

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.6489, 88.6119,  
98.4411)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2F6F4
RGB	226, 246, 244
RGB Percent	89%, 96%, 96%
CMY	0.1137, 0.0353, 0.0431
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.01, 0.04
HSL	174°, 53%, 93%
HSV	174°, 8%, 96%
XYZ	80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411
YIQ	239.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

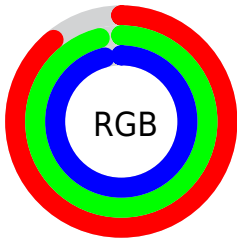
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	226, 237, 246
Decimal	14874356
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.42, -6.89, -1.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 7.011, 190.607
Yxy	88.6119, 0.3013, 0.3310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293064436 (0xFFE2F6F4)
YUV	239.7920, 2.0745, -12.0956
Hunter-Lab	94.1339, -11.8050, 3.8908

# Details

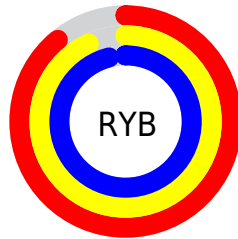
The XYZ color **80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **79.2092, 79.5893, 84.5903**, and the grayscale version is **82.6545, 86.9589, 94.6983**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.2851, 49.1157, 54.7232** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.1105, 84.7711, 96.1498**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3042, 93.0328, 100.8144**.

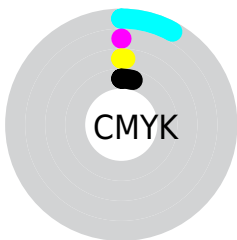
# Distribution



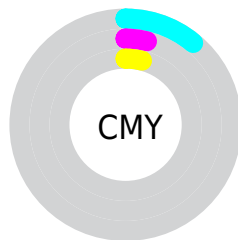
- Red (89%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411 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 80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.6489, 88.6119,  
98.4411

80.6489, 88.6119,  
98.4411

485.8203,  
523.5050, 576.3870

60.5628, 66.8299,  
74.3897

133.2234,  
145.4088, 161.0464

44.1236, 48.9464,  
54.6143

166.4425,  
181.1924, 200.4373

30.9660, 34.5770,  
38.6965

204.7700,  
222.4121, 245.7785

20.7247, 23.3372,  
26.2177

248.5712,  
269.4523, 297.4885

13.0342, 14.8427,  
16.7593

298.2114,  
322.6973, 355.9857

7.5293, 8.7091,  
9.9029

354.0561,

3.8445, 4.5519,

382.5314, 421.6889

5.2299

416.4706,  
449.3392, 495.0165

■ 1.6145, 1.9868,  
2.3217

■ 0.4019, 0.5998,  
0.7433

■ 80.6489, 88.6119,  
98.4411

■ 80.6489, 88.6119,  
98.4411

■ 73.1105, 84.7711,  
96.1498

■ 89.3042, 93.0328,  
100.8144

■ 66.6344, 81.4749,  
93.9324

■ 91.2854, 94.0100,  
102.8998

■ 61.1728, 78.7012,  
91.7884

■ 91.6722, 94.1648,  
104.9369

■ 56.6715, 76.4219,  
89.7152

■ 92.0641, 94.3215,  
107.0006

■ 53.0710, 74.6064,  
87.7098

■ 92.2474, 94.3948,  
107.9658

■ 50.3052, 73.2207,  
85.7691

■ 48.2989, 72.2259,  
83.8895

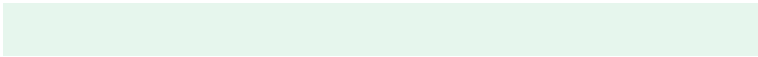
■ 46.9634, 71.5764,  
82.0666

■ 46.1762, 71.2090,  
80.2947

# Harmonies

## Analogous

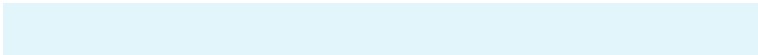
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.7911, 88.6119, 93.0177



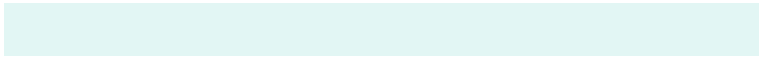
80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411



81.4533, 88.6119, 103.5242

# Triad

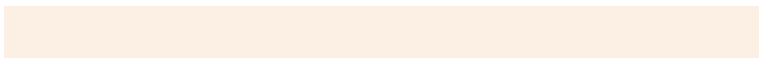
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411



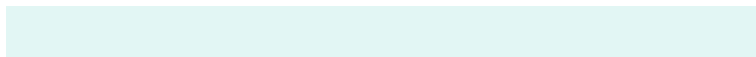
86.6468, 88.6119, 104.7282



85.4538, 88.6119, 86.8572

# Complementary

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



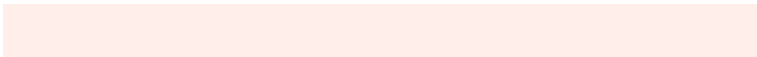
80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411



79.2092, 79.5893, 84.5903

# Split Complementary

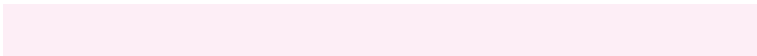
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.0547, 88.6119, 89.7691



80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411



87.7507, 88.6119, 100.0339

# Square

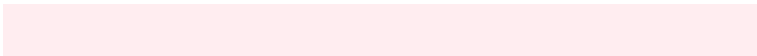
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411



84.9038, 88.6119, 107.2444



87.9011, 88.6119, 94.5516



83.5457, 88.6119, 86.4673

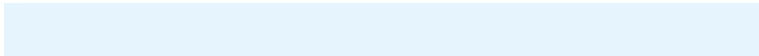


# Rectangle

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



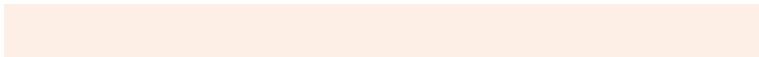
80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411



82.4254, 88.6119, 105.9838



87.9011, 88.6119, 94.5516



86.0464, 88.6119, 87.5682

# Sweetspot

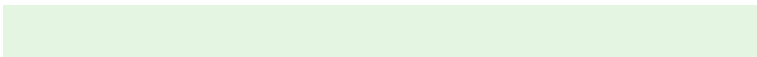
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.6514, 88.6156, 98.4431



93.1164, 99.0127, 108.3807



78.7866, 87.9548, 84.7773



19.9510, 21.2031, 23.2034



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

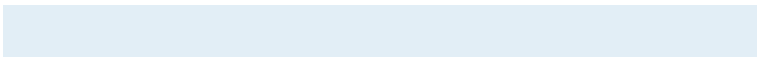
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.6514, 88.6156, 98.4431



85.8743, 95.3170, 106.3382



78.6729, 84.1689, 99.2929



16.9210, 18.7275, 20.8681



24.6123, 37.9897, 42.8395

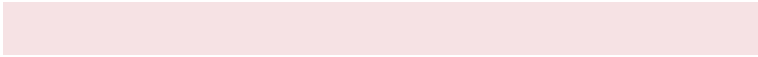


2.1835, 3.3470, 3.8721

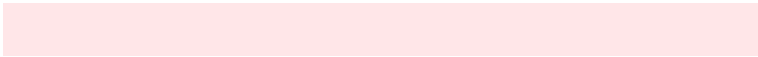


# Inverse Universe

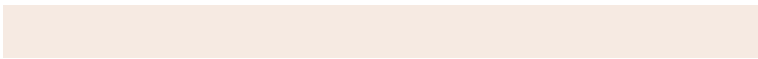
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



79.2092, 79.5893, 84.5903



83.9711, 83.4050, 88.0574



81.0646, 83.7427, 83.8443



16.5666, 16.5095, 17.4641



20.4007, 10.5037, 1.5526

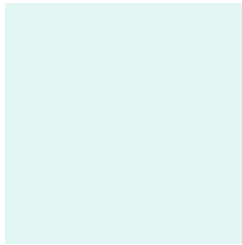


1.8151, 0.9320, 0.2529



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

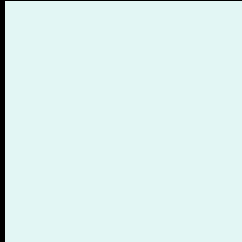
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

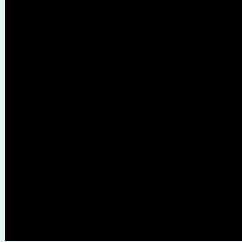
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

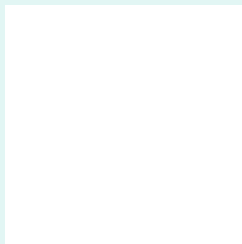
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411.



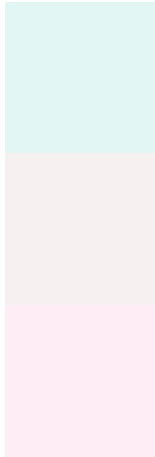
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.6489, 88.6119,

98.4411.

# 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

80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411

### Protanopia

85.0433, 88.2639, 95.7735

### Deuteranopia

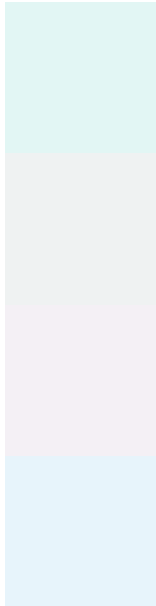
88.0056, 88.4209, 98.8148



## **Tritanopia**

84.0323, 88.8136, 107.3215

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411

## Protanomaly

83.3757, 88.2658, 96.6470

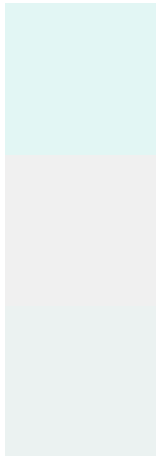
## Deuteranomaly

84.9497, 88.1458, 98.9227

## Tritanomaly

82.7183, 88.6553, 104.0193

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

81.8903, 87.5173, 95.7955

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411 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(226, 246, 244) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 246, 244)  
}
```

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(226, 246, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 246, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411 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(226, 246, 244) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 246, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 246, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 246, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 246, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 246,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.6489, 88.6119, 98.4411 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 246, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
246, 244) }
```

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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