

# Converting Colors

XYZ(81.5468, 85.4037, 80.4981)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(81.5468, 85.4037, 80.4981)  
contains.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>XYZ(81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162)</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(81.6931, 85.5630,  
80.6162)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                      |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex         | F7EDDD                     |
| RGB         | 247, 237, 221              |
| RGB Percent | 97%, 93%, 87%              |
| CMY         | 0.0314, 0.0706, 0.1333     |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.04, 0.11, 0.03     |
| HSL         | 37°, 62%, 92%              |
| HSV         | 37°, 11%, 97%              |
| XYZ         | 81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162  |
| YIQ         | 238.1660, 11.0960, -2.8560 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

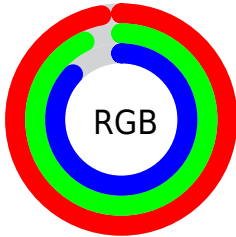
| Format                              | Color                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 237, 247, 221                |
| Decimal                             | 16248285                     |
| CIE Lab                             | 94.13, 0.71, 8.94            |
| CIE LCh                             | 94, 8.967, 85.427            |
| Yxy                                 | 85.5630, 0.3296,<br>0.3452   |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294438365<br>(0xFFF7EDDD)   |
| YUV                                 | 238.1660, -8.4628,<br>7.7474 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 92.5003, -4.2303,<br>13.0775 |

# Details

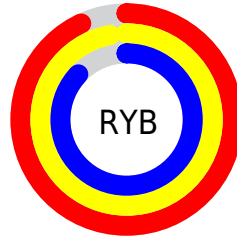
The XYZ color **81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **75.1830, 79.2379, 99.3284**, and the grayscale version is **81.4561, 85.6981, 93.3252**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.8927, 46.8773, 42.7585** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.9652, 78.9915, 63.6478**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.0555, 92.6270, 100.1868**.

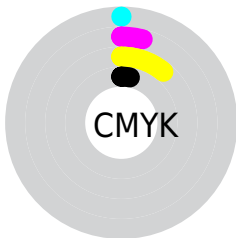
# Distribution



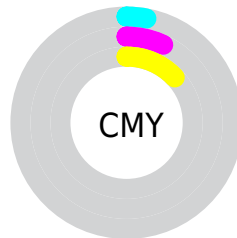
- Red (97%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162 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 81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.6931, 85.5630,  
80.6162

81.6931, 85.5630,  
80.6162

489.2706,  
513.4892, 516.7685

61.4258, 64.3067,  
59.6964

134.6816,  
141.1595, 136.0509

44.8228, 46.8991,  
42.7503

168.1336,  
176.2685, 171.4030

31.5185, 32.9559,  
29.3593

206.7111,  
216.7638, 212.4028

21.1478, 22.0927,  
19.1049

250.7797,  
263.0298, 259.4691

13.3451, 13.9250,  
11.5685

300.7045,  
315.4510, 313.0202

7.7453, 8.0685,  
6.3316

356.8511,

3.9828, 4.1388,

374.4117, 373.4748

2.9757

419.5847,  
440.2963, 441.2514

■ 1.6924, 1.7515,  
1.0823

■ 0.4515, 0.4567,  
0.0000

■ 81.6931, 85.5630,  
80.6162

■ 81.6931, 85.5630,  
80.6162

■ 75.9652, 78.9915,  
63.6478

■ 88.0555, 92.6270,  
100.1868

■ 70.8416, 72.8882,  
49.1644

■ 92.1681, 98.5143,  
108.7651

■ 66.2996, 67.2433,  
37.0481

■ 62.3124, 62.0423,  
27.1690

■ 58.8507, 57.2697,  
19.3846

■ 55.8820, 52.9085,  
13.5359

■ 53.3694, 48.9399,  
9.4407

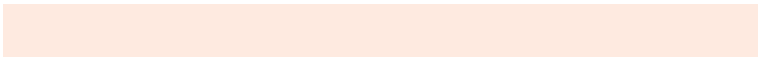
■ 51.2690, 45.3421,  
6.8816

■ 49.5938, 42.2456,  
5.5403

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.9685, 85.5630, 82.7126



81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162



79.3623, 85.5630, 81.7442

# Triad

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



81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162



77.2334, 85.5630, 98.9463



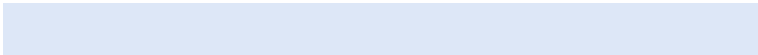
85.1792, 85.5630, 100.8560

# Complementary

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



81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162



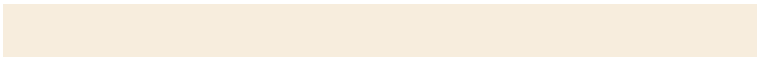
75.1830, 79.2379, 99.3284

# Split Complementary

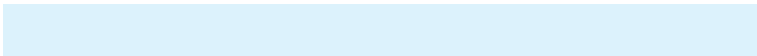
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



83.3199, 85.5630, 105.5997



81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162



78.7377, 85.5630, 104.4597

# Square

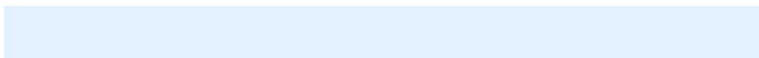
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162



76.8170, 85.5630, 92.1151



80.9581, 85.5630, 106.9497

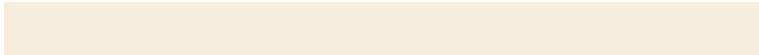


86.0062, 85.5630, 94.2200



# Rectangle

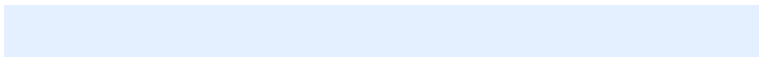
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162



78.0860, 85.5630, 84.2038



80.9581, 85.5630, 106.9497



84.6525, 85.5630, 102.7374

# Sweetspot

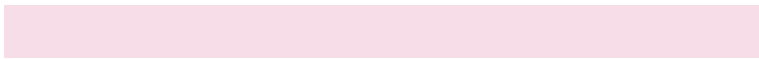
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.6954, 85.5668, 80.6180



92.9115, 97.6550, 102.2315



78.6956, 77.2804, 86.6678



19.7668, 20.7698, 21.5097



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.



81.6954, 85.5668, 80.6180



86.2331, 90.1827, 81.8639



83.7600, 91.0476, 81.5671



17.3485, 18.1811, 17.3925



26.3700, 22.6255, 2.9773

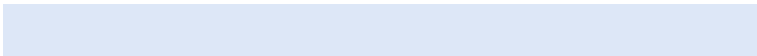


2.4170, 2.1871, 0.2948

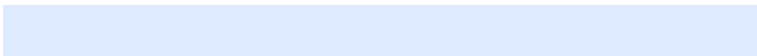


# Inverse Universe

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



75.1830, 79.2379, 99.3284



77.7205, 81.9103, 106.3217



73.2627, 74.2130, 98.4597



16.1034, 16.9712, 20.9696



11.1681, 8.1299, 47.5186

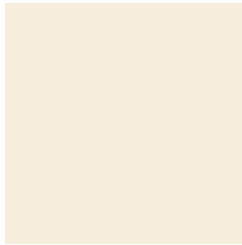


1.0778, 0.9071, 4.2085



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

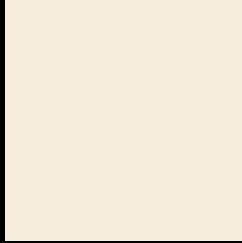
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

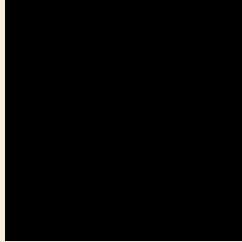
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162.



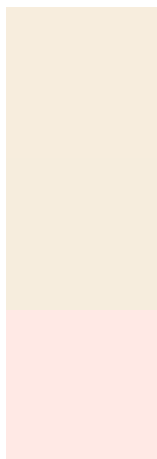
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.6931, 85.5630,

80.6162.

# 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

81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162

### Protanopia

81.3414, 85.3817, 80.5998

### Deuteranopia

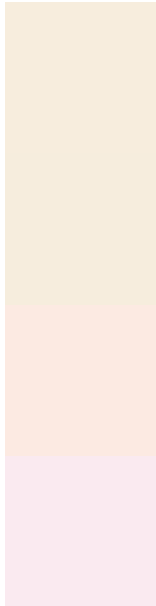
84.5218, 85.1950, 86.1182



## Tritanopia

86.3352, 85.7521, 103.2682

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162

## Protanomaly

81.3414, 85.3817, 80.5998

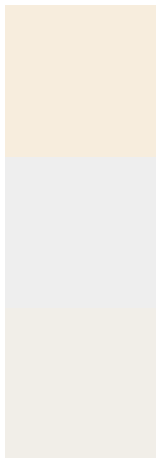
## Deuteranomaly

83.2952, 85.0321, 83.9742

## Tritanomaly

84.5753, 85.4609, 94.4761

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162

## Achromatopsia

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087

## Achromatomaly

81.4157, 85.6760, 88.5900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162 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(247, 237, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 237, 221)  
}
```

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(247, 237, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 237, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162 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(247, 237, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 237, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 237, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 237, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 237, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 237,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.6931, 85.5630, 80.6162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 237, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
237, 221) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor