

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.5255, 86.9985,  
111.6964)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.5255, 86.9985, 111.6964)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(79.6158, 86.5368,  
107.1148)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCF3FF
RGB	220, 243, 255
RGB Percent	86%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.1372, 0.0470, 0.0000
CMYK	0.14, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	201°, 100%, 93%
HSV	201°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148
YIQ	237.4910, -17.5600, -1.1440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

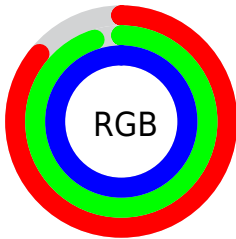
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 234, 255
Decimal	14480383
CIE Lab	94.54, -5.14, -8.32
CIE LCh	95, 9.784, 238.286
Yxy	86.5368, 0.2913, 0.3167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292670463 (0xFFDC F3FF)
YUV	237.4910, 8.6319, -15.3396
Hunter-Lab	93.0252, -10.0244, -3.1525

# Details

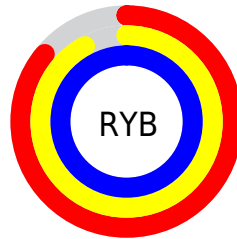
The XYZ color **79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **83.0144, 84.1391, 79.5770**, and the grayscale version is **80.8218, 85.0309, 92.5986**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.4804, 47.6172, 60.3255** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.9258, 77.7528, 105.9301**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.6121, 96.1836, 108.3973**.

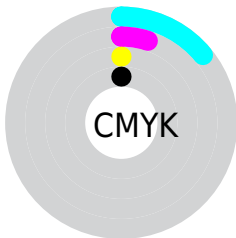
# Distribution



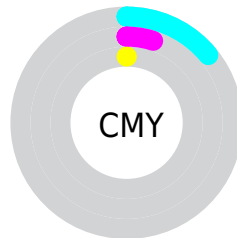
- Red (86%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148 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 79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



79.6158, 86.5368,  
107.1148

79.6158, 86.5368,  
107.1148

482.3934,  
516.6996, 604.2109

59.7096, 65.1120,  
81.6057

131.7788,  
142.5183, 173.0375

43.4332, 47.5519,  
60.5066

164.7663,  
177.8438, 214.2882

30.4211, 33.4721,  
43.3992

202.8450,  
218.5716, 261.6232

20.3081, 22.4884,  
29.8647

246.3802,  
265.0862, 315.4610

12.7288, 14.2162,  
19.4847

295.7373,  
317.7719, 376.2201

7.3178, 8.2712,  
11.8407

351.2816,

3.7097, 4.2690,

377.0131, 444.3190

6.5141

413.3785,  
443.1942, 520.1765

■ 1.5392, 1.8251,  
3.0863

■ 0.3523, 0.5028,  
1.1389

■ 79.6158, 86.5368,  
107.1148

■ 79.6158, 86.5368,  
107.1148

■ 69.9258, 77.7528,  
105.9301

■ 90.6121, 96.1836,  
108.3973

■ 61.4803, 69.7904,  
104.8383

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.2226, 62.6200,  
103.8368

■ 48.0887, 56.2060,  
102.9220

■ 43.0080, 50.5093,  
102.0903

■ 38.9014, 45.4863,  
101.3372

■ 35.6772, 41.0869,  
100.6579

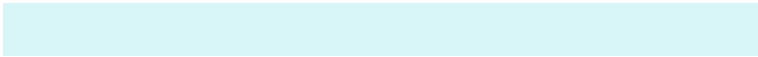
■ 33.2241, 37.2509,  
100.0468

■ 31.9794, 35.0788,  
99.6931

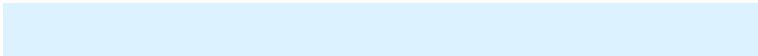
# Harmonies

## Analogous

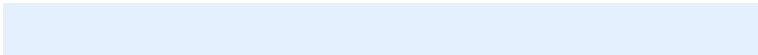
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



77.8691, 86.5368, 101.2687



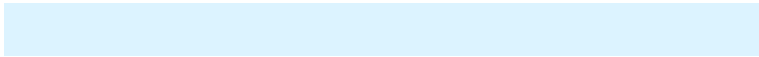
79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148



82.0992, 86.5368, 109.4851

# Triad

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



79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148



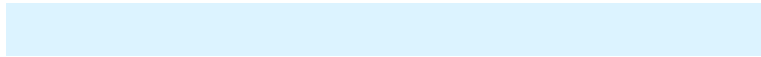
87.4198, 86.5368, 94.6586



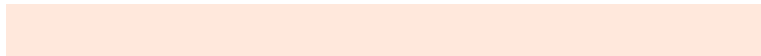
79.8729, 86.5368, 82.0147

# Complementary

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



79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148



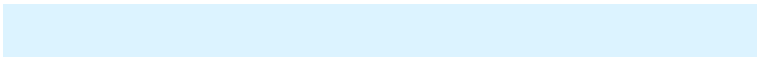
83.0144, 84.1391, 79.5770

# Split Complementary

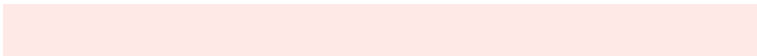
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



82.4023, 86.5368, 80.4511



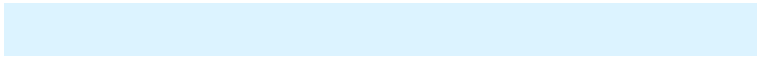
79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148



86.7935, 86.5368, 87.5135

# Square

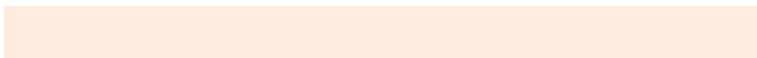
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148



86.6365, 86.5368, 102.0596



84.9430, 86.5368, 82.4110

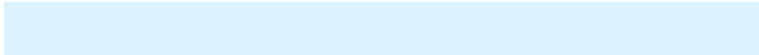


78.0153, 86.5368, 86.7999



# Rectangle

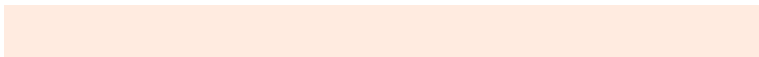
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148



83.8506, 86.5368, 108.6843



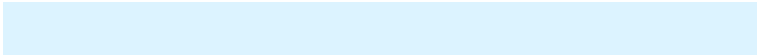
84.9430, 86.5368, 82.4110



80.6711, 86.5368, 81.1065

# Sweetspot

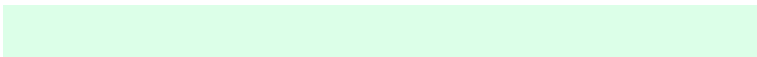
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



79.6181, 86.5403, 107.1154



90.2913, 95.9063, 108.3606



79.7943, 92.5434, 89.7542



19.1397, 20.3665, 23.1723



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

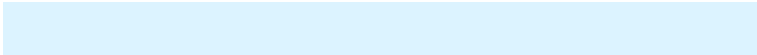


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

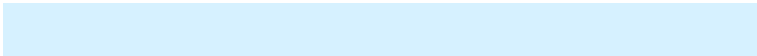


# Same Dimension

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



79.6181, 86.5403, 107.1154



77.3001, 84.4666, 106.8373



74.7176, 76.7393, 105.4819



18.0000, 19.3715, 23.0403



16.8543, 18.6182, 52.1399



1.7428, 2.0162, 5.1106



# Inverse Universe

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



83.0123, 78.9191, 95.6558



81.2169, 75.8063, 93.5835



88.0859, 94.2821, 81.2675



18.5126, 18.1884, 21.3166



25.2955, 12.6075, 20.7383

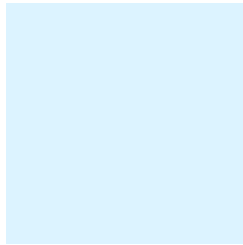


2.5143, 1.2481, 2.2896



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

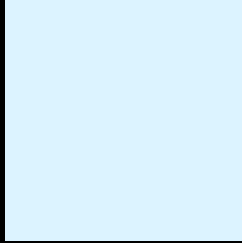
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

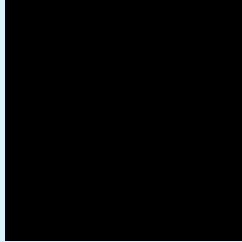
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

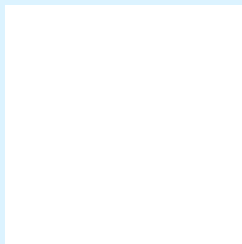
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 79.6158, 86.5368,



# 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

79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148

### Protanopia

84.0804, 86.7026, 104.3992

### Deuteranopia

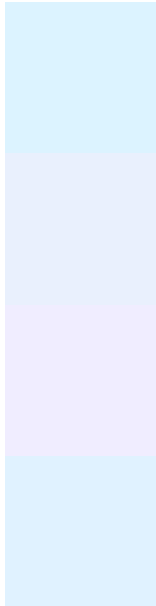
87.3338, 86.1933, 106.6417



## Tritanopia

81.1839, 86.4615, 107.0176

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148

## Protanomaly

82.4940, 86.7357, 105.3223

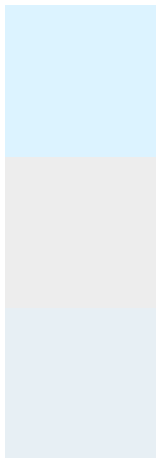
## Deuteranomaly

84.2694, 86.3136, 106.8265

## Tritanomaly

80.5426, 86.5716, 107.0727

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148

## Achromatopsia

80.4953, 84.6873, 92.2245

## Achromatomaly

80.1506, 85.2536, 97.8191

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148 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(220, 243, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 243, 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(220, 243, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 243, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148 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(220, 243, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 243, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 243, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 243, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 243, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 243,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 79.6158, 86.5368, 107.1148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 243, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
243, 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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