

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.6945, 83.0832,  
106.3913)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.6945, 83.0832, 106.3913)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.7515, 83.2214,  
106.4150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8EAFF
RGB	232, 234, 255
RGB Percent	91%, 92%, 100%
CMY	0.0902, 0.0823, 0.0000
CMYK	0.09, 0.08, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	235°, 100%, 95%
HSV	235°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150
YIQ	235.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

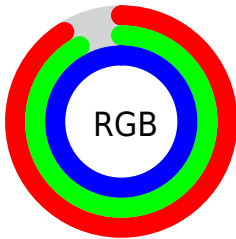
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 234, 255
Decimal	15264511
CIE Lab	93.11, 3.25, -10.35
CIE LCh	93, 10.853, 287.434
Yxy	83.2214, 0.2987, 0.3078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293454591 (0xFFE8EAFF)
YUV	235.7960, 9.4676, -3.3291
Hunter-Lab	91.2258, -1.6399, -5.3038

# Details

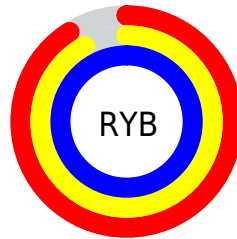
The XYZ color **80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **90.9300, 97.3348, 90.3404**, and the grayscale version is **79.5090, 83.6496, 91.0944**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.0179, 45.1481, 59.8205** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.8696, 66.8665, 103.9899**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

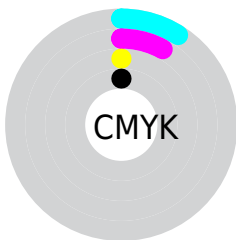
# Distribution



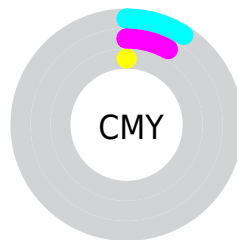
- Red (91%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150 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 80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.7515, 83.2214,  
106.4150

80.7515, 83.2214,  
106.4150

486.1599,  
505.7241, 601.9912

60.6475, 62.3728,  
81.0220

133.3668,  
137.8855, 172.0738

44.1922, 45.3340,  
60.0286

166.6088,  
172.4698, 213.1767

31.0202, 31.7206,  
43.0163

204.9609,  
212.4015, 260.3533

20.7662, 21.1482,  
29.5664

248.7884,  
258.0649, 314.0222

13.0647, 13.2324,  
19.2604

298.4567,  
309.8445, 374.6019

7.5504, 7.5887,  
11.6799

354.3312,

3.8580, 3.8329,

368.1246, 442.5109

6.4062

416.7771,  
433.2897, 518.1679

■ 1.6221, 1.5806,  
3.0209

■ 0.4068, 0.3444,  
1.1053

■ 80.7515, 83.2214,  
106.4150

■ 80.7515, 83.2214,  
106.4150

■ 66.8696, 66.8665,  
103.9899

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.9720, 52.7749,  
101.8970

■ 44.9698, 40.8497,  
100.1224

■ 36.7649, 30.9833,  
98.6504

■ 30.2501, 23.0587,  
97.4642

■ 25.3069, 16.9470,  
96.5450

■ 21.8014, 12.5038,  
95.8722

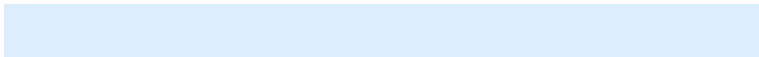
■ 19.5767, 9.5624,  
95.4217

■ 18.4183, 7.9100,  
95.1638

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.9141, 83.2214, 106.7993



80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150



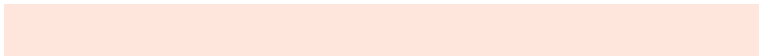
83.2015, 83.2214, 101.6417

# Triad

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



80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150



82.8617, 83.2214, 79.5473



73.8741, 83.2214, 87.2447

# Complementary

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



80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150



90.9300, 97.3348, 90.3404

# 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.



75.1345, 83.2214, 80.4141



80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150



80.2968, 83.2214, 76.1525

# Square

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



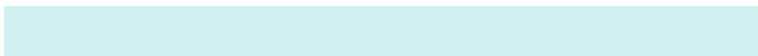
80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150



84.4397, 83.2214, 85.9959



77.4701, 83.2214, 76.4600



73.9892, 83.2214, 95.3944



# Rectangle

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



80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150



84.2647, 83.2214, 96.7663



77.4701, 83.2214, 76.4600



74.1497, 83.2214, 84.7281

# Sweetspot

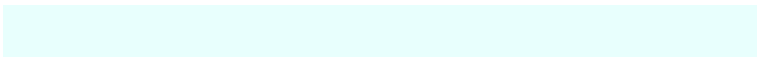
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.7537, 83.2248, 106.4156



90.1038, 94.2027, 108.0417



86.7213, 95.7489, 106.5890



19.0099, 19.8395, 23.0774



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.



80.7537, 83.2248, 106.4156



77.8410, 79.7993, 105.9079



83.2516, 83.6706, 106.3700



17.1302, 17.6320, 22.7504



9.6267, 4.1630, 49.7307



0.9786, 0.4879, 4.8559



# Inverse Universe

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



84.9492, 84.9152, 89.7589



82.8933, 81.8500, 85.8467



88.2620, 96.9031, 90.3977



18.0736, 18.0128, 19.0047



21.6473, 11.1482, 1.5273

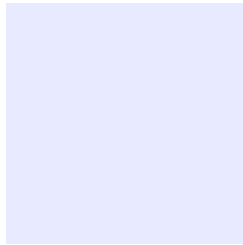


2.1286, 1.0938, 0.2584



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

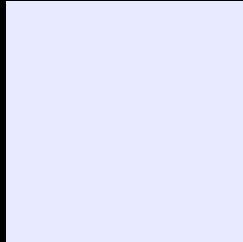
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

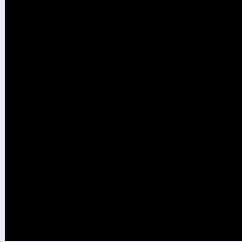
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.7515, 83.2214,

106.4150.

# 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

80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150

### Protanopia

81.4045, 83.5581, 106.4456

### Deuteranopia

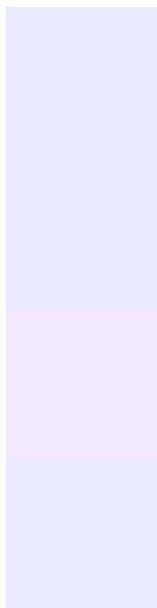
84.7807, 83.2151, 106.2014



## Tritanopia

80.4312, 83.0933, 104.7279

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150

## Protanomaly

81.0771, 83.3893, 106.4303

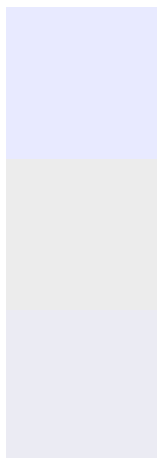
## Deuteranomaly

83.2439, 83.2491, 106.2890

## Tritanomaly

80.5909, 83.1572, 105.5693

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150

## Achromatopsia

79.7278, 83.8799, 91.3452

## Achromatomaly

80.1469, 83.5499, 96.6966

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150 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, 234, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 234, 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, 234, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 234, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150 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, 234, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 234, 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, 234, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 234, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 234, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 234,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.7515, 83.2214, 106.4150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 234, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
234, 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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