

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.9639, 87.8551,  
100.9709)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.9639, 87.8551, 100.9709)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.8177, 87.7477,  
100.6731)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3F4F7
RGB	227, 244, 247
RGB Percent	89%, 96%, 97%
CMY	0.1098, 0.0431, 0.0314
CMYK	0.08, 0.01, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	189°, 56%, 93%
HSV	189°, 8%, 97%
XYZ	80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731
YIQ	239.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

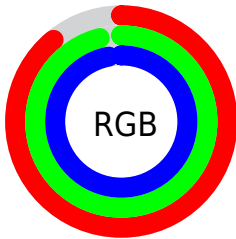
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	227, 236, 247
Decimal	14939383
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.05, -5.00, -3.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 6.025, 213.988
Yxy	87.7477, 0.3002, 0.3259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293129463 (0xFFE3F4F7)
YUV	239.2590, 3.8163, -10.7511
Hunter-Lab	93.6737, -9.9269, 1.8514

# Details

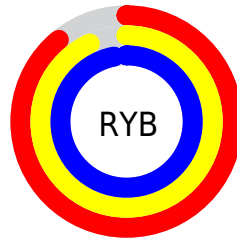
The XYZ color **80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **80.5199, 81.9130, 84.2413**, and the grayscale version is **82.2253, 86.5074, 94.2066**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.4004, 48.4987, 56.3112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.4776, 81.8143, 99.9688**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.3028, 94.3094, 101.4411**.

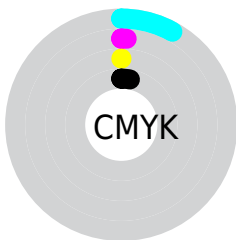
# Distribution



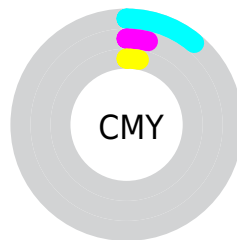
- Red (89%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731 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 80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.8177, 87.7477,  
100.6731

80.8177, 87.7477,  
100.6731

486.3789,  
520.6767, 583.6136

60.7022, 66.1141,  
76.2428

133.4593,  
144.2059, 164.1418

44.2365, 48.3651,  
56.1238

166.7161,  
179.7992, 204.0173

31.0552, 34.1161,  
39.8975

205.0841,  
220.8147, 249.8782

20.7929, 22.9828,  
27.1455

248.9286,  
267.6366, 302.1431

13.0843, 14.5808,  
17.4491

298.6150,  
320.6493, 361.2306

7.5640, 8.5257,  
10.3899

354.5086,

3.8667, 4.4331,

380.2373, 427.5591

5.5492

416.9748,  
446.7850, 501.5473

■ 1.6270, 1.9187,  
2.5087

■ 0.4099, 0.5596,  
0.8447

■ 80.8177, 87.7477,  
100.6731

■ 80.8177, 87.7477,  
100.6731

■ 72.4776, 81.8143,  
99.9688

■ 90.3028, 94.3094,  
101.4411

■ 65.2275, 76.4734,  
99.3200

■ 92.6529, 97.2238,  
101.8797

■ 59.0190, 71.7022,  
98.7263

■ 93.7888, 99.4955,  
102.2584

■ 53.7971, 67.4723,  
98.1851

■ 49.5017, 63.7524,  
97.6934

■ 46.0660, 60.5079,  
97.2483

■ 43.4139, 57.6994,  
96.8460

■ 41.4558, 55.2805,  
96.4823

■ 40.0683, 53.1873,  
96.1514

# Harmonies

## Analogous

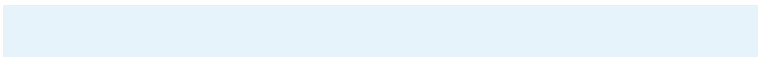
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.2994, 87.7477, 96.1710



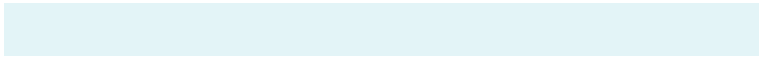
80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731



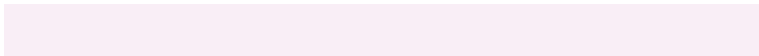
82.0282, 87.7477, 103.8787

# Triad

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



80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731



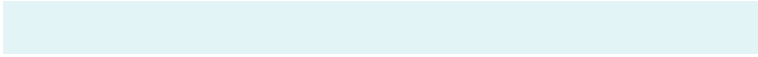
86.2637, 87.7477, 99.5523



83.1827, 87.7477, 86.8251

# Complementary

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



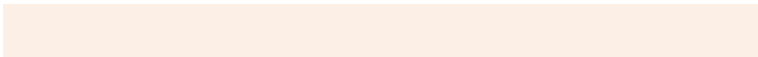
80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731



80.5199, 81.9130, 84.2413

# Split Complementary

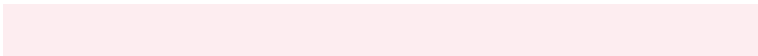
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



84.7902, 87.7477, 87.6644



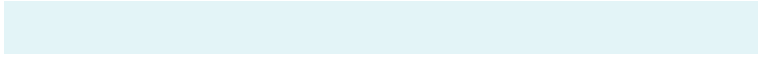
80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731



86.5825, 87.7477, 94.9164

# Square

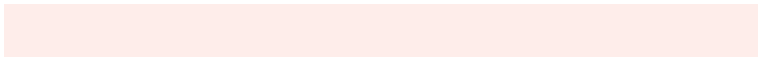
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731



85.1743, 87.7477, 103.2168



86.0399, 87.7477, 90.5889



81.6535, 87.7477, 88.2580

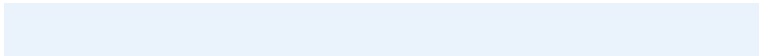


# Rectangle

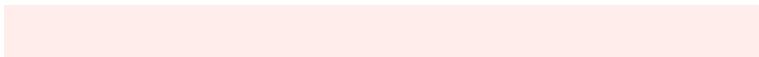
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



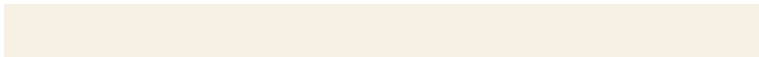
80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731



83.0722, 87.7477, 104.7948



86.0399, 87.7477, 90.5889



83.7318, 87.7477, 86.8511

# Sweetspot

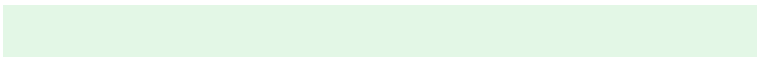
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.8202, 87.7514, 100.6750



92.9553, 98.5590, 108.7323



79.1768, 88.5483, 87.5375



19.9182, 21.1108, 23.2749



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

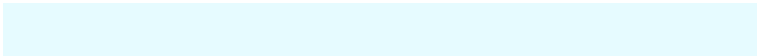


# Same Dimension

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



80.8202, 87.7514, 100.6750



85.0763, 93.0673, 108.0875



77.9862, 82.0833, 99.7304



16.7728, 18.3099, 21.1927



21.1508, 28.0954, 50.8462



1.9152, 2.5817, 4.4876



# Inverse Universe

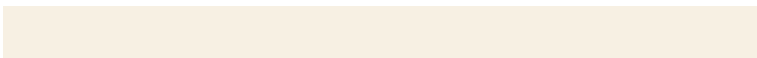
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



82.1579, 81.2456, 96.9442



86.8388, 84.5521, 103.1589



83.2863, 87.4457, 85.1634



17.1007, 16.7231, 20.2766



26.4805, 12.9356, 33.5681

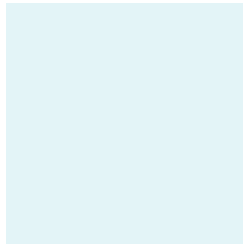


2.3557, 1.1483, 3.0997



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

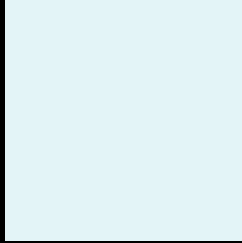
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

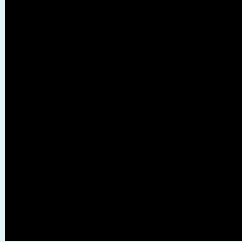
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

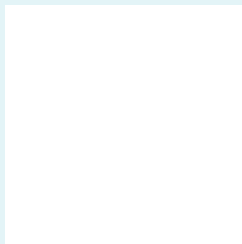
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731.



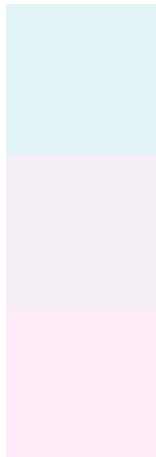
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.8177, 87.7477,

100.6731.

# 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

80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731

### Protanopia

84.5039, 87.4978, 98.0229

### Deuteranopia

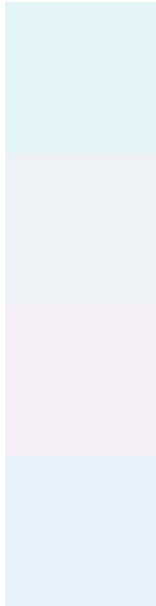
87.7368, 87.3921, 100.2398



## Tritanopia

83.1096, 87.4542, 107.1078

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731

## Protanomaly

83.1966, 87.6803, 98.9253

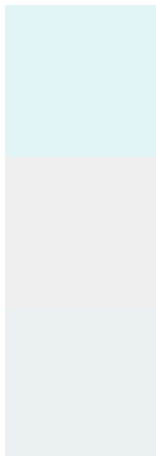
## Deuteranomaly

85.0192, 87.2769, 100.3608

## Tritanomaly

82.2778, 87.5215, 104.6523

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731

## Achromatopsia

82.0431, 86.3157, 93.9978

## Achromatomaly

81.7433, 86.9836, 96.4856

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731 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(227, 244, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 244, 247)  
}
```

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(227, 244, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 244, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731 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(227, 244, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 244, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 244, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 244, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 244, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 244,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.8177, 87.7477, 100.6731 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 244, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
244, 247) }
```

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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