

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.8580, 93.0718, 90.7055)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.8580, 93.0718, 90.7055)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.8994, 93.0912,  
90.7953)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFFFE9
RGB	223, 255, 233
RGB Percent	87%, 100%, 91%
CMY	0.1255, 0.0000, 0.0863
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.09, 0.00
HSL	139°, 100%, 94%
HSV	139°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953
YIQ	242.9240, -12.0100, -13.6260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

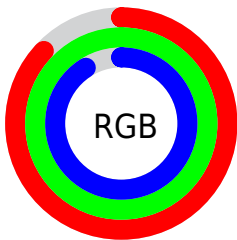
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 247, 255
Decimal	14680041
CIE Lab	97.26, -14.36, 7.04
CIE LCh	97, 15.992, 153.901
Yxy	93.0912, 0.3055, 0.3516
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292870121 (0xFFDFFFE9)
YUV	242.9240, -4.8925, -17.4733
Hunter-Lab	96.4838, -19.1785, 11.7443

# Details

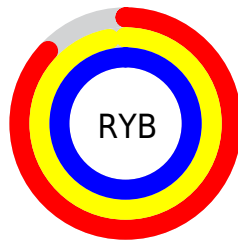
The XYZ color **80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **84.1095, 80.6288, 97.5159**, and the grayscale version is **85.1750, 89.6108, 97.5861**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.2783, 51.8873, 49.2765** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.2439, 88.3887, 77.9136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9885, 98.5039, 105.0457**.

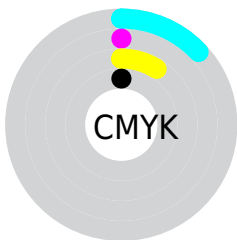
# Distribution



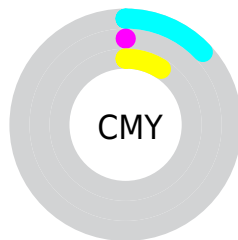
- Red (87%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953 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 80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.8994, 93.0912,  
90.7953

 80.8994, 93.0912,  
90.7953


486.6492,  
538.0359, 551.2513

 60.7698, 70.5473,  
68.0630


133.5734,  
151.6249, 150.3878

 44.2912, 51.9729,  
49.4820


166.8485,  
188.3834, 188.0850

 31.0984, 36.9834,  
34.6337


205.2361,  
230.6490, 231.6077

 20.8260, 25.1947,  
23.0995

249.1015,  
278.8060, 281.3744

 13.1086, 16.2221,  
14.4610

298.8102,  
333.2388, 337.8035

 7.5809, 9.6815,  
8.2996

354.7275,

 3.8775, 5.1883,

394.3318, 401.3137

4.1968

417.2187,  
462.4694, 472.3234

■ 1.6331, 2.3582,  
1.7339

■ 0.4138, 0.8042,  
0.3838

■ 80.8994, 93.0912,  
90.7953

■ 80.8994, 93.0912,  
90.7953

■ 71.2439, 88.3887,  
77.9136

■ 91.9885, 98.5039,  
105.0457

■ 62.9598, 84.3653,  
66.3559

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 55.9835, 80.9891,  
56.0811

■ 50.2454, 78.2251,  
47.0443

■ 45.6694, 76.0350,  
39.1984

■ 42.1702, 74.3759,  
32.4926

■ 39.6505, 73.1987,  
26.8729

■ 37.9936, 72.4445,  
22.2802

■ 37.1967, 72.0947,  
19.4853

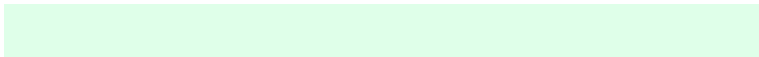
# Harmonies

## Analogous

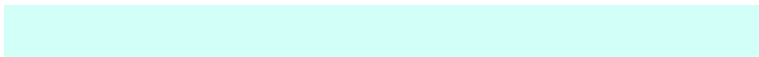
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



83.7188, 93.0912, 82.0647



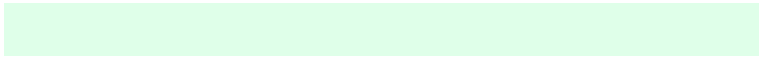
80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953



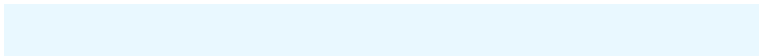
80.0859, 93.0912, 103.0639

# Triad

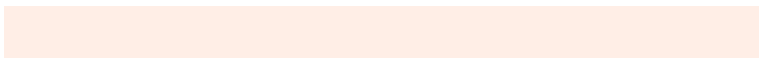
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953



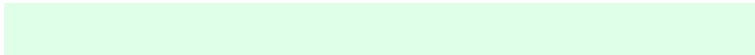
89.0732, 93.0912, 128.2899



95.8953, 93.0912, 88.0961

# Complementary

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



80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953



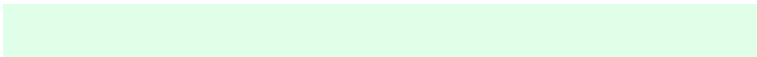
84.1095, 80.6288, 97.5159

# 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.



97.4419, 93.0912, 99.6759



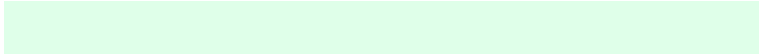
80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953



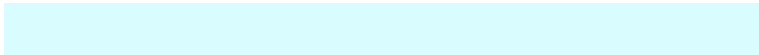
93.4192, 93.0912, 123.4660

# Square

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



80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953



84.7100, 93.0912, 125.4082



96.5208, 93.0912, 112.7150

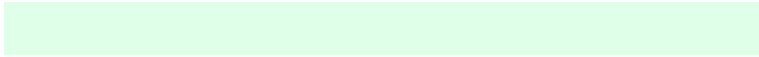


92.3610, 93.0912, 80.6020



# Rectangle

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



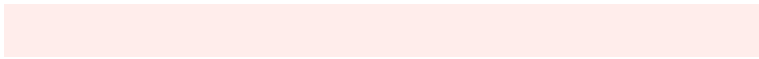
80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953



80.7666, 93.0912, 111.7880



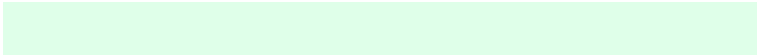
96.5208, 93.0912, 112.7150



96.6703, 93.0912, 91.6025

# Sweetspot

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



80.9002, 93.0915, 90.7968



90.2878, 97.6731, 102.8911



86.8756, 96.3324, 83.8284



19.1393, 20.8152, 21.7864



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

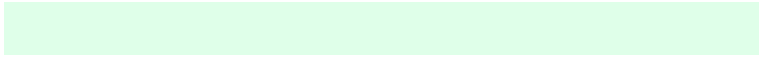


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

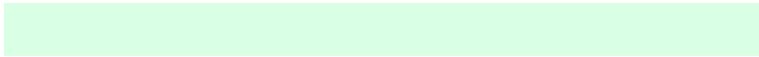


# Same Dimension

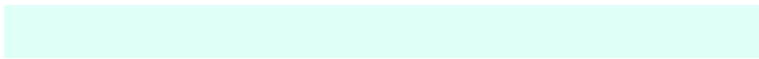
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.9002, 93.0915, 90.7968



78.4026, 91.8741, 87.5134



83.2285, 94.0229, 103.0577



18.0054, 20.2617, 20.3312



19.4949, 37.6946, 10.4914



1.9449, 3.6889, 1.2678



# Inverse Universe

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



84.1095, 80.6288, 97.5159



82.1731, 77.2308, 95.4065



81.8271, 79.7158, 85.4968



18.5368, 18.1980, 21.4441



25.6781, 12.7606, 22.7534



2.5495, 1.2622, 2.4751



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

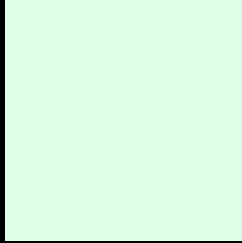
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

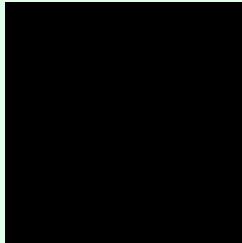
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

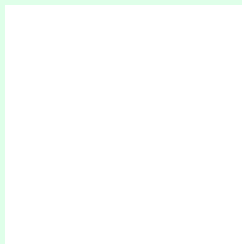
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953.



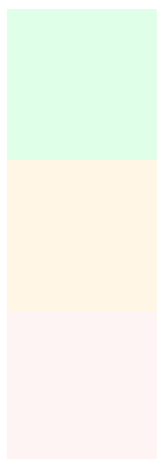
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.8994, 93.0912,

90.7953.

# 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

80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953

### Protanopia

88.3386, 92.8287, 87.3905

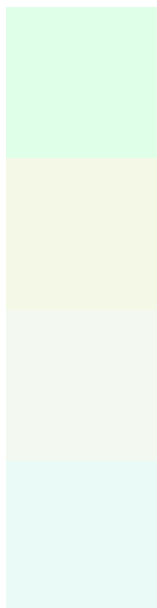
### Deuteranopia

89.9198, 92.4930, 98.7016

## Tritanopia

87.8930, 93.0556, 107.9368

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953

## Protanomaly

85.1208, 92.5192, 88.2346

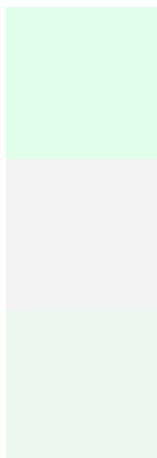
## Deuteranomaly

86.2577, 92.4808, 95.7424

## Tritanomaly

85.2174, 93.2022, 101.4941

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953

## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

## Achromatomaly

83.4328, 90.5864, 94.7489

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953 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, 255, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 255, 233)  
}
```

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, 255, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 255, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953 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, 255, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 255, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 255, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 255, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 255, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 255,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.8994, 93.0912, 90.7953 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 255, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
255, 233) }
```

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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