

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.7175, 81.7149, 97.9103)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.7175, 81.7149, 97.9103)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.7134, 81.7115,  
97.9040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F0E6F5
RGB	240, 230, 245
RGB Percent	94%, 90%, 96%
CMY	0.0588, 0.0980, 0.0392
CMYK	0.02, 0.06, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	280°, 43%, 93%
HSV	280°, 6%, 96%
XYZ	80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040
YIQ	234.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

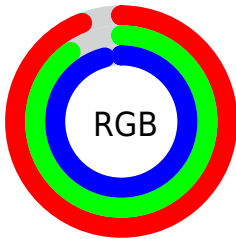
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 230, 245
Decimal	15787765
CIE Lab	92.45, 6.04, -6.06
CIE LCh	92, 8.555, 314.900
Yxy	81.7115, 0.3100, 0.3139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293977845 (0xFF0E6F5)
YUV	234.7000, 5.0779, 4.6481
Hunter-Lab	90.3944, 1.1929, -0.9395

# Details

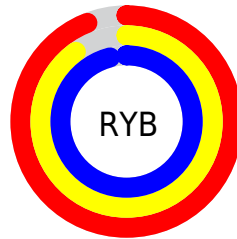
The XYZ color **80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **81.1994, 88.6823, 87.7048**, and the grayscale version is **78.7016, 82.8002, 90.1694**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.2824, 44.5244, 54.4042** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.6585, 67.6254, 95.6636**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.8561, 97.7854, 100.4732**.

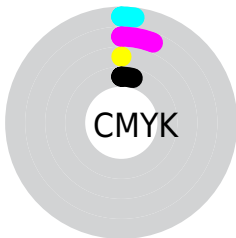
# Distribution



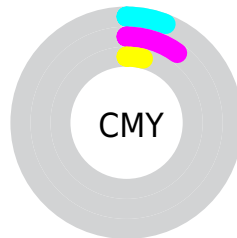
- Red (94%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040 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 80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.7134, 81.7115,  
97.9040

80.7134, 81.7115,  
97.9040

486.0338,  
500.6822, 574.6407

60.6161, 61.1278,  
73.9441

133.3135,  
135.7694, 160.3005

44.1668, 44.3283,  
54.2518

166.5470,  
170.0123, 199.5742

31.0001, 30.9287,  
38.4085

204.8900,  
209.5770, 244.7895

20.7508, 20.5445,  
25.9956

248.7078,  
254.8480, 296.3652

13.0534, 12.7915,  
16.5946

298.3656,  
306.2096, 354.7195

7.5425, 7.2851,  
9.7870

354.2291,

3.8530, 3.6410,

364.0462, 420.2712

5.1542

416.6633,  
428.7423, 493.4388

■ 1.6193, 1.4749,  
2.2777

■ 0.4049, 0.2709,  
0.7187

■ 80.7134, 81.7115,  
97.9040

■ 80.7134, 81.7115,  
97.9040

■ 71.6585, 67.6254,  
95.6636

■ 90.8561, 97.7854,  
100.4732

■ 63.6430, 55.4362,  
93.7333

■ 93.4817, 99.3727,  
100.6412

■ 56.6250, 45.0616,  
92.1007

■ 50.5569, 36.4090,  
90.7504

■ 45.3870, 29.3773,  
89.6656

■ 41.0582, 23.8547,  
88.8278

■ 37.5058, 19.7150,  
88.2160

■ 34.6546, 16.8105,  
87.8056

■ 32.4118, 14.9581,  
87.5663

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.7660, 81.7115, 101.3014



80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040



81.8545, 81.7115, 92.1895

# Triad

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



80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040



78.7805, 81.7115, 77.6923



73.6159, 81.7115, 92.1472

# Complementary

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



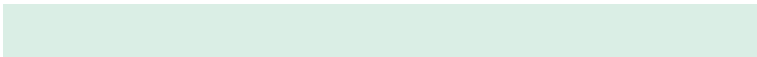
80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040



81.1994, 88.6823, 87.7048

# 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.



73.6196, 81.7115, 85.8262



80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040



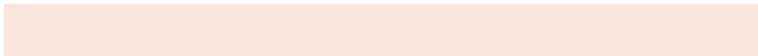
76.5730, 81.7115, 77.6822

# Square

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



80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040



80.7242, 81.7115, 80.6249



74.6930, 81.7115, 80.5966



74.6828, 81.7115, 97.8718

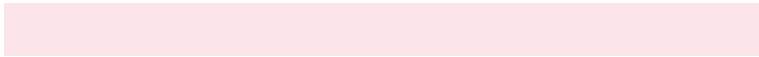


# Rectangle

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



80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040



81.9910, 81.7115, 87.9309



74.6930, 81.7115, 80.5966



73.4926, 81.7115, 90.0171

# Sweetspot

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



80.7158, 81.7150, 97.9058



92.8217, 96.4680, 108.3357



78.8978, 82.9789, 98.2456



19.8911, 20.6851, 23.1942



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.



80.7158, 81.7150, 97.9058



87.4618, 88.0239, 106.9883



82.0953, 82.4656, 96.1885



17.0255, 17.0696, 20.9400



17.2031, 7.8429, 47.1451



1.6207, 0.7453, 4.1487

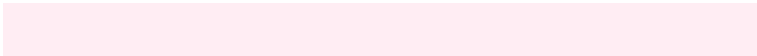


# Inverse Universe

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



80.9513, 82.0080, 90.1641



87.7606, 88.3925, 97.3104



79.8896, 87.9704, 89.3034



17.0893, 17.1478, 18.8934



21.1575, 10.8064, 5.5377

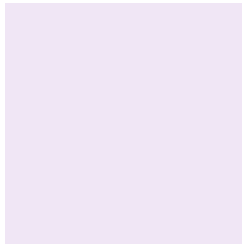


1.9053, 0.9681, 0.7277



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

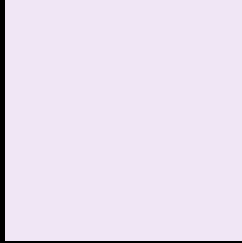
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

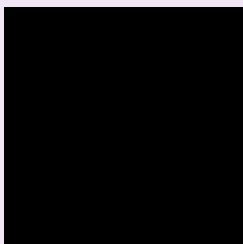
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

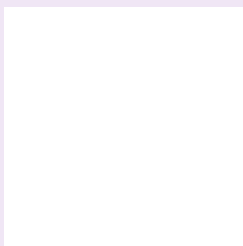
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.7134, 81.7115,

97.9040.

# 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

80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040

### Protanopia

79.4228, 81.8595, 98.8032

### Deuteranopia

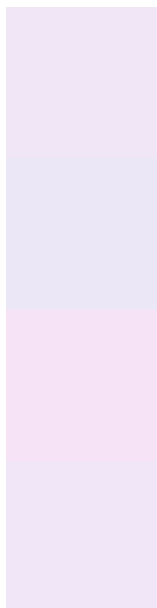
83.2552, 81.3705, 98.5068



## **Tritanopia**

81.1753, 81.8962, 100.3361

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040

## Protanomaly

79.8025, 81.6385, 98.7405

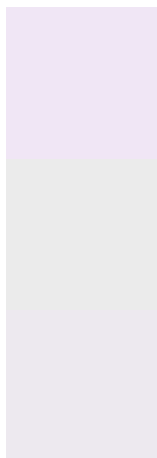
## Deuteranomaly

82.1097, 81.1848, 98.5314

## Tritanomaly

81.0205, 81.8343, 99.5210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040

## Achromatopsia

78.9647, 83.0770, 90.4708

## Achromatomaly

79.6440, 82.5143, 93.3905

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040 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(240, 230, 245) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 230, 245)  
}
```

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(240, 230, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 230, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040 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(240, 230, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 230, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(240, 230, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 230, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 230, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 230,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.7134, 81.7115, 97.9040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 230, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
230, 245) }
```

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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