

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.5517, 81.2236,  
115.0982)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.5517, 81.2236, 115.0982)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095)</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(78.9799, 80.6366,  
106.0095)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6E6FF
RGB	230, 230, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	240°, 100%, 95%
HSV	240°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095
YIQ	232.8500, -8.0250, 7.7750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

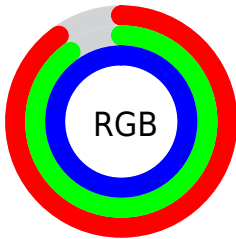
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 230, 255
Decimal	15132415
CIE Lab	91.97, 4.68, -12.07
CIE LCh	92, 12.947, 291.207
Yxy	80.6366, 0.2973, 0.3036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293322495 (0xFFE6E6FF)
YUV	232.8500, 10.9200, -2.4994
Hunter-Lab	89.7979, -0.1503, -7.1354

# Details

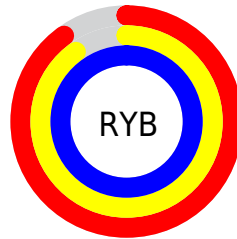
The XYZ color **78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **91.2822, 98.4912, 89.0640**, and the grayscale version is **77.2660, 81.2898, 88.5246**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **42.9786, 43.7358, 59.6027** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.8036, 63.5563, 103.4598**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

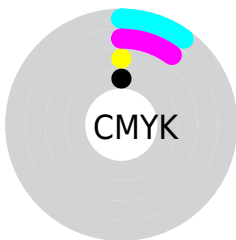
# Distribution



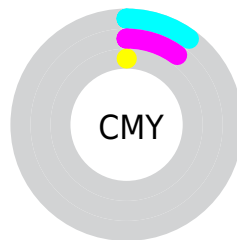
- Red (90%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095 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 78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



78.9799, 80.6366,  
106.0095

78.9799, 80.6366,  
106.0095

480.2774,  
497.0756, 600.7031

59.1849, 60.2424,  
80.6840

130.8886,  
134.2604, 171.5150

43.0089, 43.6140,  
59.7519

163.7330,  
168.2587, 212.5321

30.0866, 30.3672,  
42.7947

201.6580,  
207.5605, 259.6168

20.0528, 20.1174,  
29.3938

245.0287,  
252.5502, 313.1876

12.5419, 12.4804,  
19.1308

294.2107,  
303.6122, 373.6631

7.1887, 7.0718,  
11.5871

349.5692,

3.6277, 3.5070,

361.1308, 441.4618

6.3441

411.4697,  
425.4905, 517.0023

■ 1.4938, 1.4018,  
2.9833

■ 0.3216, 0.2181,  
1.0861

■ 78.9799, 80.6366,  
106.0095

■ 78.9799, 80.6366,  
106.0095

■ 64.8036, 63.5563,  
103.4598

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 52.7634, 49.0489,  
101.2942

■ 42.7576, 36.9928,  
99.4945

■ 34.6740, 27.2526,  
98.0405

■ 28.3894, 19.6799,  
96.9101

■ 23.7664, 14.1092,  
96.0785

■ 20.6477, 10.3510,  
95.5174

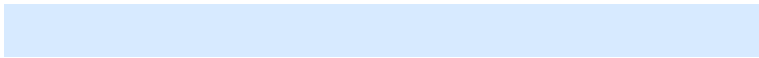
■ 18.8462, 8.1799,  
95.1933

■ 18.0621, 7.2349,  
95.0522

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.6690, 80.6366, 107.1763



78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095



81.7371, 80.6366, 99.7841

# Triad

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



78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095



80.7204, 80.6366, 74.2813



70.4935, 80.6366, 85.0288

# Complementary

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



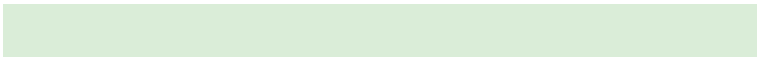
78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095



91.2822, 98.4912, 89.0640

# Split Complementary

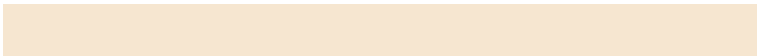
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



71.7644, 80.6366, 76.8152



78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095



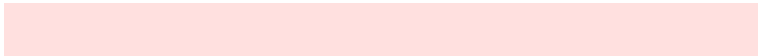
77.6247, 80.6366, 70.9114

# Square

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



78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095



82.7620, 80.6366, 81.3381



74.3520, 80.6366, 71.8043



70.8326, 80.6366, 94.5944



# Rectangle

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



78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095



82.8591, 80.6366, 93.8343



74.3520, 80.6366, 71.8043



70.7452, 80.6366, 82.0292

# Sweetspot

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



78.9821, 80.6399, 106.0100



89.8995, 93.7943, 107.9736



86.3768, 95.5365, 108.1443



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.



78.9821, 80.6399, 106.0100



75.6790, 76.6600, 105.4159



82.9943, 82.7069, 106.1975



17.0033, 17.3782, 22.7081



9.4318, 3.7732, 49.6658

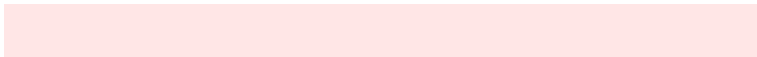


0.9184, 0.3675, 4.8358



# Inverse Universe

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



83.8210, 83.5682, 86.5792



81.5127, 80.1903, 81.9907



86.9769, 96.2733, 88.8628



18.0096, 17.9871, 18.6675



21.5489, 11.1089, 1.0092



2.0982, 1.0816, 0.0984



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

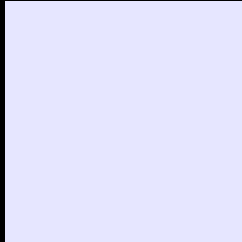
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

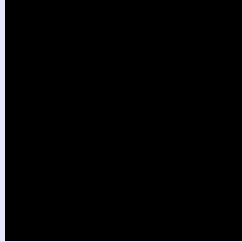
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.9799, 80.6366,

106.0095.

# 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

78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095

### Protanopia

78.6599, 80.4716, 105.9945

### Deuteranopia

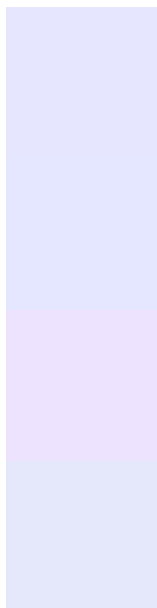
82.2085, 80.6674, 105.8453



## Tritanopia

77.9879, 80.6494, 101.0790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095

## Protanomaly

78.6599, 80.4716, 105.9945

## Deuteranomaly

80.7790, 80.3353, 105.8565

## Tritanomaly

78.3016, 80.7749, 102.7310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095

## 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 78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095 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, 230, 255)` looks like.

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

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095 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, 230, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 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(230, 230, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 78.9799, 80.6366, 106.0095 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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