

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.2888, 92.9678, 82.1204)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.2888, 92.9678, 82.1204)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.1752, 92.9092,  
82.1142)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2FFDD
RGB	226, 255, 221
RGB Percent	89%, 100%, 87%
CMY	0.1137, 0.0000, 0.1333
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	111°, 100%, 93%
HSV	111°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142
YIQ	242.4530, -6.3700, -16.7220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

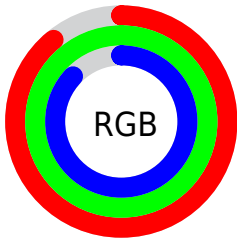
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	221, 255, 250
Decimal	14876637
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.19, -15.46, 13.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 20.271, 139.705
Yxy	92.9092, 0.3142, 0.3641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293066717 (0xFFE2FFDD)
YUV	242.4530, -10.5763, -14.4293
Hunter-Lab	96.3894, -20.2080, 16.9634

# Details

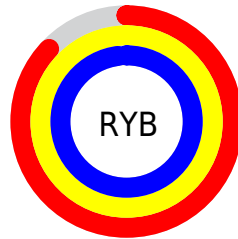
The XYZ color **80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **83.3315, 79.2580, 105.5140**, and the grayscale version is **84.8413, 89.2597, 97.2038**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.6546, 51.6874, 43.7522** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.6380, 88.3558, 65.2592**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0951, 98.1158, 101.7303**.

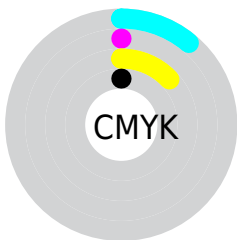
# Distribution



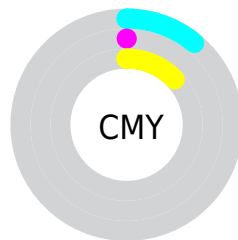
- Red (89%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142 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 80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.1752, 92.9092,  
82.1142

 80.1752, 92.9092,  
82.1142


484.2506,  
537.4496, 521.9231

 60.1715, 70.3960,  
60.9233


132.5613,  
151.3729, 138.1723

 43.8069, 51.8495,  
43.7331


165.6743,  
188.0922, 173.8765

 30.7160, 36.8851,  
30.1251


203.8879,  
230.3157, 215.2556

 20.5334, 25.1185,  
19.6807

247.5673,  
278.4278, 262.7281

 12.8939, 16.1654,  
11.9814

297.0779,  
332.8128, 316.7126

 7.4320, 9.6413,  
6.6086

352.7851,

 3.7824, 5.1618,

393.8552, 377.6275

3.1439

415.0542,  
461.9393, 445.8915

■ 1.5798, 2.3425,  
1.1686

■ 0.3792, 0.7961,  
0.0000

■ 80.1752, 92.9092,  
82.1142

■ 80.1752, 92.9092,  
82.1142

■ 70.6380, 88.3558,  
65.2592

■ 91.0951, 98.1158,  
101.7303

■ 62.4259, 84.4286,  
51.0374

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 55.4803, 81.1002,  
39.3170

■ 49.7375, 78.3410,  
29.9533

■ 45.1280, 76.1185,  
22.7867

■ 41.5749, 74.3972,  
17.6380

■ 38.9918, 73.1367,  
14.2996

■ 37.2774, 72.2905,  
12.5192

■ 36.5410, 71.9226,  
11.9565

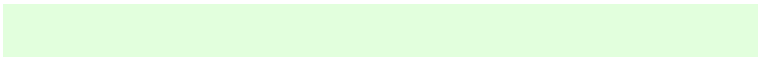
# Harmonies

## Analogous

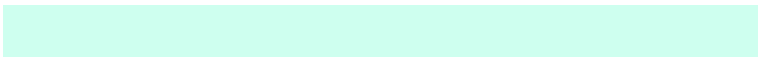
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.6478, 92.9092, 74.2923



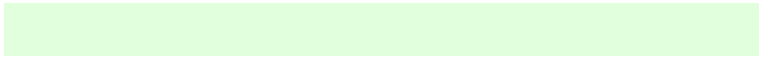
80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142



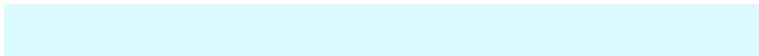
77.9142, 92.9092, 95.6326

# Triad

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



80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142



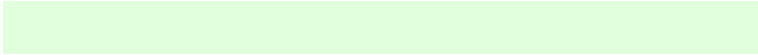
86.3549, 92.9092, 135.4563



99.0806, 92.9092, 90.9011

# Complementary

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



80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142



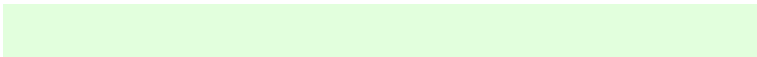
83.3315, 79.2580, 105.5140

# 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.



99.5861, 92.9092, 106.9012



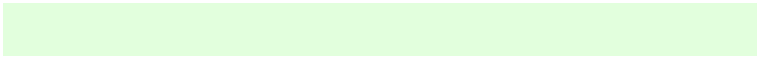
80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142



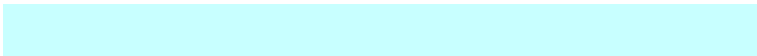
92.0710, 92.9092, 133.8367

# Square

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



80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142



81.3784, 92.9092, 127.1615



96.9717, 92.9092, 122.9495

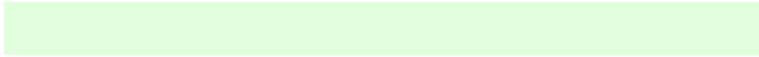


95.6189, 92.9092, 78.9730



# Rectangle

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



80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142



77.8961, 92.9092, 106.5702



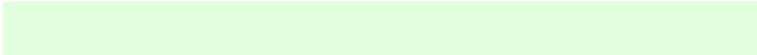
96.9717, 92.9092, 122.9495



99.6074, 92.9092, 95.9406

# Sweetspot

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



80.1759, 92.9096, 82.1156



90.3222, 97.7475, 100.3329



88.4460, 94.7898, 82.0427



19.1479, 20.8339, 21.1415



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

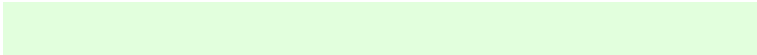


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

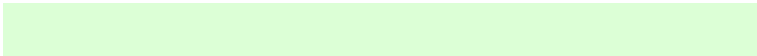


# Same Dimension

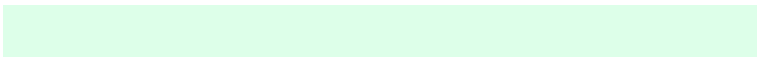
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.1759, 92.9096, 82.1156



77.4989, 91.6321, 77.3545



80.2733, 92.7700, 90.6924



18.0201, 20.2963, 19.1121



19.1677, 37.6194, 6.2510



1.9367, 3.6992, 0.6119



# Inverse Universe

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



83.3315, 79.2580, 105.5140



81.2142, 75.5542, 104.9107



83.2899, 79.4511, 95.8195



18.5147, 18.1571, 22.7788



24.5616, 11.5725, 50.3738

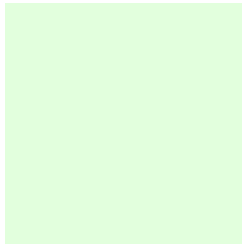


2.4599, 1.1620, 4.9079



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

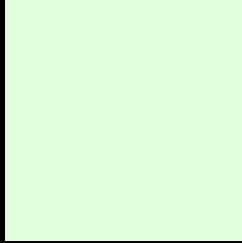
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

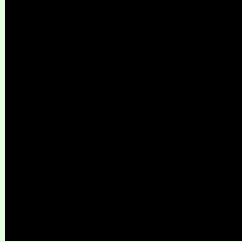
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

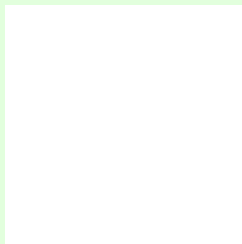
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142.



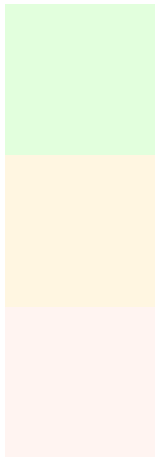
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.1752, 92.9092,

82.1142.

# 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

80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142

### Protanopia

87.7864, 92.6078, 84.4824

### Deuteranopia

89.4679, 92.3122, 96.3217



## Tritanopia

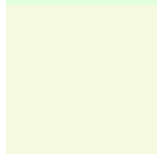
87.9287, 92.6188, 107.8506

# Trichromacy



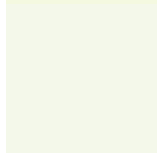
## Original Color

80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142



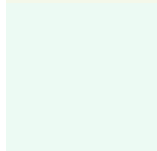
## Protanomaly

84.6385, 92.3663, 83.8886



## Deuteranomaly

85.7269, 92.3084, 91.1409



## Tritanomaly

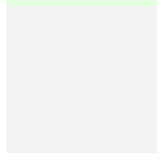
84.9553, 92.6751, 98.2045

# Monochromacy



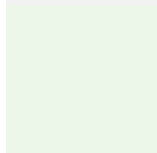
## Original Color

80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142



## Achromatopsia

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948



## Achromatomaly

82.7041, 90.2949, 90.9116

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142 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(226, 255, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 255, 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(226, 255, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 255, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142 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(226, 255, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 255, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(226, 255, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 255, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 255, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 255,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.1752, 92.9092, 82.1142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 255, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
255, 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](#).

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