

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.9994, 91.8064, 87.7987)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.9994, 91.8064, 87.7987)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.9482, 91.7719,  
87.5761)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4FCE5
RGB	228, 252, 229
RGB Percent	89%, 99%, 90%
CMY	0.1059, 0.0117, 0.1020
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.09, 0.01
HSL	123°, 80%, 94%
HSV	123°, 10%, 99%
XYZ	80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761
YIQ	242.2020, -6.9210, -12.2410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

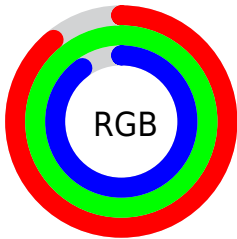
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	228, 251, 252
Decimal	15006949
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.73, -11.95, 8.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 14.583, 145.021
Yxy	91.7719, 0.3110, 0.3526
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293197029 (0xFFE4FCE5)
YUV	242.2020, -6.5086, -12.4552
Hunter-Lab	95.7977, -16.8149, 12.8567

# Details

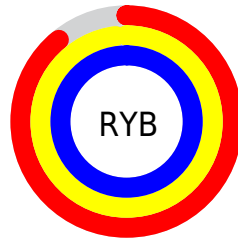
The XYZ color **80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **85.3042, 83.1496, 102.8247**, and the grayscale version is **84.6140, 89.0206, 96.9434**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.1683, 50.8569, 47.5328** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.3882, 86.6935, 70.6873**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.1478, 97.6465, 106.9941**.

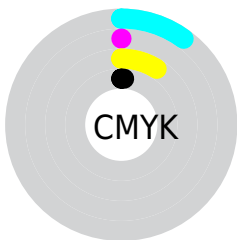
# Distribution



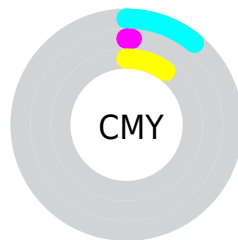
- Red (89%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (10%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761 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 80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.9482, 91.7719,  
87.5761

 80.9482, 91.7719,  
87.5761


486.8106,  
533.7781, 540.4793

 60.8101, 69.4512,  
65.4097


133.6416,  
149.7972, 145.8728

 44.3239, 51.0792,  
47.3399


166.9275,  
186.2706, 182.8402

 31.1242, 36.2717,  
32.9482


205.3268,  
228.2303, 225.5784

 20.8457, 24.6441,  
21.8160

249.2048,  
276.0608, 274.5058

 13.1231, 15.8121,  
13.5247

298.9268,  
330.1464, 330.0411

 7.5910, 9.3913,  
7.6559

354.8582,

 3.8839, 4.9973,

390.8716, 392.6027

3.7910

417.3644,  
458.6207, 462.6093

■ 1.6367, 2.2457,  
1.5114

■ 0.4161, 0.7447,  
0.2264

■ 80.9482, 91.7719,  
87.5761

■ 80.9482, 91.7719,  
87.5761

■ 70.3882, 86.6935,  
70.6873

■ 93.1478, 97.6465,  
106.9941

■ 61.3906, 82.3660,  
56.2180

■ 94.1022, 98.1043,  
108.5841

■ 53.8835, 78.7574,  
44.0592

■ 47.7866, 75.8286,  
34.0914

■ 43.0116, 73.5371,  
26.1843

■ 39.4606, 71.8354,  
20.1937

■ 37.0220, 70.6694,  
15.9572

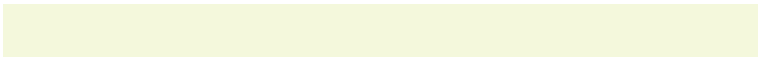
■ 35.5637, 69.9753,  
13.2852

■ 34.8914, 69.6577,  
11.9430

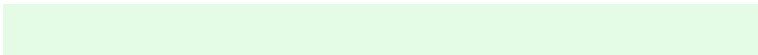
# Harmonies

## Analogous

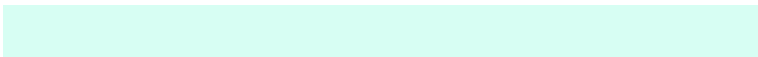
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



83.9466, 91.7719, 80.8964



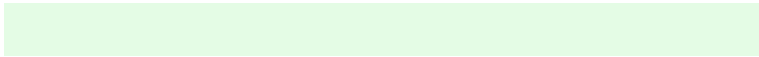
80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761



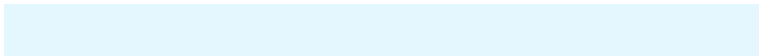
79.6338, 91.7719, 97.9846

# Triad

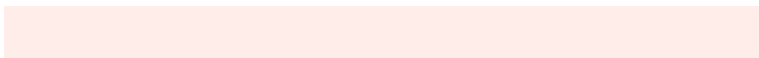
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761



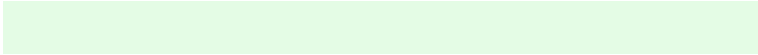
86.5466, 91.7719, 124.0488



94.5386, 91.7719, 90.7092

# Complementary

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



80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761



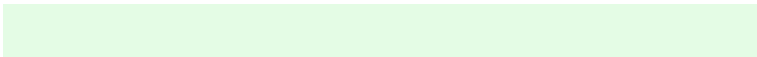
85.3042, 83.1496, 102.8247

# 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.



95.2870, 91.7719, 101.8888



80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761



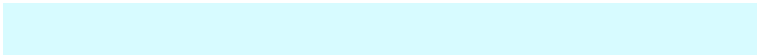
90.5906, 91.7719, 121.7232

# Square

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



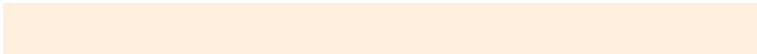
80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761



82.8010, 91.7719, 119.5102



93.8212, 91.7719, 113.3812

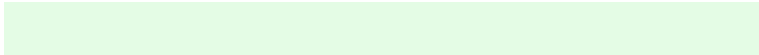


91.8068, 91.7719, 82.6039

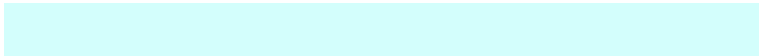


# Rectangle

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



80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761



79.8587, 91.7719, 105.8677



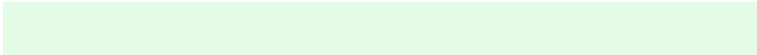
93.8212, 91.7719, 113.3812



95.0340, 91.7719, 94.2070

# Sweetspot

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



80.9507, 91.7758, 87.5781



91.1332, 98.1146, 102.6725



88.6737, 95.7732, 87.2125



19.2878, 20.8954, 21.6286



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

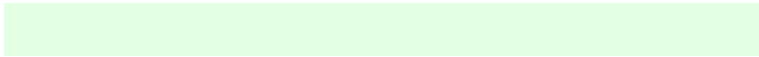


# Same Dimension

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



80.9507, 91.7758, 87.5781



81.4429, 93.4508, 87.2306



82.6555, 92.4577, 96.5552



17.0467, 19.3209, 18.4465



18.1762, 36.2835, 6.2712



1.6934, 3.3645, 0.6334



# Inverse Universe

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



85.3042, 83.1496, 102.8247



86.5578, 83.3158, 105.1437



83.5009, 82.4283, 93.3284



17.9600, 17.5113, 21.6449



29.2357, 14.1100, 44.8109

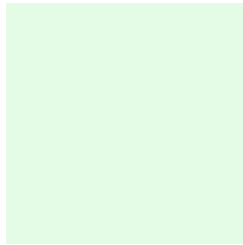


2.7172, 1.3106, 4.2000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

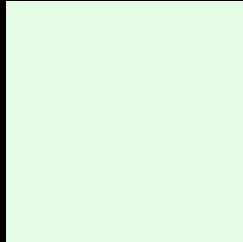
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761 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

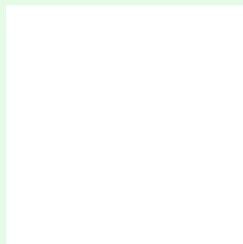
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761.



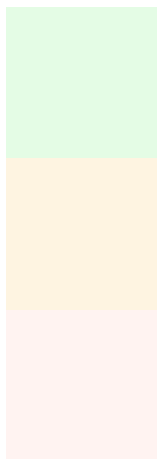
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.9482, 91.7719,

87.5761.

# 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

80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761

### Protanopia

86.8143, 91.2084, 84.2635

### Deuteranopia

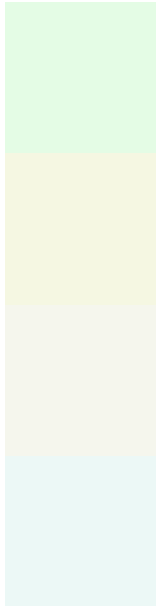
89.1678, 91.7121, 96.2216



## Tritanopia

86.9409, 91.6568, 107.7170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761

## Protanomaly

84.6444, 91.4250, 85.1371

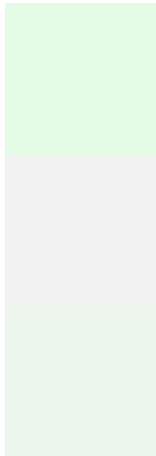
## Deuteranomaly

85.8980, 91.4384, 93.2428

## Tritanomaly

84.7940, 91.6215, 100.4044

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761

## Achromatopsia

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

## Achromatomaly

83.1669, 90.0305, 93.1150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761 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(228, 252, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 252, 229)  
}
```

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(228, 252, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 252, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761 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(228, 252, 229) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 252, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 252, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 252, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 252, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 252,  
229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.9482, 91.7719, 87.5761 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 252, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
252, 229) }
```

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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