

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.7114, 90.7430, 97.3909)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.7114, 90.7430, 97.3909)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(80.9556, 91.0931,  
97.3203)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DFFBF2
RGB	223, 251, 242
RGB Percent	87%, 98%, 95%
CMY	0.1255, 0.0157, 0.0510
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.04, 0.02
HSL	161°, 78%, 93%
HSV	161°, 11%, 98%
XYZ	80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203
YIQ	241.6020, -13.7990, -8.7350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

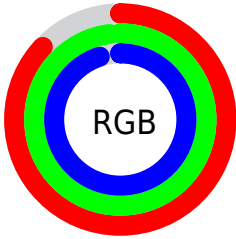
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	223, 240, 251
Decimal	14679026
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.45, -10.73, 1.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 10.803, 173.502
Yxy	91.0931, 0.3005, 0.3382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292869106 (0xFFDFFBF2)
YUV	241.6020, 0.1962, -16.3140
Hunter-Lab	95.4427, -15.6190, 6.3535

# Details

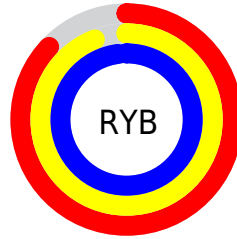
The XYZ color **80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **80.7401, 79.1131, 87.3630**, and the grayscale version is **84.0920, 88.4713, 96.3453**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.3032, 50.4536, 53.8579** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.6030, 86.9267, 90.7422**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5132, 95.8796, 104.2378**.

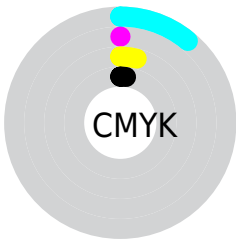
# Distribution



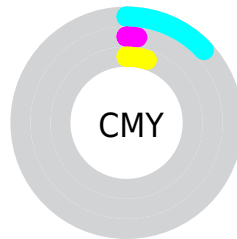
- Red (87%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203 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 80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.9556, 91.0931,  
97.3203

80.9556, 91.0931,  
97.3203

486.8351,  
531.5803, 572.7398

60.8162, 68.8876,  
73.4601

133.6519,  
148.8558, 159.4894

44.3288, 50.6202,  
53.8582

166.9395,  
185.1819, 198.6354

31.1281, 35.9064,  
38.0959

205.3406,  
226.9835, 243.7137

20.8487, 24.3619,  
25.7547

249.2205,  
274.6452, 295.1430

13.1253, 15.6023,  
16.4161

298.9445,  
328.5514, 353.3417

7.5925, 9.2432,  
9.6615

354.8780,

3.8849, 4.9001,

389.0863, 418.7283

5.0725

417.3864,  
456.6345, 491.7215

■ 1.6372, 2.1888,  
2.2304

■ 0.4165, 0.7139,  
0.6918

■ 80.9556, 91.0931,  
97.3203

■ 80.9556, 91.0931,  
97.3203

■ 72.6030, 86.9267,  
90.7422

■ 90.5132, 95.8796,  
104.2378

■ 65.3969, 83.3427,  
84.4917

■ 93.7889, 97.4777,  
108.4796

■ 59.2850, 80.3167,  
78.5643

■ 54.2082, 77.8185,  
72.9538

■ 50.1013, 75.8144,  
67.6533

■ 46.8917, 74.2670,  
62.6555

■ 44.4958, 73.1335,  
57.9526

■ 42.8138, 72.3624,  
53.5358

■ 41.7832, 71.9115,  
49.8585

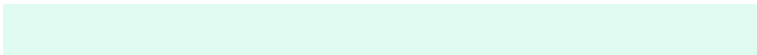
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.0103, 91.0931, 89.6463



80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203



81.3800, 91.0931, 105.9447

# Triad

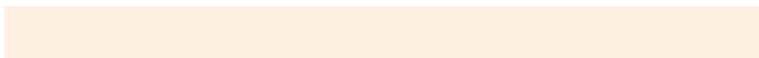
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203



88.9105, 91.0931, 115.1798



90.0706, 91.0931, 86.4447

# Complementary

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



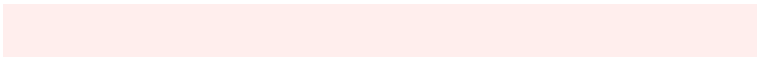
80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203



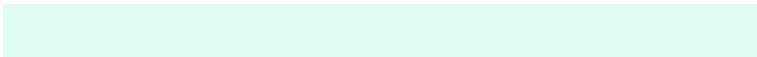
80.7401, 79.1131, 87.3630

# 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.



91.9996, 91.0931, 92.7190



80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203



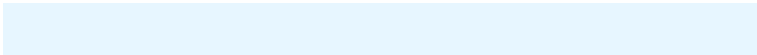
91.3190, 91.0931, 109.3772

# Square

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



80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203



85.9277, 91.0931, 116.5873



92.4617, 91.0931, 101.0732

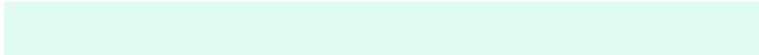


87.2381, 91.0931, 83.6065

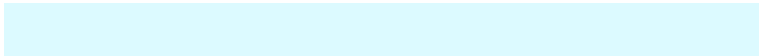


# Rectangle

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



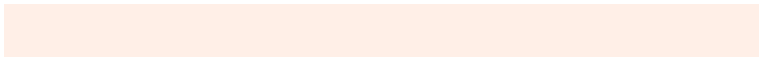
80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203



82.4495, 91.0931, 111.0416



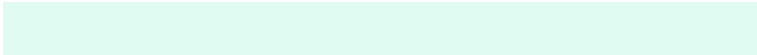
92.4617, 91.0931, 101.0732



90.8488, 91.0931, 88.2037

# Sweetspot

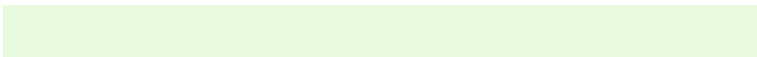
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.9582, 91.0969, 97.3223



91.8978, 98.4204, 106.6986



81.2065, 91.5377, 83.2019



19.4938, 20.9778, 22.7131



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

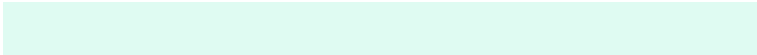


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

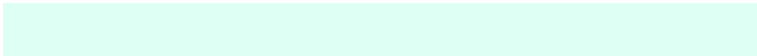


# Same Dimension

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



80.9582, 91.0969, 97.3223



82.2193, 93.5783, 99.5892



80.9042, 88.7711, 104.1417



17.5145, 19.5081, 20.9098



22.0313, 37.8255, 26.5721



2.0889, 3.5227, 2.7158



# Inverse Universe

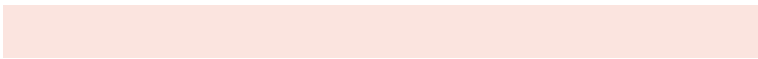
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80.7401, 79.1131, 87.3630



81.9593, 79.2780, 87.7055



80.7576, 81.1430, 81.2192



17.4746, 17.3172, 19.0890



21.7454, 11.1139, 5.3676



2.0602, 1.0478, 0.7405



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

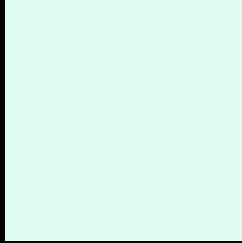
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

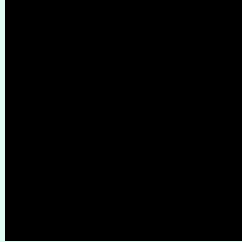
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

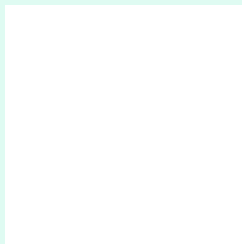
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203.



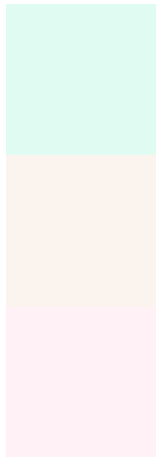
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9556, 91.0931,

97.3203.

# 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

80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203

### Protanopia

86.9075, 90.5982, 93.7956

### Deuteranopia

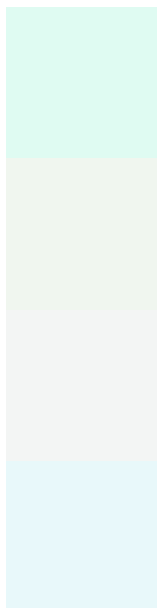
89.1767, 90.7632, 99.2051



## Tritanopia

85.9308, 91.1361, 107.6697

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203

## Protanomaly

84.4709, 90.6688, 94.7101

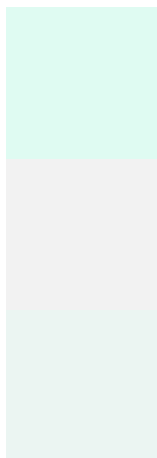
## Deuteranomaly

85.9437, 90.8912, 98.6020

## Tritanomaly

84.1014, 91.1927, 103.6118

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203

## Achromatopsia

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

## Achromatomaly

82.9404, 89.3778, 96.8846

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203 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(223, 251, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 251, 242)  
}
```

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(223, 251, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 251, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203 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(223, 251, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 251, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 251, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 251, 242); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 251, 242); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 251, 242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.9556, 91.0931, 97.3203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 251, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
251, 242) }
```

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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