

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.4980, 92.8952, 90.2830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.4980, 92.8952, 90.2830)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.4497, 92.8758,  
90.0306)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEFFE8
RGB	222, 255, 232
RGB Percent	87%, 100%, 91%
CMY	0.1294, 0.0000, 0.0902
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.09, 0.00
HSL	138°, 100%, 94%
HSV	138°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306
YIQ	242.5110, -12.2850, -14.1490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

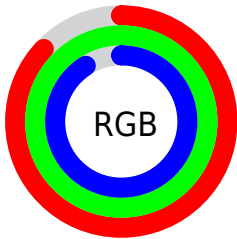
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 247, 255
Decimal	14614504
CIE Lab	97.18, -14.86, 7.41
CIE LCh	97, 16.611, 153.489
Yxy	92.8758, 0.3055, 0.3527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292804584 (0xFFDEFFE8)
YUV	242.5110, -5.1819, -17.9881
Hunter-Lab	96.3721, -19.6425, 12.0719

# Details

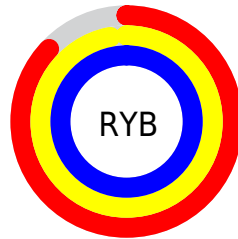
The XYZ color **80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **83.8431, 80.0960, 97.4271**, and the grayscale version is **84.8493, 89.2681, 97.2130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.9669, 51.7382, 48.7435** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.8227, 88.1899, 77.0619**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.5149, 98.2735, 104.4022**.

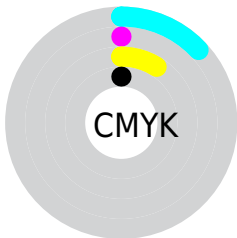
# Distribution



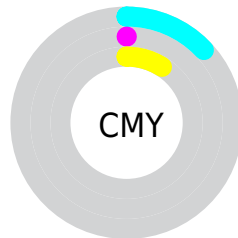
- Red (87%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306 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 80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.4497, 92.8758,  
90.0306

 80.4497, 92.8758,  
90.0306


485.1605,  
537.3420, 548.7031

 60.3982, 70.3683,  
67.4322


132.9450,  
151.3266, 149.3168

 43.9904, 51.8268,  
48.9721


166.1195,  
188.0388, 186.8416

 30.8608, 36.8671,  
34.2319


204.3991,  
230.2545, 230.1790

 20.6442, 25.1046,  
22.7930

248.1492,  
278.3584, 279.7475

 12.9751, 16.1550,  
14.2369

297.7350,  
332.7346, 335.9656

 7.4883, 9.6339,  
8.1450

353.5219,

 3.8183, 5.1569,

393.7677, 399.2519

4.0988

415.8753,  
461.8420, 470.0248

■ 1.5999, 2.3396,  
1.6797

■ 0.3923, 0.7946,  
0.3467

■ 80.4497, 92.8758,  
90.0306

■ 80.4497, 92.8758,  
90.0306

■ 70.8227, 88.1899,  
77.0619

■ 91.5149, 98.2735,  
104.4022

■ 62.5709, 84.1845,  
65.4494

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 55.6306, 80.8274,  
55.1504

■ 49.9313, 78.0833,  
46.1180

■ 45.3963, 75.9137,  
38.3028

■ 41.9396, 74.2754,  
31.6519

■ 39.4628, 73.1186,  
26.1085

■ 37.8475, 72.3838,  
21.6104

■ 37.1094, 72.0598,  
19.0258

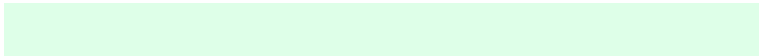
# Harmonies

## Analogous

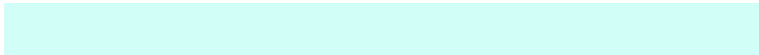
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



83.3929, 92.8758, 81.0805



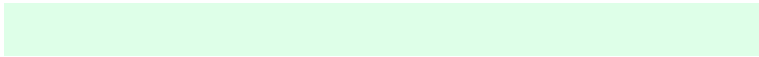
80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306



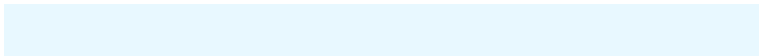
79.5773, 92.8758, 102.7057

# Triad

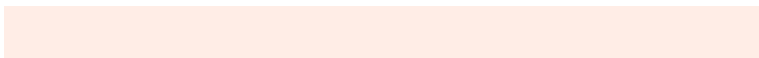
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306



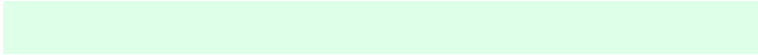
88.8256, 92.8758, 129.1561



96.0118, 92.8758, 87.5349

# Complementary

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



80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306



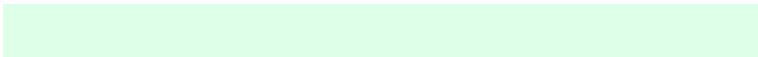
83.8431, 80.0960, 97.4271

# 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.



97.5859, 92.8758, 99.5625



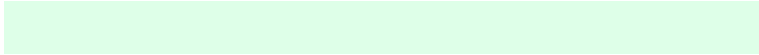
80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306



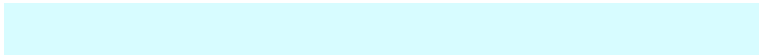
93.3454, 92.8758, 124.2297

# Square

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



80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306



84.3113, 92.8758, 126.0411



96.5934, 92.8758, 113.0974

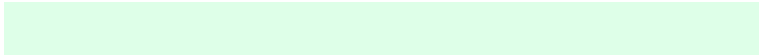


92.3623, 92.8758, 79.7317

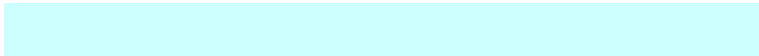


# Rectangle

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



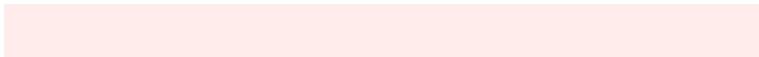
80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306



80.2609, 92.8758, 111.7725



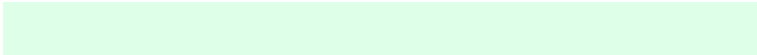
96.5934, 92.8758, 113.0974



96.8070, 92.8758, 91.1779

# Sweetspot

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



80.4505, 92.8762, 90.0321



90.2728, 97.6671, 102.8121



86.6363, 96.2246, 83.1154



19.1355, 20.8137, 21.7665



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

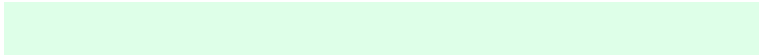


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

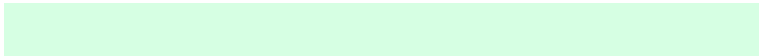


# Same Dimension

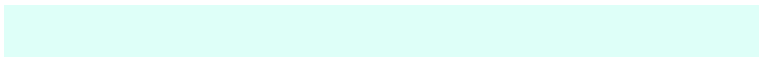
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.4505, 92.8762, 90.0321



77.3550, 91.3683, 85.9171



82.8902, 93.8521, 102.8794



17.9981, 20.2588, 20.2932



19.4480, 37.6758, 10.2446



1.9396, 3.6868, 1.2399



# Inverse Universe

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



83.8431, 80.0960, 97.4271



81.4599, 75.9035, 94.8631



81.4490, 79.1384, 84.8197



18.5444, 18.2011, 21.4841



25.8026, 12.8103, 23.4087



2.5609, 1.2667, 2.5350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

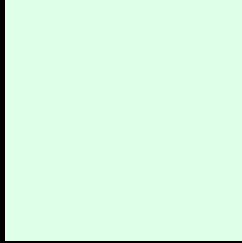
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

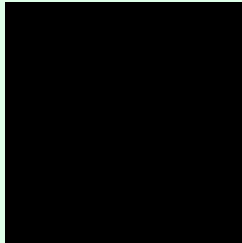
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

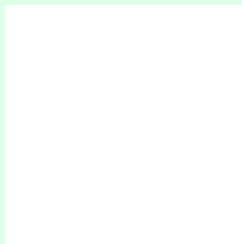
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306.



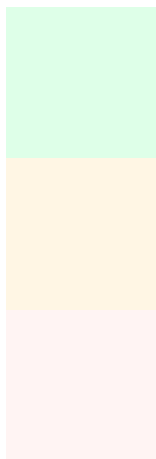
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.4497, 92.8758,

90.0306.

# 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

80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306

### Protanopia

88.1994, 92.7730, 86.6572

### Deuteranopia

89.7683, 92.4324, 97.9040

## **Tritanopia**

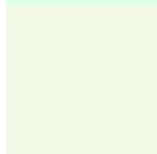
87.5526, 92.8801, 107.9209

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306



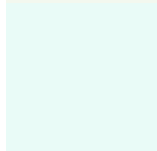
## Protanomaly

84.9807, 92.4632, 87.4970



## Deuteranomaly

86.1095, 92.4215, 94.9620



## Tritanomaly

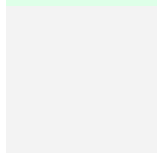
84.8900, 93.0334, 101.4788

# Monochromacy



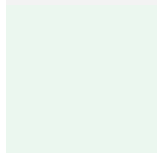
## Original Color

80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306



## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037



## Achromatomaly

83.1017, 90.4157, 94.7334

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306 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(222, 255, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 255, 232)  
}
```

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(222, 255, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 255, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306 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(222, 255, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 255, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 255, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 255, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 255, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 255,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.4497, 92.8758, 90.0306 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 255, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
255, 232) }
```

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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