

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.5484, 85.1473, 90.8050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.5484, 85.1473, 90.8050)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.4950, 85.1518,  
90.7907)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDEEEB
RGB	237, 238, 235
RGB Percent	93%, 93%, 92%
CMY	0.0706, 0.0666, 0.0784
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.07
HSL	80°, 8%, 93%
HSV	80°, 1%, 93%
XYZ	80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907
YIQ	237.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

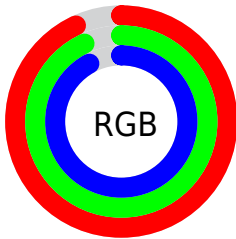
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	235, 238, 236
Decimal	15593195
CIE Lab	93.95, -0.86, 1.32
CIE LCh	94, 1.576, 123.026
Yxy	85.1518, 0.3139, 0.3321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293783275 (0xFFEDEEEB)
YUV	237.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148
Hunter-Lab	92.2777, -5.7783, 6.2599

# Details

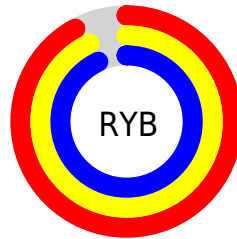
The XYZ color **80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **79.7364, 83.4249, 92.7934**, and the grayscale version is **80.7835, 84.9905, 92.5546**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.9207, 46.5343, 49.3150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.6866, 82.5310, 73.7540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.2679, 87.7774, 107.0037**.

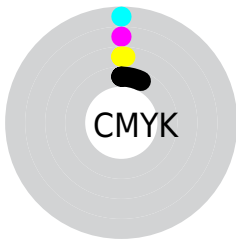
# Distribution



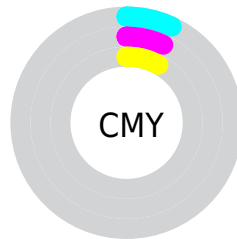
- Red (93%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907 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 80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.4950, 85.1518,  
90.7907

80.4950, 85.1518,  
90.7907

485.3106,  
512.1302, 551.2360

60.4356, 63.9668,  
68.0592

133.0083,  
140.5852, 150.3813

44.0207, 46.6238,  
49.4789

166.1930,  
175.6025, 188.0776

30.8847, 32.7384,  
34.6313

204.4835,  
215.9993, 231.5991

20.6625, 21.9261,  
23.0977

248.2452,  
262.1600, 281.3646

12.9886, 13.8026,  
14.4597

297.8433,  
314.4691, 337.7925

7.4976, 7.9835,  
8.2987

353.6434,

3.8243, 4.0844,

373.3109, 401.3013

4.1962

416.0107,  
439.0698, 472.3096

■ 1.6032, 1.7209,  
1.7336

■ 0.3945, 0.4371,  
0.3836

■ 80.4950, 85.1518,  
90.7907

■ 80.4950, 85.1518,  
90.7907

■ 74.6866, 82.5310,  
73.7540

■ 86.2679, 87.7774,  
107.0037

■ 69.4343, 80.1434,  
59.0485

■ 89.1034, 89.2392,  
107.1364

■ 64.7194, 77.9840,  
46.5742

■ 89.8662, 89.6324,  
107.1721

■ 60.5198, 76.0438,  
36.2217

■ 56.8113, 74.3129,  
27.8722

■ 53.5674, 72.7807,  
21.3955

■ 50.7589, 71.4350,  
16.6458

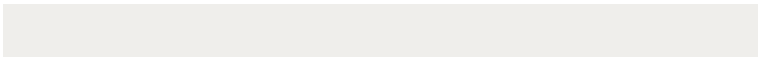
■ 48.3523, 70.2625,  
13.4557

■ 46.3077, 69.2469,  
11.6249

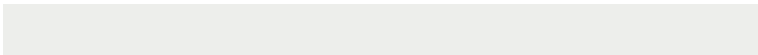
# Harmonies

## Analogous

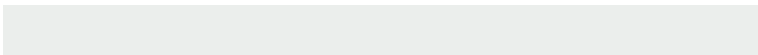
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.8916, 85.1518, 90.4260



80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907



80.2168, 85.1518, 91.6710

# Triad

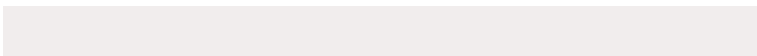
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907



80.5686, 85.1518, 94.7918



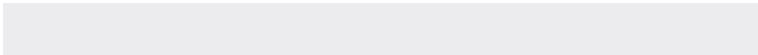
81.7431, 85.1518, 92.5938

# Complementary

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



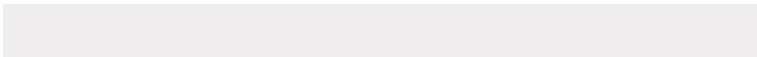
80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907



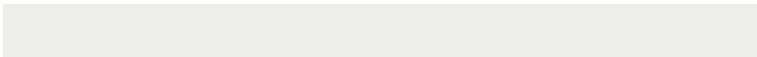
79.7364, 83.4249, 92.7934

# Split Complementary

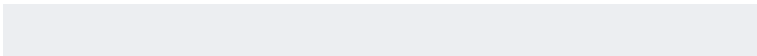
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



81.6559, 85.1518, 93.7686



80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907



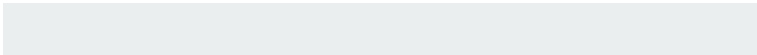
80.9769, 85.1518, 95.0440

# Square

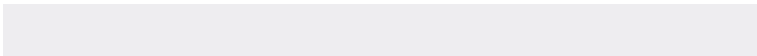
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



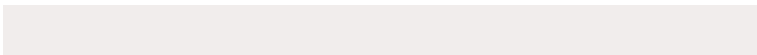
80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907



80.2592, 85.1518, 93.9818



81.3751, 85.1518, 94.6680



81.6130, 85.1518, 91.4613



# Rectangle

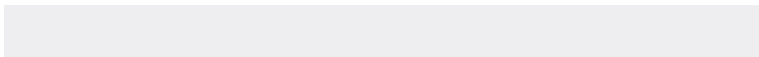
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



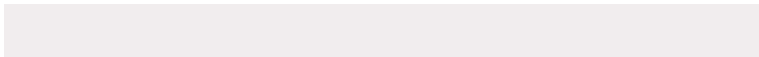
80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907



80.1355, 85.1518, 92.4354



81.3751, 85.1518, 94.6680



81.7383, 85.1518, 92.9969

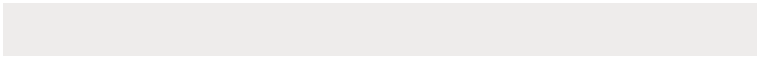
# Sweetspot

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



80.4974, 85.1555, 90.7926

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



80.2538, 84.1691, 90.6150



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

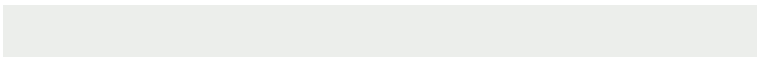
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.4974, 85.1555, 90.7926



93.6151, 99.3539, 104.6035



79.9989, 84.8985, 90.7692



17.5505, 18.6173, 19.6381



25.1146, 38.2686, 6.0629



2.1944, 3.2378, 0.5093



# Inverse Universe

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



79.7364, 83.4249, 92.7934



92.2065, 96.1509, 108.3069



80.2362, 83.6826, 92.8168



17.3011, 18.0502, 20.2938



10.5578, 4.4482, 45.4300

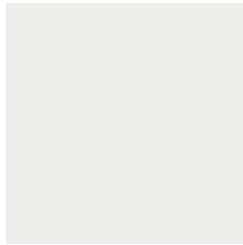


0.9801, 0.4225, 3.7841



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

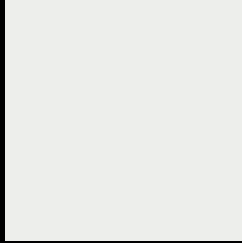
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907 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

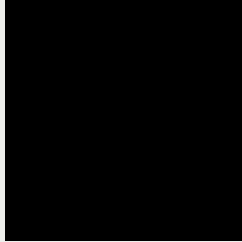
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

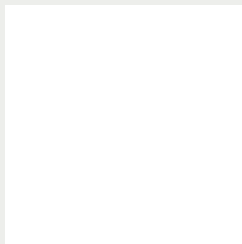


# XYZ 80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907.



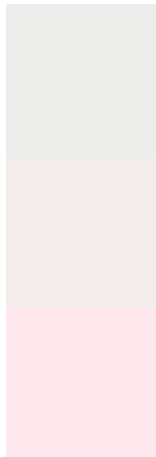
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.4950, 85.1518,

90.7907.

# 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

80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907

### Protanopia

81.4647, 84.8087, 89.9180

### Deuteranopia

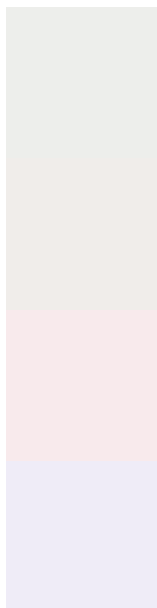
85.3827, 85.0877, 92.0442



## Tritanopia

83.5329, 85.0977, 105.7888

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907

## Protanomaly

81.0706, 85.0342, 89.9823

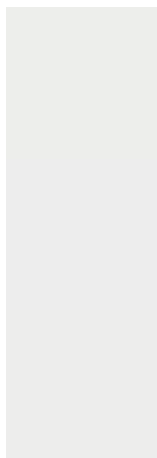
## Deuteranomaly

83.2745, 84.8582, 91.3471

## Tritanomaly

82.3806, 85.0570, 100.0714

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907

## Achromatopsia

80.4953, 84.6873, 92.2245

## Achromatomaly

80.3496, 84.6290, 91.4570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907 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, 238, 235) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 238, 235)  
}
```

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, 238, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 238, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907 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, 238, 235) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 238, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 238, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(237, 238, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 238, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 238,  
235) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.4950, 85.1518, 90.7907 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 238, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
238, 235) }
```

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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