

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.9824, 93.2323, 86.3556)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.9824, 93.2323, 86.3556)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.9892, 93.2348,  
86.4006)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2FFE3
RGB	226, 255, 227
RGB Percent	89%, 100%, 89%
CMY	0.1137, 0.0000, 0.1098
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	122°, 100%, 94%
HSV	122°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006
YIQ	243.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

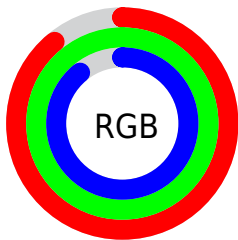
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	226, 254, 255
Decimal	14876643
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.32, -14.44, 10.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 17.690, 144.697
Y <sub>xy</sub>	93.2348, 0.3108, 0.3577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293066723 (0xFFE2FFE3)
YUV	243.1370, -7.9555, -15.0291
Hunter-Lab	96.5582, -19.2580, 14.5378

# Details

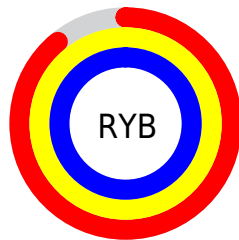
The XYZ color **80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **86.3262, 82.8094, 105.1996**, and the grayscale version is **85.3661, 89.8118, 97.8050**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.4351, 52.0247, 46.7295** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.4196, 88.1509, 69.4176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.2355, 99.1269, 106.0014**.

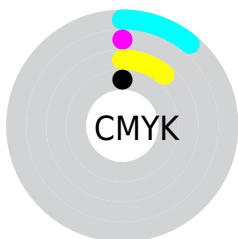
# Distribution



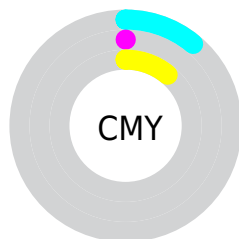
- Red (89%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006 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 80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.9892, 93.2348,  
86.4006

 80.9892, 93.2348,  
86.4006

486.9462,  
538.4983, 536.5162

 60.8440, 70.6667,  
64.4425


133.6988,  
151.8236, 144.2199

 44.3513, 52.0702,  
46.5607


166.9940,  
188.6132, 180.9181

 31.1459, 37.0611,  
32.3366


205.4031,  
230.9119, 223.3668

 20.8623, 25.2548,  
21.3518

249.2916,  
279.1043, 271.9845

 13.1353, 16.2670,  
13.1877

299.0248,  
333.5748, 327.1898

 7.5994, 9.7133,  
7.4257

354.9680,

 3.8893, 5.2093,

394.7077, 389.4011

3.6472

417.4867,  
462.8874, 459.0371

■ 1.6397, 2.3706,  
1.4339

■ 0.4181, 0.8107,  
0.1679

■ 80.9892, 93.2348,  
86.4006

■ 80.9892, 93.2348,  
86.4006

■ 70.4196, 88.1509,  
69.4176

■ 93.2355, 99.1269,  
106.0014

■ 61.4515, 83.8389,  
54.9376

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.0076, 80.2614,  
42.8435

■ 48.0031, 77.3775,  
33.0075

■ 43.3449, 75.1421,  
25.2895

■ 39.9293, 73.5051,  
19.5341

■ 37.6370, 72.4089,  
15.5644

■ 36.3258, 71.7845,  
13.1722

■ 35.8082, 71.5393,  
12.1738

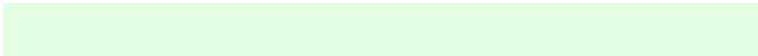
# Harmonies

## Analogous

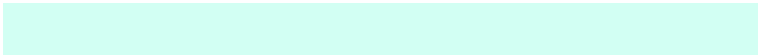
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.6546, 93.2348, 78.4687



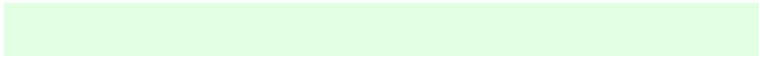
80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006



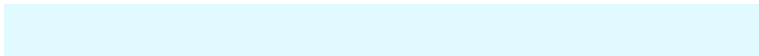
79.3714, 93.2348, 98.9894

# Triad

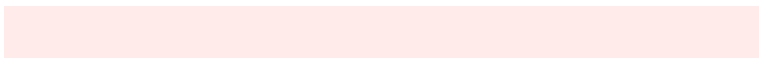
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006



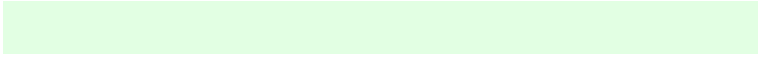
87.7299, 93.2348, 131.5231



97.6554, 93.2348, 90.4262

# Complementary

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



80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006



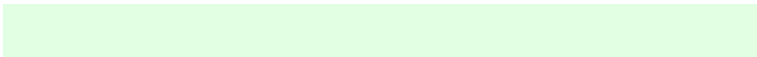
86.3262, 82.8094, 105.1996

# 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.



98.5538, 93.2348, 104.0870



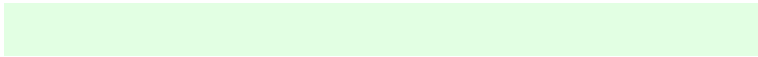
80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006



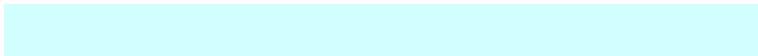
92.7009, 93.2348, 128.6866

# Square

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



80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006



83.1683, 93.2348, 125.7243



96.7091, 93.2348, 118.3007

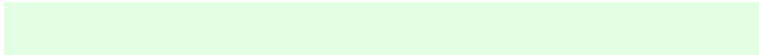


94.2984, 93.2348, 80.6350



# Rectangle

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



80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006



79.6261, 93.2348, 108.6744



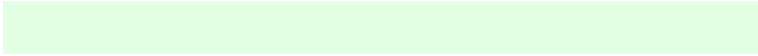
96.7091, 93.2348, 118.3007



98.2602, 93.2348, 94.6806

# Sweetspot

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



80.9900, 93.2352, 86.4020



91.1247, 98.1112, 102.6278



90.3730, 98.0882, 86.1225



19.2856, 20.8945, 21.6166



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

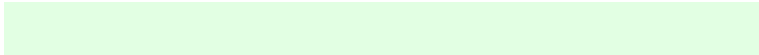


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

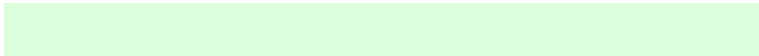


# Same Dimension

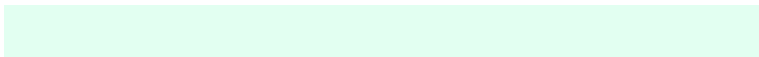
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.9900, 93.2352, 86.4020



78.0526, 91.8222, 81.6894



83.0717, 94.0679, 97.3642



17.7970, 20.1783, 19.2338



18.7215, 37.3852, 6.4188



1.8314, 3.6435, 0.6699



# Inverse Universe

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



86.3262, 82.8094, 105.1996



84.5022, 79.2206, 104.4091



84.0959, 81.9172, 93.4550



18.7640, 18.2889, 22.6404



30.2691, 14.5969, 46.9291



2.9554, 1.4245, 4.6123



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

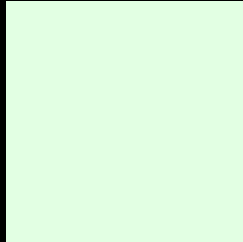
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

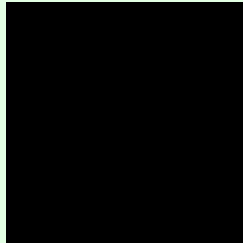
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

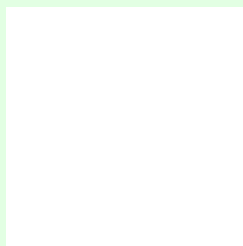
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006.



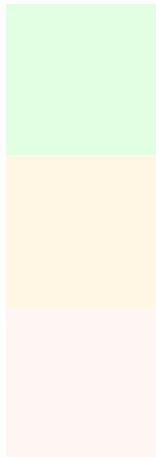
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9892, 93.2348,

86.4006.

# 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

80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006

### Protanopia

88.1994, 92.7730, 86.6572

### Deuteranopia

90.0701, 93.0359, 98.0045

## Tritanopia

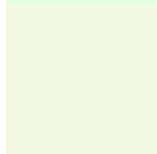
88.2354, 93.2320, 107.9528

# Trichromacy



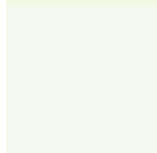
## Original Color

80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006



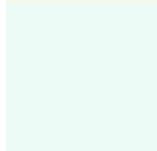
## Protanomaly

85.1875, 92.5859, 86.7798



## Deuteranomaly

86.4700, 93.0989, 93.5332



## Tritanomaly

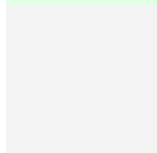
85.5707, 93.4198, 99.9080

# Monochromacy



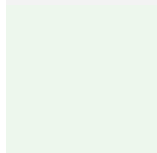
## Original Color

80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006



## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037



## Achromatomaly

83.4719, 90.6405, 93.2167

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006 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(226, 255, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 255, 227)  
}
```

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(226, 255, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 255, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006 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(226, 255, 227) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 255, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 255, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 255, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 255, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 255,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.9892, 93.2348, 86.4006 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 255, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
255, 227) }
```

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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