

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.5617, 90.2383, 57.6677)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.5617, 90.2383, 57.6677)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.7223, 90.4687,  
57.4636)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8F8B6
RGB	248, 248, 182
RGB Percent	97%, 97%, 71%
CMY	0.0274, 0.0274, 0.2863
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.27, 0.03
HSL	60°, 83%, 84%
HSV	60°, 27%, 97%
XYZ	80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636
YIQ	240.4760, 21.1860, -20.5260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

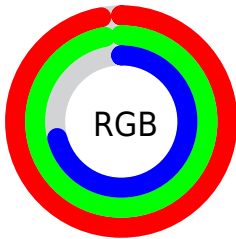
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	182, 248, 182
Decimal	16316598
CIE Lab	96.19, -10.08, 31.81
CIE LCh	96, 33.367, 107.583
Yxy	90.4687, 0.3530, 0.3957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294506678 (0xFFFF8F8B6)
YUV	240.4760, -28.8287, 6.5985
Hunter-Lab	95.1150, -14.9618, 30.7606

# Details

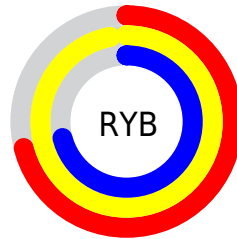
The XYZ color **80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **52.9660, 50.1806, 95.7064**, and the grayscale version is **83.4069, 87.7506, 95.5604**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.4326, 98.9530, 95.1170**, and **44.2979, 50.3606, 28.1547** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3831, 89.5361, 45.1395**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.5201, 91.5910, 72.1820**.

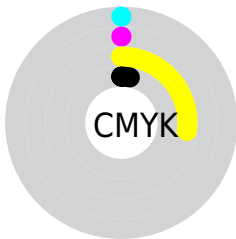
# Distribution



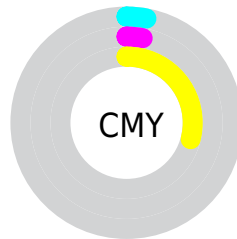
- Red (97%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (29%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636 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 80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.7223, 90.4687,  
57.4636

 80.7223, 90.4687,  
57.4636


486.0633,  
529.5543, 432.7265

 60.6234, 68.3694,  
40.9657


 133.3260,  
147.9893, 102.6484

 44.1727, 50.1984,  
27.9728


166.5615,  
184.1794, 132.1723

 31.0048, 35.5710,  
18.0663

204.9066,  
225.8352, 166.8754

 20.7543, 24.1031,  
10.8277

248.7266,  
273.3412, 207.1762

 13.0560, 15.4101,  
5.8384

298.3869,  
327.0817, 253.4931

 7.5444, 9.1077,  
2.6798

354.2529,

 3.8542, 4.8115,

387.4411, 306.2448

0.9333

416.6899,  
454.8039, 365.8497

■ 1.6200, 2.1371,  
0.0000

■ 0.4054, 0.6854,  
0.0000

■ 80.7223, 90.4687,  
57.4636

■ 80.7223, 90.4687,  
57.4636

■ 78.3831, 89.5361,  
45.1395

■ 83.5201, 91.5910,  
72.1820

■ 76.4716, 88.7714,  
35.0780


■ 86.7917, 92.8998,  
89.4060


■ 74.9640, 88.1682,  
27.1432


■ 90.3333, 94.3165,  
108.0516

■ 73.8312, 87.7150,  
21.1825


■ 90.3341, 94.3169,  
108.0516

 73.0405, 87.3987,  
17.0228


 90.3349, 94.3174,  
108.0517

 72.5533, 87.2037,  
14.4615

 90.3358, 94.3178,  
108.0517

 72.3212, 87.1107,  
13.2435

 90.3366, 94.3182,  
108.0517

 72.2749, 87.0922,  
13.0012

 90.3374, 94.3186,  
108.0518

 90.3382, 94.3190,  
108.0518

# Harmonies

## Analogous

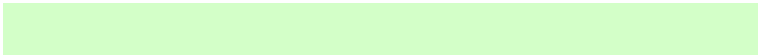
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



89.8723, 90.4687, 56.6375



80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636



73.5055, 90.4687, 67.9662

# Triad

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



80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636



74.5318, 90.4687, 141.1336



104.5683, 90.4687, 109.8781

# Complementary

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



80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636



52.9660, 50.1806, 95.7064

# 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.



99.8088, 90.4687, 137.0455



80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636



82.2169, 90.4687, 157.1457

# Square

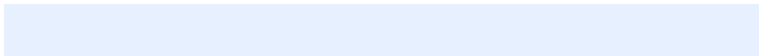
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636



70.1117, 90.4687, 114.7200



91.4774, 90.4687, 155.5280



104.0960, 90.4687, 83.8948

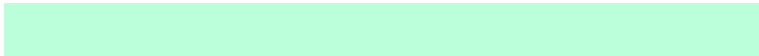


# Rectangle

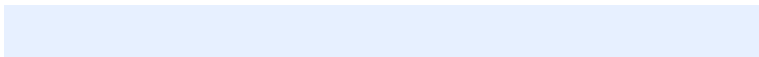
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636



70.5609, 90.4687, 80.3161



91.4774, 90.4687, 155.5280



103.5138, 90.4687, 119.2516

# Sweetspot

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



80.7246, 90.4728, 57.4655



91.9370, 98.7547, 92.5106



63.8858, 56.7919, 51.8520



19.5611, 21.0907, 19.1843



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

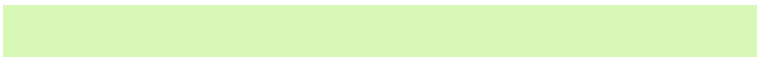
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.7246, 90.4728, 57.4655



84.5788, 95.8112, 53.7740



70.0387, 84.9640, 56.9654



18.7273, 20.1907, 18.3726



39.0407, 47.0445, 7.0228



3.6159, 4.3572, 0.6504



# Inverse Universe

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



52.9660, 50.1806, 95.7064



50.3942, 46.1916, 100.8675



61.6983, 54.6822, 96.1150



16.2833, 16.6431, 21.7395



9.1530, 3.6612, 48.1978

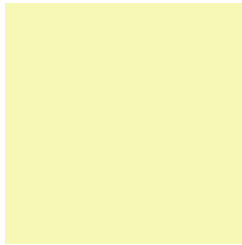


0.8478, 0.3391, 4.4640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

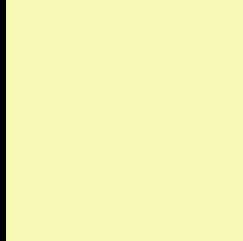
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

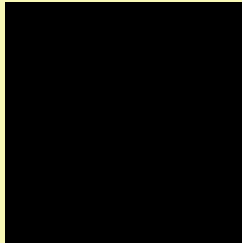
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636.



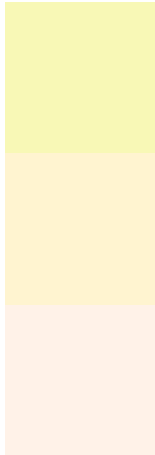
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.7223, 90.4687,

57.4636.

# 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**

80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636

**Protanopia**

84.9758, 90.5154, 72.6670

**Deuteranopia**

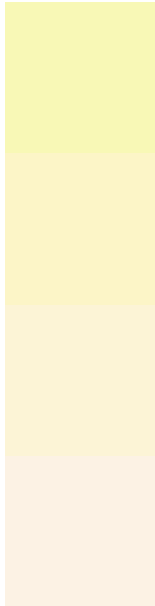
87.5576, 90.5905, 89.2149



## Tritanopia

90.1565, 90.2130, 107.2688

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636

## Protanomaly

83.1061, 90.1238, 67.0483

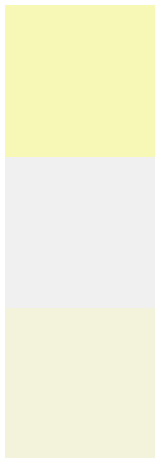
## Deuteranomaly

84.6332, 90.2519, 76.5780

## Tritanomaly

85.9006, 89.8011, 86.2047

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

81.7989, 88.2703, 79.7444

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636 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(248, 248, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 248, 182)  
}
```

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(248, 248, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 248, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636 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(248, 248, 182) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 248, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 248, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 248, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 248, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 248,  
182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.7223, 90.4687, 57.4636 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 248, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
248, 182) }
```

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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