

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.2645, 84.5024,  
144.2866)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.2645, 84.5024, 144.2866)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(80.9389, 81.6465,  
106.1012)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECE6FF
RGB	236, 230, 255
RGB Percent	93%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.07, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	254°, 100%, 95%
HSV	254°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012
YIQ	234.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

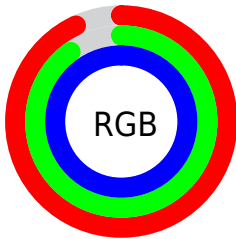
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	236, 230, 255
Decimal	15525631
CIE Lab	92.42, 6.60, -11.35
CIE LCh	92, 13.134, 300.183
Yxy	81.6465, 0.3012, 0.3039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293715711 (0xFFECE6FF)
YUV	234.6440, 10.0355, 1.1892
Hunter-Lab	90.3585, 1.7647, -6.3689

# Details

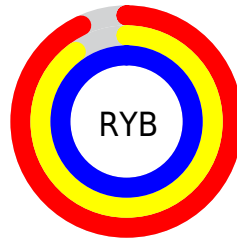
The XYZ color **80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **89.1118, 97.3738, 88.9652**, and the grayscale version is **78.6255, 82.7202, 90.0823**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.3454, 44.4405, 59.6667** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.2656, 65.3399, 103.6216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

# Distribution



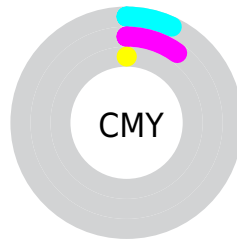
- Red (93%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012 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 80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.9389, 81.6465,  
106.1012

80.9389, 81.6465,  
106.1012

486.7799,  
500.4645, 600.9945

60.8024, 61.0742,  
80.7604

133.6286,  
135.6782, 171.6414

44.3176, 44.2850,  
59.8145

166.9125,  
169.9063, 212.6779

31.1193, 30.8947,  
42.8448

205.3095,  
209.4552, 259.7834

20.8420, 20.5187,  
29.4328

249.1851,  
254.7092, 313.3764

13.1203, 12.7726,  
19.1601

298.9046,  
306.0528, 373.8755

7.5890, 7.2722,  
11.6080

354.8333,

3.8827, 3.6329,

363.8702, 441.6992

6.3581

417.3366,  
428.5460, 517.2660

■ 1.6360, 1.4704,  
2.9917

■ 0.4157, 0.2678,  
1.0904

■ 80.9389, 81.6465,  
106.1012

■ 80.9389, 81.6465,  
106.1012

■ 68.2656, 65.3399,  
103.6216

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 57.2595, 51.3648,  
101.5042

■ 47.8511, 39.6162,  
99.7324

■ 39.9638, 29.9770,  
98.2876

■ 33.5139, 22.3192,  
97.1494

■ 28.4097, 16.5008,  
96.2954

■ 24.5478, 12.3601,  
95.6997

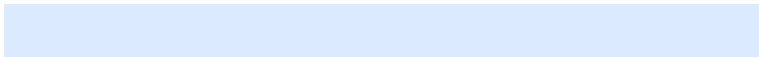
■ 21.8082, 9.7059,  
95.3318

■ 20.0148, 8.2410,  
95.1435

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.6235, 81.6465, 108.9854



80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012



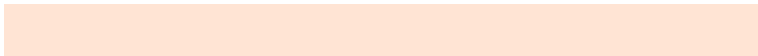
83.4190, 81.6465, 98.5460

# Triad

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



80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012



80.9016, 81.6465, 73.6119



71.2417, 81.6465, 88.9591

# Complementary

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



80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012



89.1118, 97.3738, 88.9652

# 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.



72.0629, 81.6465, 79.9034



80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012



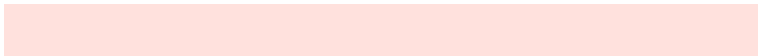
77.5816, 81.6465, 71.4462

# Square

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



80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012



83.3970, 81.6465, 79.8067



74.3592, 81.6465, 73.6648



72.0829, 81.6465, 98.6572



# Rectangle

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



80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012



84.2300, 81.6465, 92.1325



74.3592, 81.6465, 73.6648



71.3322, 81.6465, 85.7424

# Sweetspot

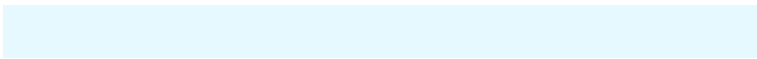
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.9411, 81.6499, 106.1017



90.5509, 94.1296, 108.0040



84.6125, 91.8991, 107.8865



19.1301, 19.8200, 23.0673



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.



80.9411, 81.6499, 106.1017



78.0081, 77.8591, 105.5246



85.1785, 83.8343, 106.3000



17.4110, 17.5881, 22.7271



10.5530, 4.3508, 49.7182



1.1201, 0.4714, 4.8452



# Inverse Universe

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



86.6377, 84.6964, 101.4070



84.8936, 81.5427, 99.7944



84.8589, 95.1814, 88.7662



18.5954, 18.2215, 21.7524



26.6879, 13.1644, 28.0706

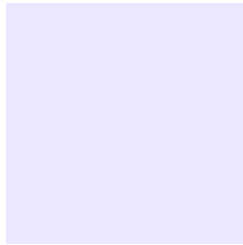


2.6411, 1.2988, 2.9573



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

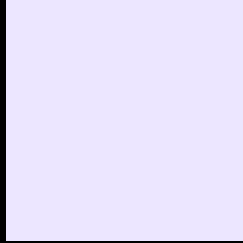
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

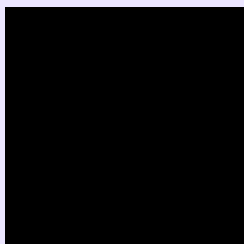
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012.



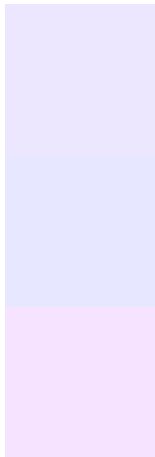
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9389, 81.6465,



# 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

80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012

### Protanopia

79.8616, 81.9221, 106.2111

### Deuteranopia

83.1753, 81.5706, 105.9686



## Tritanopia

79.9357, 81.6535, 101.1702

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012

## Protanomaly

80.2302, 81.6955, 106.1480

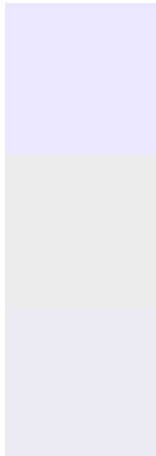
## Deuteranomaly

82.4114, 81.5841, 106.0115

## Tritanomaly

80.2495, 81.7790, 102.8221

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012

## Achromatopsia

78.9647, 83.0770, 90.4708

## Achromatomaly

79.4269, 82.3508, 95.7134

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012 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(236, 230, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 230, 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(236, 230, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 230, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012 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(236, 230, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 230, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 230, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 230, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 230, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 230,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.9389, 81.6465, 106.1012 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 230, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
230, 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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