

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.8627, 82.8023,  
129.6810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.8627, 82.8023, 129.6810)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# **Color**

**XYZ(76.3863, 80.9711,  
106.2107)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DAEAFF
RGB	218, 234, 255
RGB Percent	85%, 92%, 100%
CMY	0.1451, 0.0823, 0.0000
CMYK	0.15, 0.08, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	214°, 100%, 93%
HSV	214°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107
YIQ	231.6100, -16.2770, 3.1390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

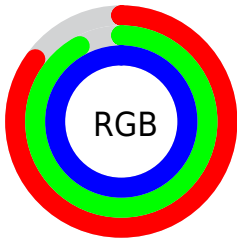
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 229, 255
Decimal	14347007
CIE Lab	92.12, -1.16, -11.94
CIE LCh	92, 11.995, 264.440
Yxy	80.9711, 0.2898, 0.3072
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292537087 (0xFFDAEAEFF)
YUV	231.6100, 11.5313, -11.9360
Hunter-Lab	89.9839, -5.9454, -6.9930

# Details

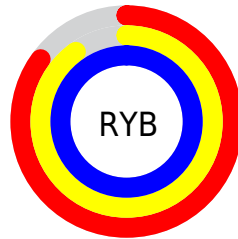
The XYZ color **76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **84.7610, 88.0536, 78.8600**, and the grayscale version is **76.3375, 80.3130, 87.4609**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **41.2177, 43.7045, 59.6895** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.3869, 69.4347, 104.5637**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.8996, 93.7918, 108.0259**.

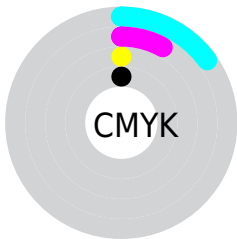
# Distribution



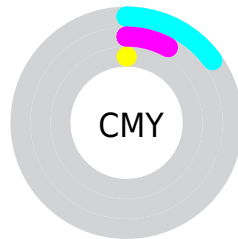
- Red (85%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107 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 76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.3863, 80.9711,  
106.2107

■ 76.3863, 80.9711,  
106.2107

471.5931,  
498.1995, 601.3424

■ 57.0475, 60.5178,  
80.8517

127.2503,  
134.7302, 171.7923

■ 41.2837, 43.8361,  
59.8892

159.5061,  
168.8048, 212.8520

■ 28.7294, 30.5417,  
42.9046

196.7984,  
208.1886, 259.9823

■ 19.0195, 20.2501,  
29.4794

239.4924,  
253.2659, 313.6018

■ 11.7885, 12.5770,  
19.1951

287.9535,  
304.4213, 374.1290

■ 6.6710, 7.1379,  
11.6331

342.5471,

■ 3.3017, 3.5485,

362.0391, 441.9825

6.3749

403.6385,  
426.5037, 517.5808

■ 1.3152, 1.4244,  
3.0019

■ 0.1946, 0.2346,  
1.0956

■ 76.3863, 80.9711,  
106.2107

■ 76.3863, 80.9711,  
106.2107

■ 65.3869, 69.4347,  
104.5637

■ 88.8996, 93.7918,  
108.0259

■ 55.8336, 59.1292,  
103.0781

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 47.6625, 50.0116,  
101.7489

■ 40.8023, 42.0323,  
100.5703

■ 35.1748, 35.1375,  
99.5360

■ 30.6923, 29.2682,  
98.6394

■ 27.2540, 24.3575,  
97.8728

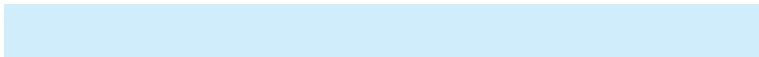
■ 24.7381, 20.3272,  
97.2275

■ 23.6579, 18.4358,  
96.9193

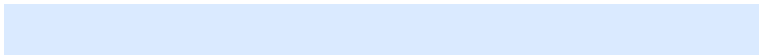
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.5562, 80.9711, 102.7463



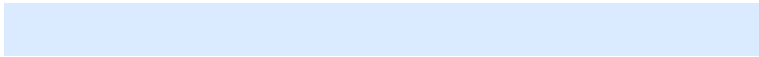
76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107



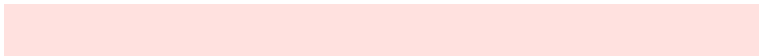
79.4456, 80.9711, 104.5831

# Triad

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



76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107



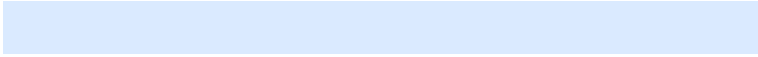
82.4984, 80.9711, 81.3080



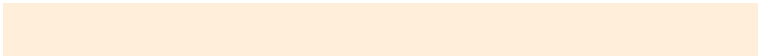
72.2268, 80.9711, 78.6321

# Complementary

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



76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107



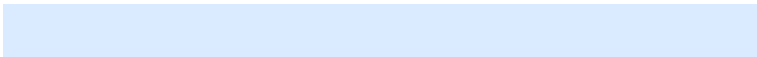
84.7610, 88.0536, 78.8600

# Split Complementary

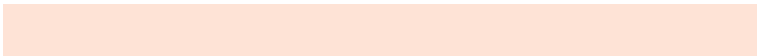
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



74.5280, 80.9711, 73.5597



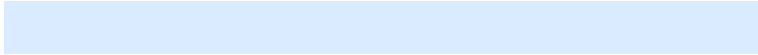
76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107



80.4685, 80.9711, 75.0307

# Square

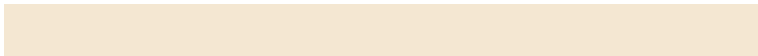
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107



83.0280, 80.9711, 89.8229



77.5378, 80.9711, 72.2865

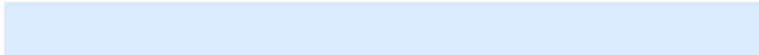


71.1962, 80.9711, 86.5252



# Rectangle

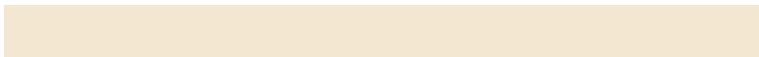
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



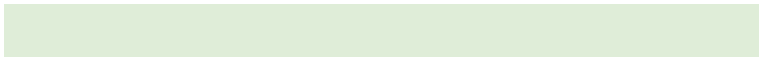
76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107



81.1968, 80.9711, 100.8818



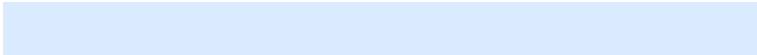
77.5378, 80.9711, 72.2865



72.8744, 80.9711, 76.5622

# Sweetspot

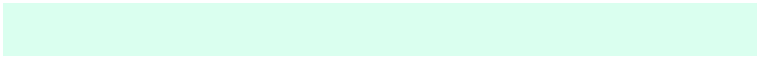
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



76.3885, 80.9744, 106.2113



89.5776, 94.4789, 108.1227



80.2494, 92.6559, 95.2912



18.9591, 20.0052, 23.1121



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

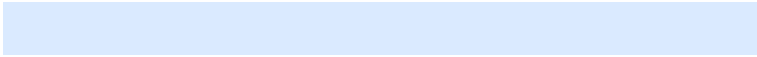


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

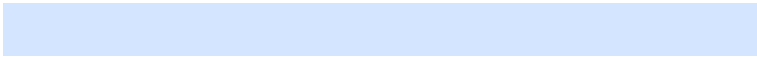


# Same Dimension

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



76.3885, 80.9744, 106.2113



73.5089, 77.9818, 105.7854



72.7794, 72.6530, 104.7953



17.6492, 18.6700, 22.9234



12.5035, 9.9166, 50.6897



1.3235, 1.1778, 4.9708



# Inverse Universe

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



81.1641, 77.3449, 88.4970



79.0353, 73.9079, 85.2580



88.7536, 97.3773, 80.4493



18.3356, 18.1175, 20.3843



23.0994, 11.7291, 9.1739

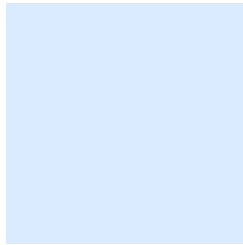


2.3027, 1.1634, 1.1753



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

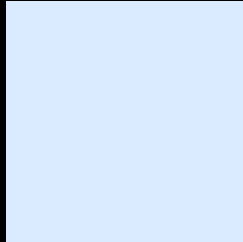
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

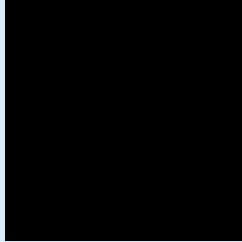
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

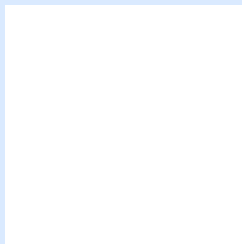
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 76.3863, 80.9711,



# 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

76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107

### Protanopia

78.9387, 81.0667, 104.4154

### Deuteranopia

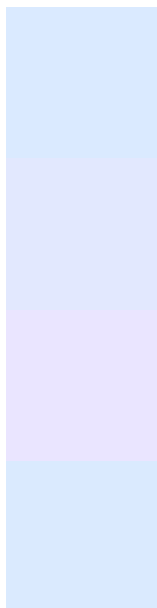
82.2085, 80.6674, 105.8453



## Tritanopia

76.0659, 80.8429, 104.5236

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107

## Protanomaly

78.1100, 81.0377, 105.2909

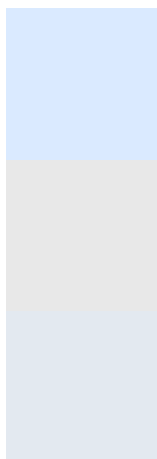
## Deuteranomaly

80.0010, 80.7510, 105.9777

## Tritanomaly

76.2257, 80.9068, 105.3650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107

## Achromatopsia

76.7008, 80.6952, 87.8771

## Achromatomaly

76.5456, 80.9000, 94.0189

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107 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(218, 234, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 234, 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(218, 234, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 234, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107 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(218, 234, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 234, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 234, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 234, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 234, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 234,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 76.3863, 80.9711, 106.2107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 234, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
234, 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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