

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.9383, 93.3119, 81.7284)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.9383, 93.3119, 81.7284)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.9914, 93.3453,  
81.4589)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5FFDC
RGB	229, 255, 220
RGB Percent	90%, 100%, 86%
CMY	0.1020, 0.0000, 0.1372
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	105°, 100%, 93%
HSV	105°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589
YIQ	243.2360, -4.2610, -16.3970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

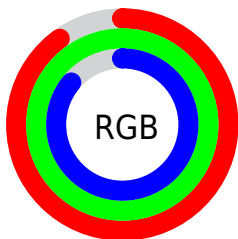
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 255, 246
Decimal	15073244
CIE Lab	97.37, -14.63, 13.90
CIE LCh	97, 20.177, 136.457
Yxy	93.3453, 0.3166, 0.3649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293263324 (0xFFE5FFDC)
YUV	243.2360, -11.4553, -12.4850
Hunter-Lab	96.6154, -19.4427, 17.6418

# Details

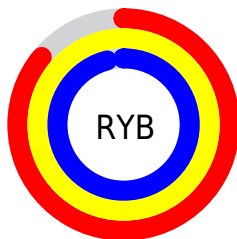
The XYZ color **80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **81.6500, 78.0004, 105.3599**, and the grayscale version is **85.4696, 89.9207, 97.9236**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.2192, 51.9890, 43.3016** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.1491, 89.1479, 64.7396**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0099, 98.0896, 100.9250**.

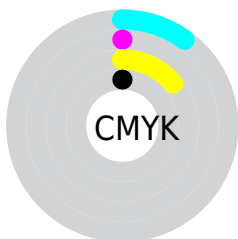
# Distribution



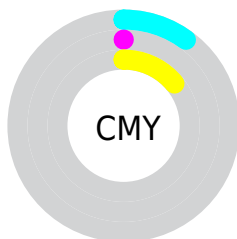
- Red (90%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589 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 80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.9914, 93.3453,  
81.4589

 80.9914, 93.3453,  
81.4589


486.9535,  
538.8540, 519.6718

 60.8458, 70.7585,  
60.3864


133.7019,  
151.9766, 137.2448

 44.3528, 52.1452,  
43.3028


166.9975,  
188.7899, 172.7953

 31.1471, 37.1208,  
29.7896


205.4072,  
231.1142, 214.0089

 20.8632, 25.3010,  
19.4283

249.2962,  
279.3338, 261.3040

 13.1360, 16.3015,  
11.8002

299.0300,  
333.8332, 315.0994

 7.5999, 9.7377,  
6.4869

354.9739,

 3.8896, 5.2254,

394.9968, 375.8134

3.0698

417.4933,  
463.2089, 443.8647

■ 1.6399, 2.3801,  
1.1304

■ 0.4182, 0.8156,  
0.0000

■ 80.9914, 93.3453,  
81.4589

■ 80.9914, 93.3453,  
81.4589

■ 72.1491, 89.1479,  
64.7396

■ 91.0099, 98.0896,  
100.9250

■ 64.4366, 85.4760,  
50.6395

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 57.8073, 82.3087,  
39.0268

■ 52.2105, 79.6228,  
29.7571

■ 47.5911, 77.3935,  
22.6708

■ 43.8888, 75.5935,  
17.5883

■ 41.0353, 74.1922,  
14.3018

■ 38.9512, 73.1543,  
12.5576

■ 37.9780, 72.6634,  
12.0238

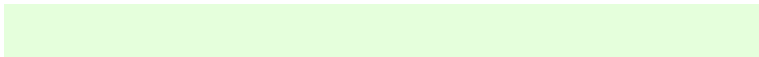
# Harmonies

## Analogous

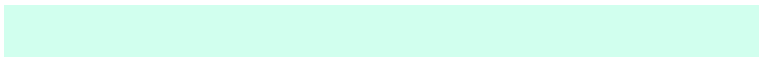
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



85.6446, 93.3453, 74.3405



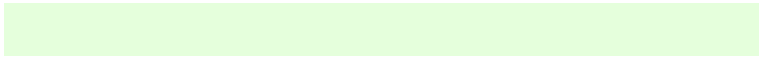
80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589



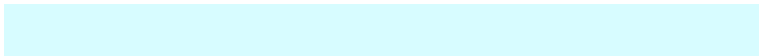
78.4602, 93.3453, 94.4431

# Triad

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



80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589



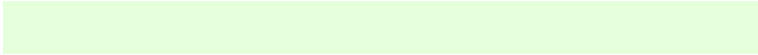
86.1730, 93.3453, 135.4118



99.6851, 93.3453, 92.9783

# Complementary

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



80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589



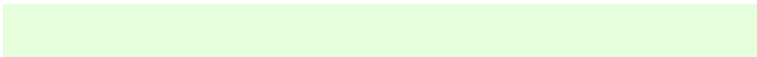
81.6500, 78.0004, 105.3599

# Split Complementary

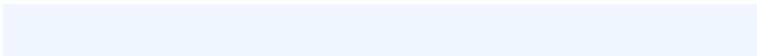
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



99.8415, 93.3453, 109.1876



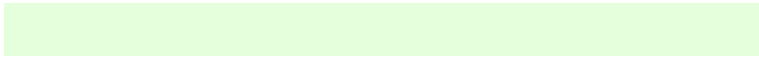
80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589



91.8721, 93.3453, 134.9108

# Square

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



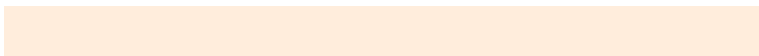
80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589



81.3639, 93.3453, 126.2027



96.9293, 93.3453, 124.8995

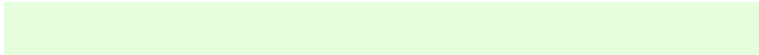


96.5107, 93.3453, 80.4861

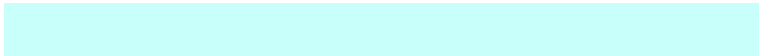


# Rectangle

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



80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589



78.2431, 93.3453, 105.2182



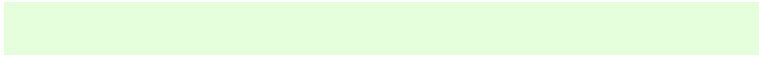
96.9293, 93.3453, 124.8995



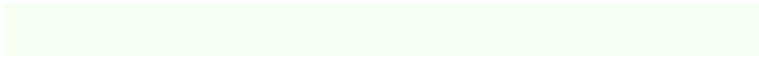
100.0969, 93.3453, 98.1383

# Sweetspot

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



80.9921, 93.3457, 81.4603



90.7180, 97.9515, 100.3514



87.0132, 92.1367, 80.9096



19.2477, 20.8854, 21.1462



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

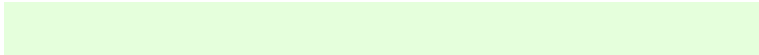


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

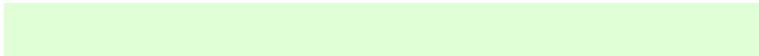


# Same Dimension

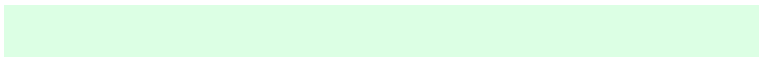
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.9921, 93.3457, 81.4603



78.8784, 92.3433, 77.4190



79.3028, 92.3467, 87.1663



18.2093, 20.3938, 19.1210



19.9606, 38.0282, 6.2881



2.0398, 3.7523, 0.6168



# Inverse Universe

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



81.6500, 78.0004, 105.3599



79.6322, 74.7386, 104.8367



83.5966, 79.1526, 98.7332



18.3099, 18.0515, 22.7692



20.5991, 9.5297, 50.1883



2.1071, 0.9802, 4.8914



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

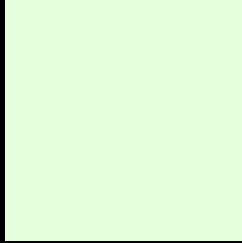
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

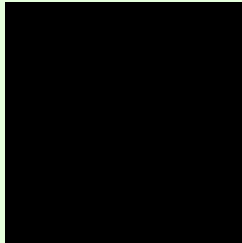
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

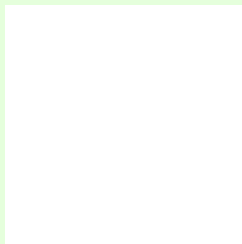
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589.



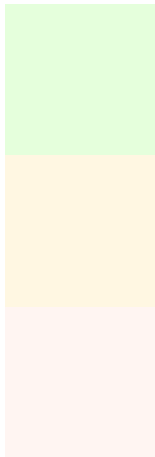
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9914, 93.3453,

81.4589.

# 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

80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589

### Protanopia

88.2282, 93.2725, 85.3048

### Deuteranopia

89.9194, 92.9756, 97.2112

## Tritanopia

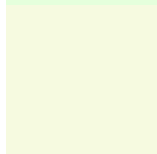
88.5795, 93.4095, 107.9689

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589



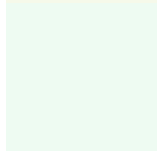
## Protanomaly

85.6462, 93.3459, 84.0245



## Deuteranomaly

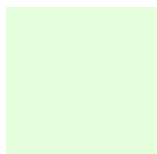
86.7330, 93.2847, 91.2763



## Tritanomaly

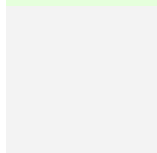
85.7841, 93.5823, 97.5463

# Monochromacy



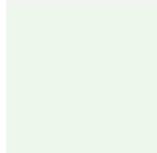
## Original Color

80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589



## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037



## Achromatomaly

83.5161, 90.6968, 91.7017

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589 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(229, 255, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 255, 220)  
}
```

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(229, 255, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 255, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589 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(229, 255, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 255, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(229, 255, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 255, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 255, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 255,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.9914, 93.3453, 81.4589 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 255, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
255, 220) }
```

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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