

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.8613, 94.3245, 34.1846)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.8613, 94.3245, 34.1846)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.8308, 94.3123,  
34.0225)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFF7F
RGB	255, 255, 127
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 50%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.5019
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.50, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 75%
HSV	60°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225
YIQ	240.4080, 41.0880, -39.8080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

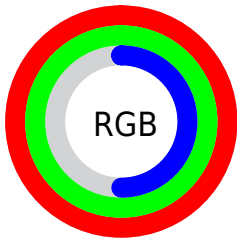
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	127, 255, 127
Decimal	16777087
CIE Lab	97.76, -16.62, 60.42
CIE LCh	98, 62.662, 105.382
Yxy	94.3123, 0.3864, 0.4509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967167 (0xFFFFFFFF7F)
YUV	240.4080, -55.9101, 12.7972
Hunter-Lab	97.1145, -21.3805, 47.2089

# Details

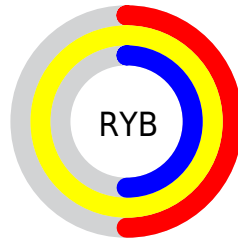
The XYZ color **80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF66**. A complement of this color would be **34.3928, 26.9120, 97.9896**, and the grayscale version is **83.5454, 87.8963, 95.7191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592**, and **44.1616, 52.6050, 14.1295** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.3736, 93.7294, 26.3498**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.7088, 95.0635, 43.9123**.

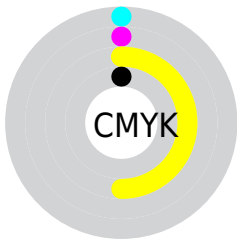
# Distribution



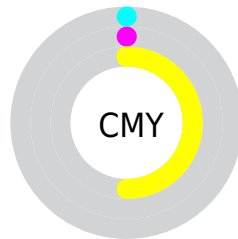
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225 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 80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.8308, 94.3123,  
34.0225


 80.8308, 94.3123,  
34.0225


486.4223,  
541.9610, 335.0046


 60.7131, 71.5627,  
22.6334


 133.4776,  
153.3142, 67.1030

 44.2453, 52.8016,  
14.1203


 166.7373,  
190.3353, 89.6314

 31.0621, 37.6444,  
8.0647


 205.1084,  
232.8824, 116.7100

 20.7982, 25.7068,  
4.0480

248.9563,  
281.3398, 148.7573

 13.0882, 16.6044,  
1.6517

298.6463,  
336.0920, 186.1919

 7.5667, 9.9529,  
0.3273

354.5437,

 3.8684, 5.3677,

397.5233, 229.4323

0.0000

417.0139,  
466.0182, 278.8970

■ 1.6280, 2.4646,  
0.0000

■ 0.4105, 0.8588,  
0.0000

■ 80.8308, 94.3123,  
34.0225

■ 80.8308, 94.3123,  
34.0225

■ 79.3736, 93.7294,  
26.3498

■ 82.7088, 95.0635,  
43.9123

■ 78.3045, 93.3018,  
20.7201


■ 85.0362, 95.9945,  
56.1682

■ 77.5865, 93.0146,  
16.9393

■ 87.8396, 97.1158,  
70.9306

■ 77.1754, 92.8501,  
14.7742

■ 91.1433, 98.4373,  
88.3279

 76.9998, 92.7799,  
13.8500

94.9702, 99.9681,  
108.4796

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

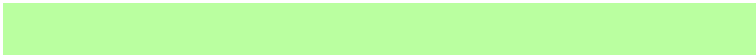
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



98.5973, 94.3123, 33.8603



80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225



67.3363, 94.3123, 47.9115

# Triad

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



80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225



67.6042, 94.3123, 189.8883



127.1771, 94.3123, 129.5871

# Complementary

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



80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225



34.3928, 26.9120, 97.9896

# 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.



116.3961, 94.3123, 188.4950



80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225



81.2442, 94.3123, 230.4045

# Square

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



80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225



60.4203, 94.3123, 131.0716



99.0692, 94.3123, 229.8234



127.0275, 94.3123, 78.7332



# Rectangle

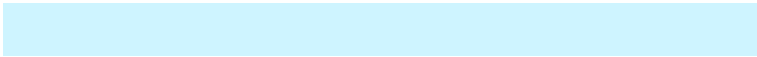
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225



61.8872, 94.3123, 66.9039



99.0692, 94.3123, 229.8234



124.6544, 94.3123, 149.3898

# Sweetspot

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



80.8309, 94.3124, 34.0237



89.4919, 97.7767, 79.6314



52.6608, 37.9721, 24.6337



19.0079, 20.8694, 16.2700



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

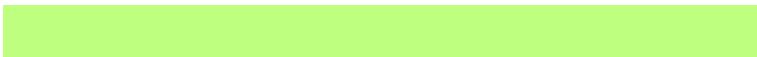
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.8309, 94.3124, 34.0237



79.3982, 93.7393, 26.4791



61.0773, 84.1290, 33.0993



19.5613, 21.0908, 19.1843



40.2341, 48.4795, 7.2369



3.9175, 4.7203, 0.7046



# Inverse Universe

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



34.3928, 26.9120, 97.9896



28.2809, 19.5475, 96.8902



47.1261, 33.4762, 98.5855



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657

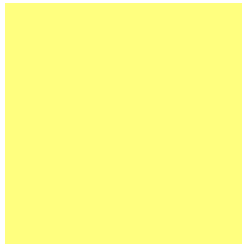


0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

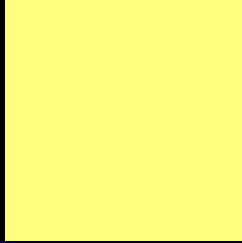
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225 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 80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.8308, 94.3123,



# Color Blindness Simulation

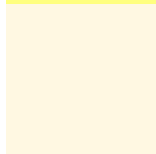
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



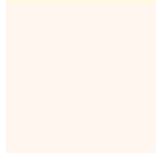
### Original Color

80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225



### Protanopia

88.5349, 93.8858, 85.4070



### Deuteranopia

90.0808, 94.0135, 95.0600



## Tritanopia

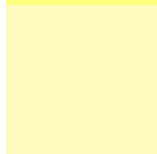
91.7665, 94.1998, 105.4412

# Trichromacy



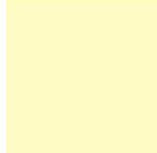
## Original Color

80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225



## Protanomaly

85.0314, 93.9721, 62.3720



## Deuteranomaly

85.6186, 93.7084, 67.0010



## Tritanomaly

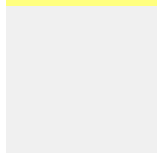
86.3782, 93.5164, 72.5293

# Monochromacy



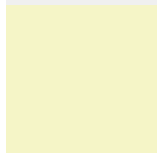
## Original Color

80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225



## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919



## Achromatomaly

80.6174, 88.8408, 66.9318

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225 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(255, 255, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 127)  
}
```

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(255, 255, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225 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(255, 255, 127) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 255, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.8308, 94.3123, 34.0225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 255, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 127) }
```

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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