

# Converting Colors

XYZ(79.8546, 83.8547, 91.1538)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(79.8546, 83.8547, 91.1538)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.0608, 84.0516,  
91.3608)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EDECEC
RGB	237, 236, 236
RGB Percent	93%, 93%, 93%
CMY	0.0706, 0.0745, 0.0745
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	0°, 3%, 93%
HSV	0°, 0%, 93%
XYZ	80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608
YIQ	236.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

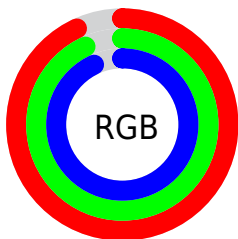
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 236, 236
Decimal	15592684
CIE Lab	93.47, 0.34, 0.11
CIE LCh	93, 0.356, 17.684
Yxy	84.0516, 0.3134, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293782764 (0xFFEDEC)
YUV	236.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148
Hunter-Lab	91.6797, -4.5613, 5.0920

# Details

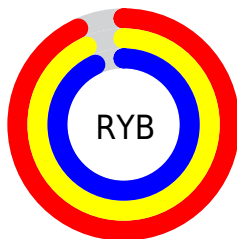
The XYZ color **80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **80.1623, 84.5144, 92.2097**, and the grayscale version is **79.9607, 84.1249, 91.6120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.6155, 45.7616, 49.7141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.4918, 70.0625, 72.2951**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7355, 96.7448, 108.6045**.

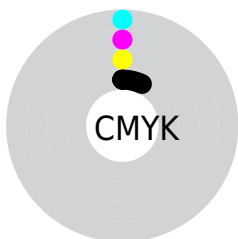
# Distribution



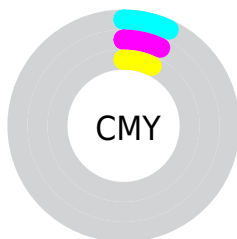
- Red (93%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (93%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608 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 80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.0608, 84.0516,  
91.3608

80.0608, 84.0516,  
91.3608

483.8711,  
508.4846, 553.1315

60.0770, 63.0580,  
68.5298

132.4013,  
139.0474, 151.1792

43.7304, 45.8882,  
49.8595

165.4887,  
173.8183, 189.0036

30.6556, 32.1576,  
34.9314

203.6747,  
213.9506, 232.6629

20.4873, 21.4819,  
23.3269

247.3247,  
259.8285, 282.5756

12.8601, 13.4767,  
14.6275

296.8039,  
311.8364, 339.1603

7.4086, 7.7576,  
8.4147

352.4779,

3.7675, 3.9402,

370.3588, 402.8355

4.2699

414.7118,  
435.7801, 474.0197

■ 1.5715, 1.6402,  
1.7745

■ 0.3737, 0.3845,  
0.4111

■ 80.0608, 84.0516,  
91.3608

■ 80.0608, 84.0516,  
91.3608

■ 70.4918, 70.0625,  
72.2951

■ 88.7355, 96.7448,  
108.6045

■ 62.2225, 57.9715,  
55.8277

■ 55.1992, 47.7001,  
41.8479

■ 49.3614, 39.1602,  
30.2349

■ 44.6438, 32.2567,  
20.8576

■ 40.9747, 26.8849,  
13.5726

■ 38.2741, 22.9282,  
8.2193

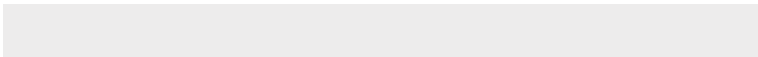
■ 36.4507, 20.2534,  
4.6145

■ 35.3954, 18.7018,  
2.5392

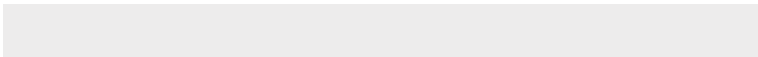
# Harmonies

## Analogous

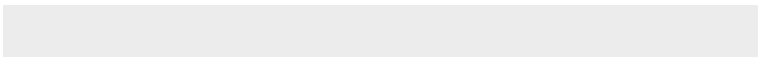
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.0652, 84.0516, 91.6283



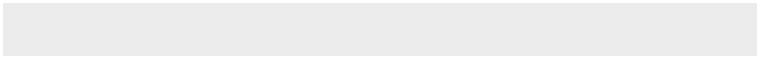
80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608



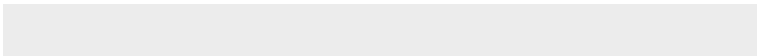
80.0102, 84.0516, 91.1358

# Triad

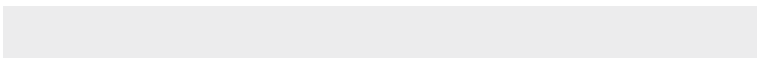
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608



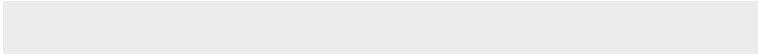
79.7550, 84.0516, 91.1700



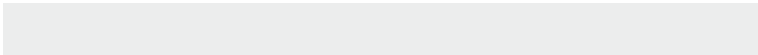
79.8500, 84.0516, 92.0244

# Complementary

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



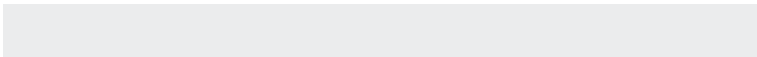
80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608



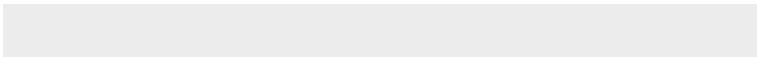
80.1623, 84.5144, 92.2097

# Split Complementary

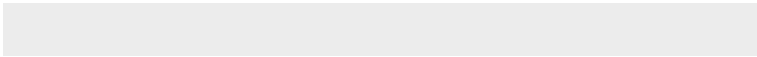
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



79.7669, 84.0516, 91.9011



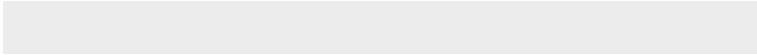
80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608



79.7121, 84.0516, 91.4076

# Square

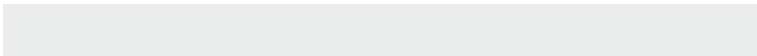
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



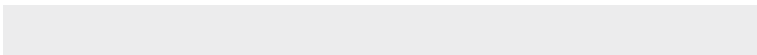
80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608



79.8336, 84.0516, 91.0258



79.7165, 84.0516, 91.6752

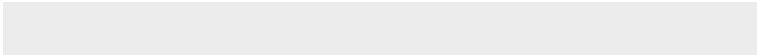


79.9434, 84.0516, 92.0118

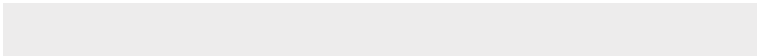


# Rectangle

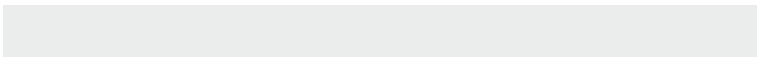
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



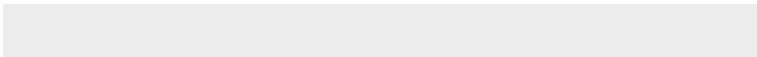
80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608



79.9572, 84.0516, 91.0400



79.7165, 84.0516, 91.6752



79.8199, 84.0516, 91.9975

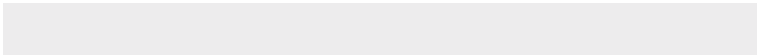
# Sweetspot

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



80.0632, 84.0552, 91.3626

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



80.2077, 84.1111, 92.1295



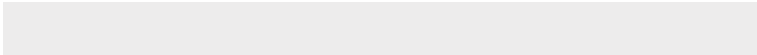
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

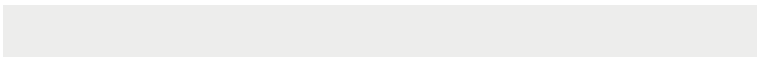
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.0632, 84.0552, 91.3626



93.8373, 98.2273, 106.4838



80.2061, 84.3411, 91.4103



16.7969, 17.5878, 19.0713



19.0759, 9.8461, 0.8951

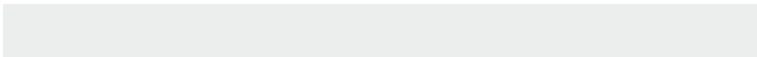


1.4997, 0.7767, 0.0709



# Inverse Universe

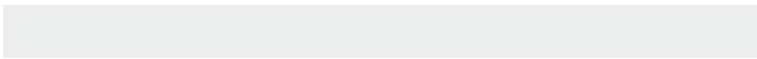
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80.1623, 84.5144, 92.2097



94.1147, 99.5128, 108.8553



80.0189, 84.2278, 92.1619



16.8436, 17.8046, 19.4711



24.7277, 36.1025, 49.4082

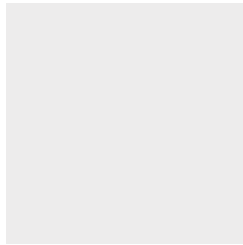


1.9435, 2.8384, 3.8803



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

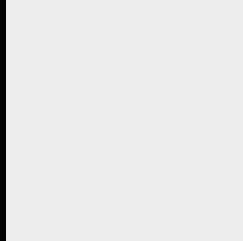
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608 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

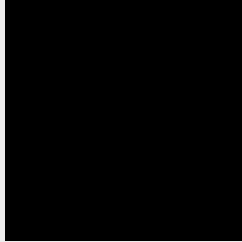
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

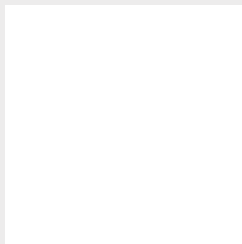


# XYZ 80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608.



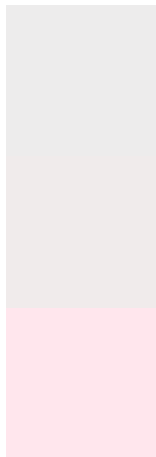
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.0608, 84.0516,

91.3608.

# 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

80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608

### Protanopia

80.6389, 83.9401, 90.5492

### Deuteranopia

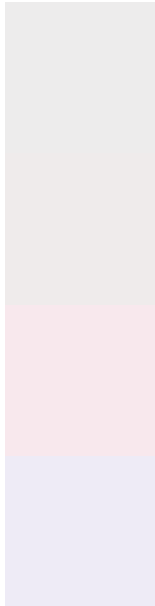
84.8229, 83.9681, 91.8576



## Tritanopia

82.5901, 84.2246, 103.9995

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608

## Protanomaly

80.3003, 83.7655, 90.5333

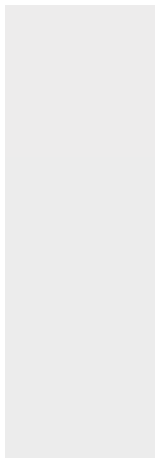
## Deuteranomaly

82.8541, 83.7841, 91.9258

## Tritanomaly

81.6028, 84.2476, 99.1493

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608

## Achromatopsia

79.7278, 83.8799, 91.3452

## Achromatomaly

79.7278, 83.8799, 91.3452

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608 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(237, 236, 236) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 236, 236)  
}
```

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(237, 236, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 236, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608 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(237, 236, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 236, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 236, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 236, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 236, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 236,  
236) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.0608, 84.0516, 91.3608 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 236, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
236, 236) }
```

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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