

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.5865, 87.4100,  
107.2322)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.5865, 87.4100, 107.2322)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.5249, 87.4510,  
107.2434)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEF4FF
RGB	222, 244, 255
RGB Percent	87%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.1294, 0.0431, 0.0000
CMYK	0.13, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	200°, 100%, 94%
HSV	200°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434
YIQ	238.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

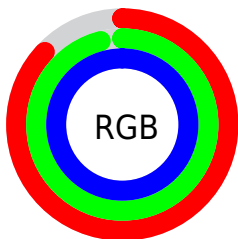
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 235, 255
Decimal	14611711
CIE Lab	94.93, -5.03, -7.73
CIE LCh	95, 9.224, 236.971
Yxy	87.4510, 0.2926, 0.3178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292801791 (0xFFDEF4FF)
YUV	238.6760, 8.0477, -14.6249
Hunter-Lab	93.5152, -9.9474, -2.5332

# Details

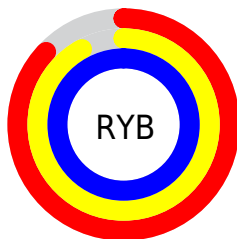
The XYZ color **80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **83.5632, 84.8101, 81.0746**, and the grayscale version is **81.7429, 85.9999, 93.6539**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.1126, 48.2591, 60.4160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.8001, 78.7317, 106.0729**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.5533, 97.0220, 108.5095**.

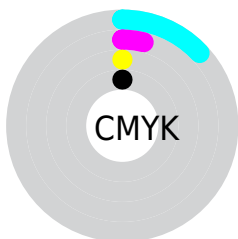
# Distribution



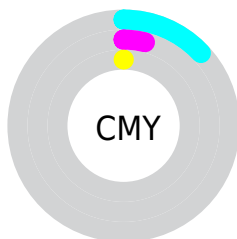
- Red (87%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434 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 80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.5249, 87.4510,  
107.2434

80.5249, 87.4510,  
107.2434

485.4097,  
519.7037, 604.6183

60.4603, 65.8685,  
81.7129

133.0501,  
143.7926, 173.2146

44.0407, 48.1657,  
60.5945

166.2415,  
179.3205, 214.4924

30.9005, 33.9581,  
43.4696

204.5392,  
220.2656, 261.8564

20.6746, 22.8614,  
29.9196

248.3085,  
267.0124, 315.7251

12.9974, 14.4912,  
19.5260

297.9149,  
319.9451, 376.5172

7.5038, 8.4631,  
11.8703

353.7236,

3.8282, 4.3927,

379.4484, 444.6510

6.5340

416.1001,  
445.9064, 520.5452

■ 1.6054, 1.8956,  
3.0984

■ 0.3959, 0.5457,  
1.1451

■ 80.5249, 87.4510,  
107.2434

■ 80.5249, 87.4510,  
107.2434

■ 70.8001, 78.7317,  
106.0729

■ 91.5533, 97.0220,  
108.5095

■ 62.3176, 70.8232,  
104.9935

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 55.0212, 63.6963,  
104.0024

■ 48.8475, 57.3161,  
103.0963

■ 43.7266, 51.6439,  
102.2714

■ 39.5803, 46.6370,  
101.5235

■ 36.3183, 42.2462,  
100.8479

■ 33.8314, 38.4125,  
100.2390

■ 32.4314, 35.9827,  
99.8438

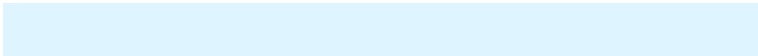
# Harmonies

## Analogous

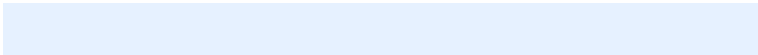
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



78.9054, 87.4510, 101.6054



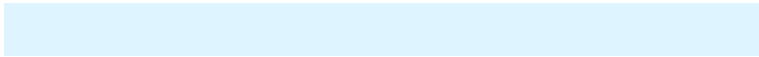
80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434



82.8656, 87.4510, 109.6506

# Triad

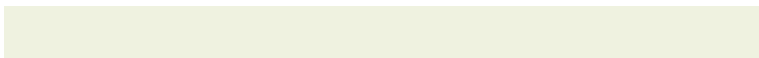
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434



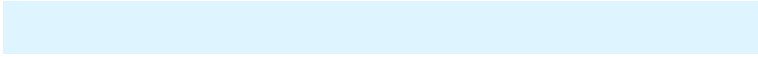
88.0166, 87.4510, 95.9492



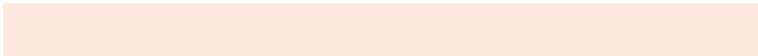
80.9568, 87.4510, 83.4606

# Complementary

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



80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434



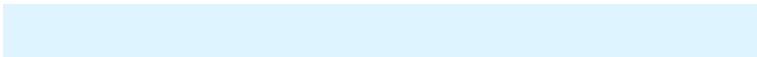
83.5632, 84.8101, 81.0746

# Split Complementary

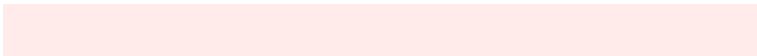
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



83.3740, 87.4510, 82.1132



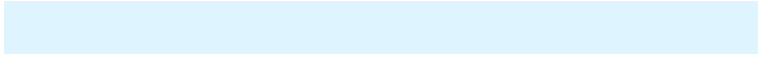
80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434



87.4811, 87.4510, 89.1065

# Square

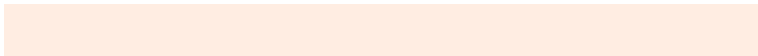
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



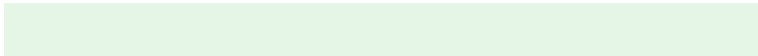
80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434



87.2183, 87.4510, 102.9280



85.7693, 87.4510, 84.1293

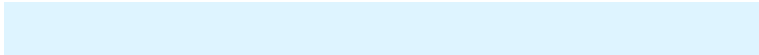


79.1512, 87.4510, 87.9054



# Rectangle

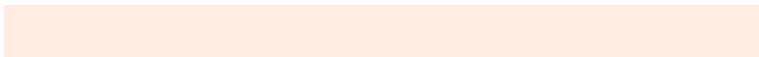
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434



84.5316, 87.4510, 109.0139



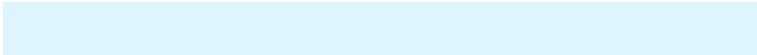
85.7693, 87.4510, 84.1293



81.7233, 87.4510, 82.6404

# Sweetspot

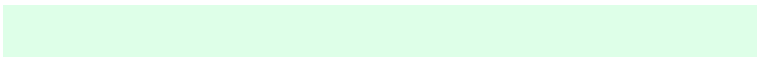
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.5272, 87.4545, 107.2439



90.3218, 95.9672, 108.3708



80.5146, 92.9018, 90.3689



19.1474, 20.3819, 23.1749



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

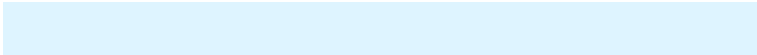


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

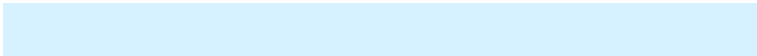


# Same Dimension

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



80.5272, 87.4545, 107.2439



77.4155, 84.6973, 106.8757



75.9326, 78.2653, 105.7124



18.0151, 19.4018, 23.0454



17.0891, 19.0877, 52.2182



1.7644, 2.0596, 5.1178



# Inverse Universe

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



83.6918, 80.0357, 96.6296



81.2751, 75.8296, 93.8901



88.2855, 94.2548, 82.6487



18.5203, 18.1914, 21.3568



25.4140, 12.6549, 21.3622

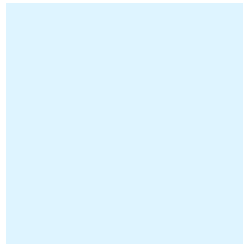


2.5252, 1.2525, 2.3472



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

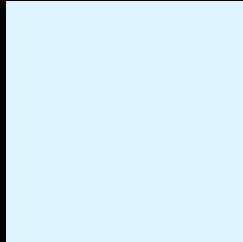
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

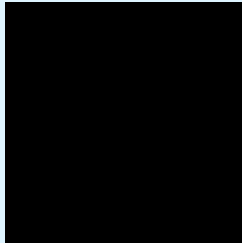
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

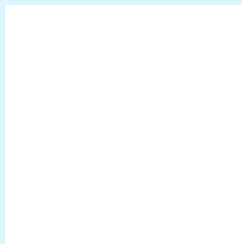
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.5249, 87.4510,



# 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

80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434

### Protanopia

84.7128, 87.4621, 104.5125

### Deuteranopia

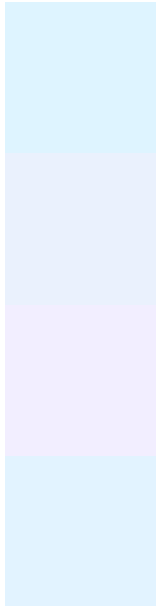
88.3459, 87.1365, 106.7704



## Tritanopia

82.1152, 87.3823, 107.1463

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434

## Protanomaly

83.1166, 87.4949, 105.4360

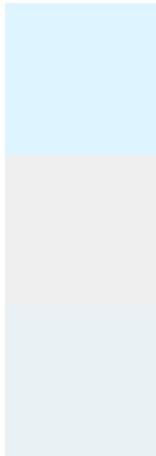
## Deuteranomaly

85.2425, 87.2463, 106.9552

## Tritanomaly

81.4646, 87.4899, 107.2013

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434

## Achromatopsia

82.0431, 86.3157, 93.9978

## Achromatomaly

81.5410, 86.8268, 98.8478

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434 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, 244, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 244, 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(222, 244, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 244, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434 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, 244, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 244, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 244, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 244, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 244, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 244,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.5249, 87.4510, 107.2434 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 244, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
244, 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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