

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(81.0480, 93.4049,  
80.0869)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6FFDA
RGB	230, 255, 218
RGB Percent	90%, 100%, 85%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0000, 0.1451
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	101°, 100%, 93%
HSV	101°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869
YIQ	243.3070, -3.0230, -16.8070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

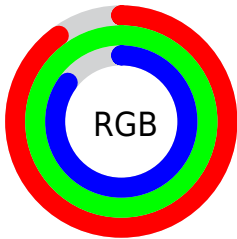
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 255, 243
Decimal	15138778
CIE Lab	97.39, -14.62, 14.97
CIE LCh	97, 20.922, 134.327
Yxy	93.4049, 0.3184, 0.3670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293328858 (0xFFE6FFDA)
YUV	243.3070, -12.4764, -11.6702
Hunter-Lab	96.6462, -19.4399, 18.5211

# Details

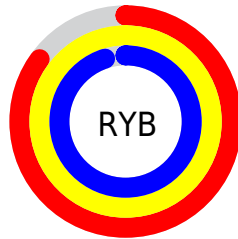
The XYZ color **81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **80.0843, 76.4186, 105.1371**, and the grayscale version is **85.5333, 89.9877, 97.9966**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.2605, 52.0312, 42.3606** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.7045, 89.4601, 63.5969**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.4529, 97.8376, 99.3092**.

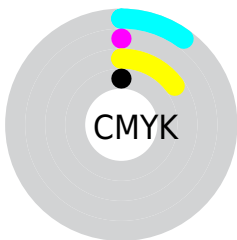
# Distribution



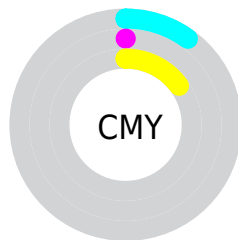
- Red (90%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869 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 81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 81.0480, 93.4049,  
80.0869

 81.0480, 93.4049,  
80.0869


487.1406,  
539.0457, 514.9401

 60.8926, 70.8081,  
59.2633


133.7810,  
152.0591, 135.3004

 44.3907, 52.1856,  
42.4037


167.0892,  
188.8852, 170.5274

 31.1770, 37.1530,  
29.0896


205.5124,  
231.2232, 211.3925

 20.8861, 25.3260,  
18.9024


249.4160,  
279.4576, 258.3144

 13.1528, 16.3201,  
11.4237

299.1652,  
333.9726, 311.7116

 7.6116, 9.7509,  
6.2348

355.1255,

 3.8971, 5.2341,

395.1527, 372.0026

2.9173

417.6622,  
463.3823, 439.6059

■ 1.6441, 2.3853,  
1.0526

■ 0.4209, 0.8183,  
0.0000

■ 81.0480, 93.4049,  
80.0869

■ 81.0480, 93.4049,  
80.0869

■ 72.7045, 89.4601,  
63.5969

■ 90.4529, 97.8376,  
99.3092

■ 65.3812, 85.9845,  
49.7109

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 59.0369, 82.9600,  
38.2969

■ 53.6270, 80.3666,  
29.2095

■ 49.1028, 78.1828,  
22.2881

■ 45.4105, 76.3848,  
17.3517

■ 42.4897, 74.9460,  
14.1899

■ 40.2692, 73.8354,  
12.5448

■ 39.3011, 73.3455,  
12.0857

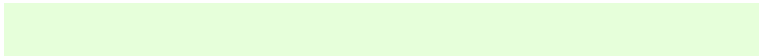
# Harmonies

## Analogous

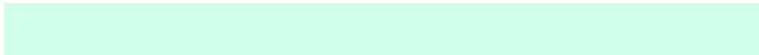
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



85.9871, 93.4049, 73.2329



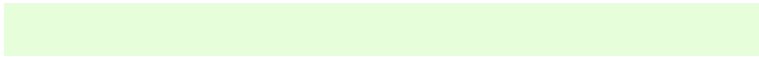
81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869



78.2477, 93.4049, 93.1339

# Triad

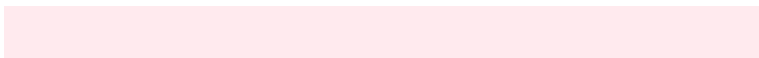
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869



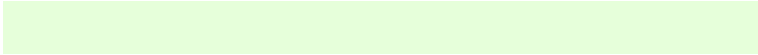
85.7341, 93.4049, 136.4901



100.2894, 93.4049, 93.8343

# Complementary

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



81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869



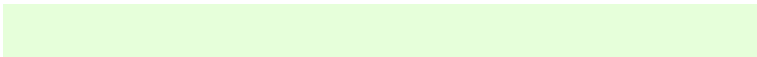
80.0843, 76.4186, 105.1371

# Split Complementary

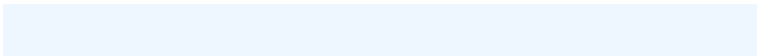
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



100.2143, 93.4049, 110.7802



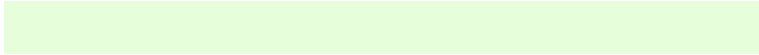
81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869



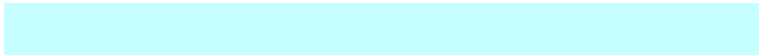
91.6298, 93.4049, 136.7318

# Square

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



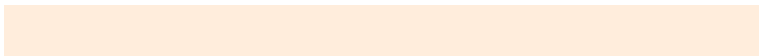
81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869



80.8699, 93.4049, 126.2660



96.9857, 93.4049, 126.8936

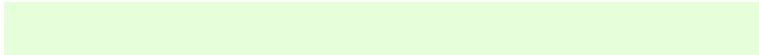


97.1867, 93.4049, 80.5503

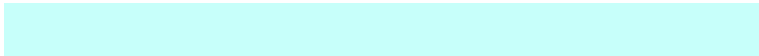


# Rectangle

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



81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869



77.8884, 93.4049, 104.1855



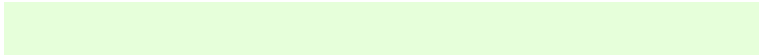
96.9857, 93.4049, 126.8936



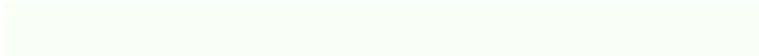
100.6392, 93.4049, 99.2583

# Sweetspot

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



81.0487, 93.4053, 80.0883



90.9606, 98.0766, 100.3627



85.8463, 90.2243, 79.2215



19.3089, 20.9169, 21.1491



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

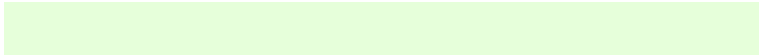


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

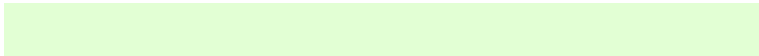


# Same Dimension

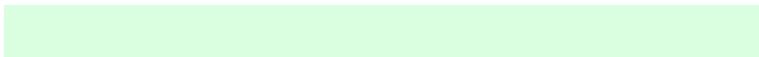
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



81.0487, 93.4053, 80.0883



78.8725, 92.3776, 75.7298



78.1514, 91.8167, 84.2441



18.3262, 20.4541, 19.1265



20.6737, 38.3957, 6.3215



2.1218, 3.7946, 0.6206



# Inverse Universe

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



80.0843, 76.4186, 105.1371



77.7614, 72.8225, 104.5654



83.3849, 78.2330, 100.1922



18.1864, 17.9878, 22.7634



18.5187, 8.4572, 50.0909

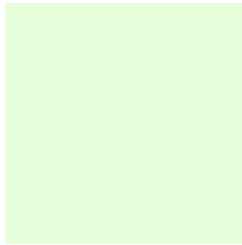


1.9177, 0.8825, 4.8825



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

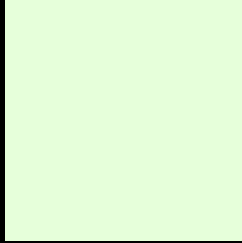
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

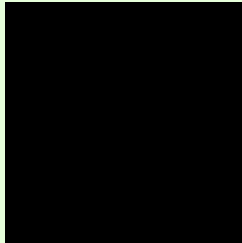
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

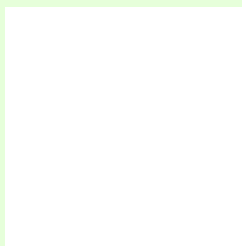
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869.



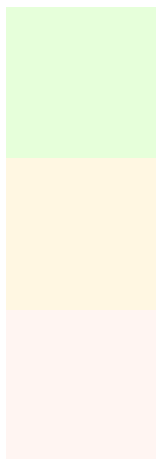
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.0480, 93.4049,

80.0869.

# 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

81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869

### Protanopia

88.2282, 93.2725, 85.3048

### Deuteranopia

89.9194, 92.9756, 97.2112

## **Tritanopia**

88.6190, 92.9746, 107.8829

# Trichromacy



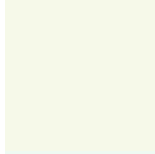
## Original Color

81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869



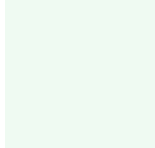
## Protanomaly

85.5109, 93.2918, 83.3122



## Deuteranomaly

86.5897, 93.2274, 90.5217



## Tritanomaly

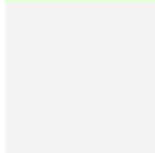
85.8092, 93.1327, 97.4582

# Monochromacy



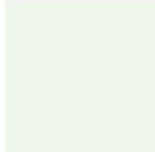
## Original Color

81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869



## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037



## Achromatomaly

83.3719, 90.6392, 90.9428

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869 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, 255, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 255, 218)  
}
```

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, 255, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 255, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869 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, 255, 218) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 255, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 255, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 255, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 255, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 255,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.0480, 93.4049, 80.0869 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 255, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
255, 218) }
```

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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