

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.9696, 88.9896, 63.0789)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.9696, 88.9896, 63.0789)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.9894, 89.1115,  
63.3837)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8F5C1
RGB	248, 245, 193
RGB Percent	97%, 96%, 76%
CMY	0.0274, 0.0392, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.22, 0.03
HSL	57°, 80%, 86%
HSV	57°, 22%, 97%
XYZ	80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837
YIQ	239.9690, 18.4800, -15.5360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

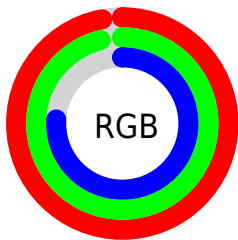
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 248, 193
Decimal	16315841
CIE Lab	95.63, -7.13, 25.47
CIE LCh	96, 26.444, 105.636
Yxy	89.1115, 0.3469, 0.3817
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294505921 (0xFFFF8F5C1)
YUV	239.9690, -23.1557, 7.0432
Hunter-Lab	94.3989, -12.0542, 26.2692

# Details

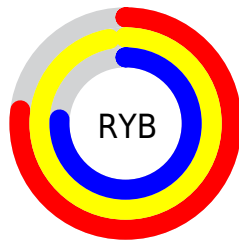
The XYZ color **80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **58.6753, 57.5932, 96.8314**, and the grayscale version is **82.9675, 87.2883, 95.0570**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.2553, 99.6821, 104.7153**, and **44.3437, 49.3356, 31.6117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0456, 87.2858, 49.8790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.4048, 91.1367, 79.3365**.

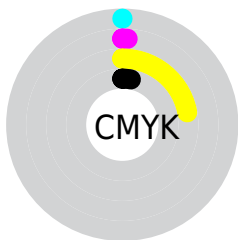
# Distribution



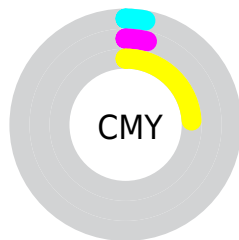
- Red (97%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837 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 80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.9894, 89.1115,  
63.3837

80.9894, 89.1115,  
63.3837

486.9469,  
525.1363, 455.1069

60.8441, 67.2440,  
45.7087

133.6991,  
146.1036, 111.3138

44.3514, 49.2829,  
31.6690

166.9943,  
181.9970, 142.4060

31.1460, 34.8440,  
20.8461

205.4034,  
223.3344, 178.8076

20.8624, 23.5427,  
12.8214

249.2920,  
270.5003, 220.9373

13.1354, 14.9947,  
7.1764

299.0252,  
323.8790, 269.2135

7.5995, 8.8157,  
3.4925

354.9686,

3.8894, 4.6212,

383.8550, 324.0548

1.3513

417.4873,  
450.8127, 385.8798

■ 1.6397, 2.0267,  
0.1033

■ 0.4181, 0.6229,  
0.0000

■ 80.9894, 89.1115,  
63.3837

■ 80.9894, 89.1115,  
63.3837

■ 78.0456, 87.2858,  
49.8790

■ 84.4048, 91.1367,  
79.3365

■ 75.5433, 85.6385,  
38.6949

■ 88.3064, 93.3581,  
97.8450

■ 73.4597, 84.1633,  
29.7011

■ 90.6548, 94.9629,  
108.1594

■ 71.7672, 82.8494,  
22.7521

■ 91.0737, 95.8009,  
108.2991

70.4348, 81.6842,  
17.6848

91.4957, 96.6448,  
108.4397

69.4268, 80.6535,  
14.3113

91.9207, 97.4948,  
108.5814

68.7001, 79.7400,  
12.4047

92.3487, 98.3507,  
108.7240

68.2766, 79.0867,  
11.6667

92.5216, 98.6965,  
108.7817

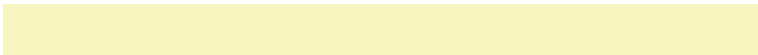
# Harmonies

## Analogous

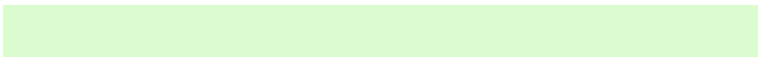
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.2098, 89.1115, 63.2109



80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837



75.1012, 89.1115, 71.6627

# Triad

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



80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837



75.3036, 89.1115, 128.5207



98.9594, 89.1115, 107.2915

# Complementary

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



80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837



58.6753, 57.5932, 96.8314

# 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.



95.0790, 89.1115, 127.7652



80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837



81.2803, 89.1115, 141.1579

# Square

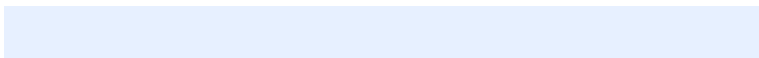
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



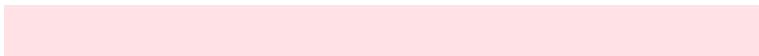
80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837



71.9487, 89.1115, 108.2109



88.5177, 89.1115, 140.8632



98.8705, 89.1115, 86.6420

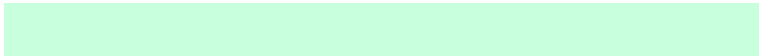


# Rectangle

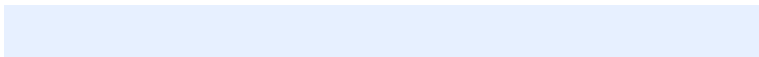
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837



72.6027, 89.1115, 81.4455



88.5177, 89.1115, 140.8632



98.0667, 89.1115, 114.4796

# Sweetspot

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



80.9917, 89.1155, 63.3856



91.9988, 98.2847, 94.3577



67.8221, 62.1134, 61.0390



19.6378, 21.0064, 19.9419



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

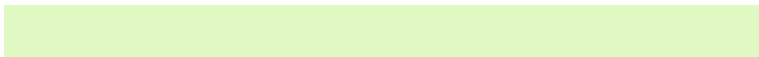
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.9917, 89.1155, 63.3856



84.6948, 93.9633, 60.2109



73.9859, 86.8595, 63.3194



18.6417, 20.0192, 18.3440



36.9174, 42.7914, 6.3138



3.4432, 4.0113, 0.5928



# Inverse Universe

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



58.6753, 57.5932, 96.8314



56.7276, 54.4608, 102.1299



64.5799, 59.6446, 96.9161



16.3588, 16.7945, 21.7648



9.2643, 3.8841, 48.2350

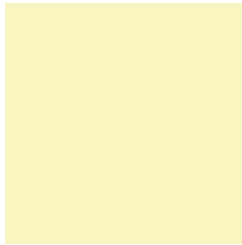


0.8839, 0.4114, 4.4760



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

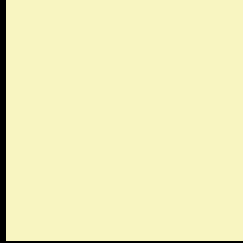
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

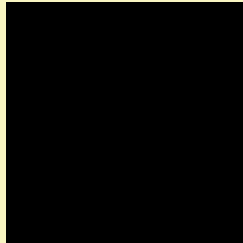
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837.



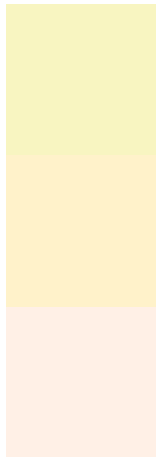
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9894, 89.1115,



# 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

80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837

### Protanopia

83.6528, 89.0285, 68.6524

### Deuteranopia

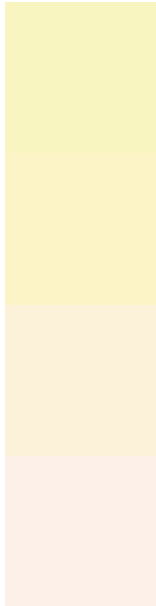
86.6830, 89.2933, 87.5296



## Tritanopia

89.4136, 88.9841, 106.2290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837

## Protanomaly

82.5043, 88.9202, 66.8477

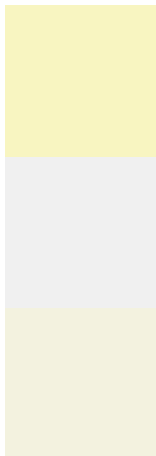
## Deuteranomaly

84.4214, 89.2095, 78.4153

## Tritanomaly

85.8705, 88.8418, 88.9663

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

82.0336, 87.8867, 82.4522

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837 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(248, 245, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 245, 193)  
}
```

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(248, 245, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 245, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837 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(248, 245, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 245, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 245, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 245, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 245, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 245,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.9894, 89.1115, 63.3837 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 245, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
245, 193) }
```

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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