangle

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



80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263



83.7857, 82.0890, 95.0057



75.9002, 82.0890, 74.4179



72.5310, 82.0890, 83.9828

# Sweetspot

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



80.1875, 82.0924, 106.2268



89.8996, 93.7943, 107.9736



87.0277, 95.8715, 108.2028



18.9551, 19.7299, 23.0592



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.



80.1875, 82.0924, 106.2268



77.1693, 78.4558, 105.6840



83.9100, 84.0100, 106.4008



17.0033, 17.3782, 22.7081



9.4318, 3.7732, 49.6658



0.9184, 0.3675, 4.8358

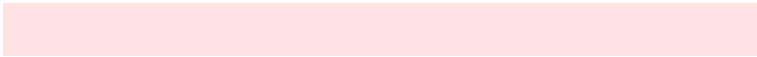


# Inverse Universe

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



84.6634, 84.8009, 88.2538



82.5542, 81.7143, 84.0611



87.5939, 96.5587, 90.3665



18.0096, 17.9871, 18.6675



21.5489, 11.1089, 1.0092



2.0982, 1.0816, 0.0985



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

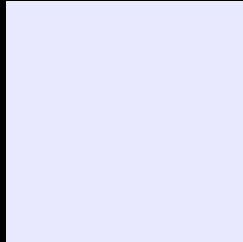
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

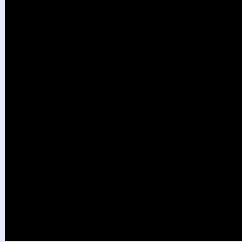
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.1853, 82.0890,

106.2263.

# 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

80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263

### Protanopia

80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263

### Deuteranopia

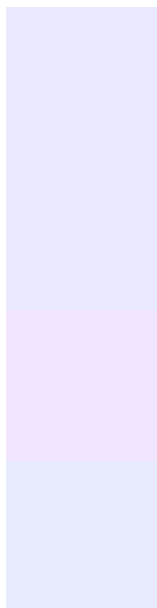
83.7994, 82.2996, 106.0765



## Tritanopia

79.5065, 82.2318, 102.9487

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263

## Protanomaly

80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263

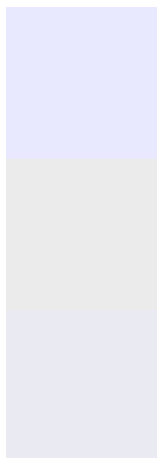
## Deuteranomaly

82.3449, 81.9594, 106.0874

## Tritanomaly

79.6646, 82.2950, 103.7812

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263

## Achromatopsia

78.9647, 83.0770, 90.4708

## Achromatomaly

79.3815, 82.7489, 95.7927

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263 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(232, 232, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 232, 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(232, 232, 255) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263 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(232, 232, 255) }
```



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

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

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

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

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.1853, 82.0890, 106.2263 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
232, 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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