

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.9473, 81.5518,  
145.7615)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.9473, 81.5518, 145.7615)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276)</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(80.3729, 78.5206,  
105.5276)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0DFFF
RGB	240, 223, 255
RGB Percent	94%, 87%, 100%
CMY	0.0588, 0.1255, 0.0000
CMYK	0.06, 0.13, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	272°, 100%, 94%
HSV	272°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276
YIQ	231.7310, -0.1400, 13.5560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

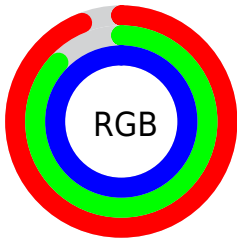
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 223, 255
Decimal	15785983
CIE Lab	91.02, 11.54, -13.41
CIE LCh	91, 17.692, 310.704
Yxy	78.5206, 0.3040, 0.2970
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293976063 (0xFFFF0DFFF)
YUV	231.7310, 11.4716, 7.2519
Hunter-Lab	88.6119, 6.8327, -8.5800

# Details

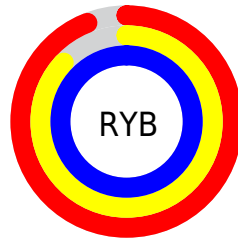
The XYZ color **80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **84.3410, 95.0257, 83.7124**, and the grayscale version is **76.4196, 80.3994, 87.5549**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.9628, 42.2728, 59.2685** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.1416, 63.8844, 103.2418**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9018, 95.3531, 108.1690**.

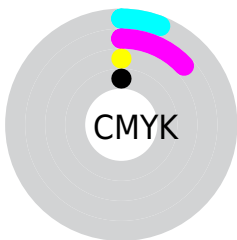
# Distribution



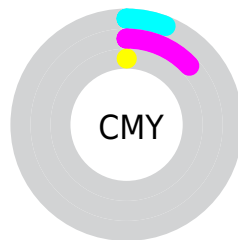
- Red (94%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276 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 80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.3729, 78.5206,  
105.5276

80.3729, 78.5206,  
105.5276

484.9061,  
489.9330, 599.1704

60.3348, 58.5017,  
80.2823

132.8377,  
131.2837, 170.8507

43.9390, 42.2121,  
59.4232

165.9950,  
164.7968, 211.7657

30.8203, 29.2674,  
42.5316

204.2561,  
203.5767, 258.7409

20.6132, 19.2832,  
29.1891

247.9864,  
248.0079, 312.1950

12.9524, 11.8751,  
18.9771

297.5512,  
298.4747, 372.5464

7.4725, 6.6587,  
11.4771

353.3158,

3.8083, 3.2496,

355.3616, 440.2138

6.2705

415.6457,  
419.0529, 515.6156

■ 1.5943, 1.2634,  
2.9388

■ 0.3887, 0.1126,  
1.0635

■ 80.3729, 78.5206,  
105.5276

■ 80.3729, 78.5206,  
105.5276

■ 70.1416, 63.8844,  
103.2418

■ 91.9018, 95.3531,  
108.1690

■ 61.1506, 51.3405,  
101.2945

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 53.3477, 40.7914,  
99.6695

■ 46.6740, 32.1271,  
98.3489

■ 41.0651, 25.2273,  
97.3127

■ 36.4490, 19.9568,  
96.5387

■ 32.7436, 16.1600,  
96.0012

■ 29.8502, 13.6490,  
95.6690

■ 28.1168, 12.4096,  
95.5211

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.2378, 78.5206, 112.0093



80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276



83.0333, 78.5206, 93.8827

# Triad

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



80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276



77.5053, 78.5206, 64.3211



66.5076, 78.5206, 90.1452

# Complementary

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



80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276



84.3410, 95.0257, 83.7124

# 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.



66.8165, 78.5206, 77.6235



80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276



73.0479, 78.5206, 63.5355

# Square

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



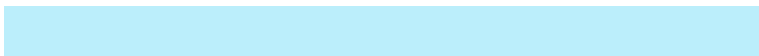
80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276



81.3325, 78.5206, 70.4391



69.1702, 78.5206, 68.1740



68.3090, 78.5206, 102.5579



# Rectangle

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



80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276



83.5516, 78.5206, 85.1938



69.1702, 78.5206, 68.1740



66.3699, 78.5206, 85.7980

# Sweetspot

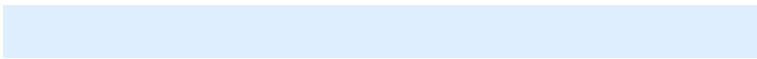
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.3750, 78.5239, 105.5281



90.1447, 92.7683, 107.7627



79.1945, 84.3316, 106.7114



19.1023, 19.5738, 23.0213



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.



80.3750, 78.5239, 105.5281



77.7469, 74.7335, 104.9350



85.5934, 81.2239, 105.3248



17.9244, 17.8528, 22.7512



14.8657, 6.5740, 49.9200



1.5736, 0.7051, 4.8664



# Inverse Universe

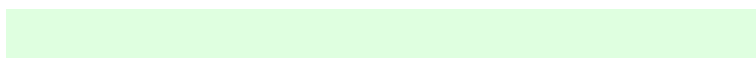
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



83.0622, 80.2114, 91.9959



80.9377, 76.7366, 88.9009



79.5851, 92.5656, 83.8657



18.3638, 18.1288, 20.5327



23.3794, 11.8411, 10.6484

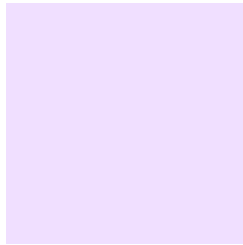


2.3310, 1.1748, 1.3244



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

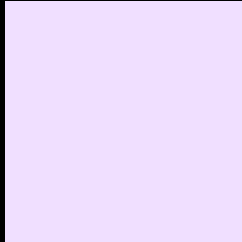
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

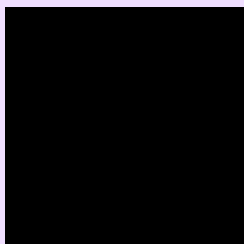
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276.



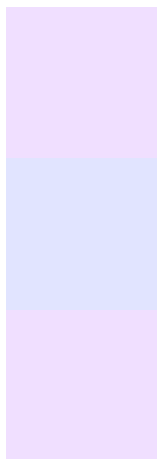
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.3729, 78.5206,



# 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

80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276

### Protanopia

76.8447, 78.7144, 105.7510

### Deuteranopia

80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276



## Tritanopia

78.3628, 78.4986, 95.8156

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276

## Protanomaly

77.8795, 78.4357, 105.6427

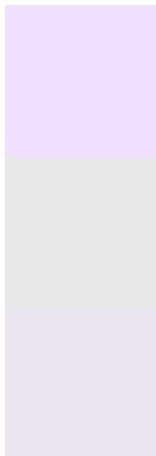
## Deuteranomaly

80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276

## Tritanomaly

79.0408, 78.3774, 98.9581

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276

## Achromatopsia

76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771

## Achromatomaly

78.0084, 79.9921, 93.7666

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276 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, 223, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 223, 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(240, 223, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 223, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276 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, 223, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 223, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 223, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 223, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 223, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 223,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.3729, 78.5206, 105.5276 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 223, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
223, 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](#).

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