

# Converting Colors

XYZ(82.0998, 95.7933,  
101.9376)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(82.0998, 95.7933, 101.9376)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.5728, 92.6825,  
101.6386)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7FFF7
RGB	215, 255, 247
RGB Percent	84%, 100%, 97%
CMY	0.1569, 0.0000, 0.0314
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.03, 0.00
HSL	168°, 100%, 92%
HSV	168°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386
YIQ	242.1280, -21.2720, -10.9680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

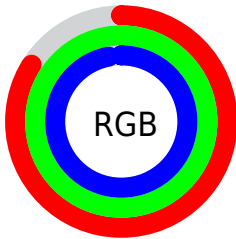
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	215, 237, 255
Decimal	14155767
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.10, -14.28, -0.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 14.292, 181.863
Yxy	92.6825, 0.2931, 0.3372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292345847 (0xFFD7FFF7)
<b>YUV</b>	242.1280, 2.4019, -23.7913
Hunter-Lab	96.2718, -19.0834, 4.7950

# Details

The XYZ color **80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **78.8602, 75.1896, 80.1688**, and the grayscale version is **84.4927, 88.8929, 96.8044**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.0953, 51.6233, 56.9304** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.8834, 88.8081, 97.2282**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.4525, 97.1679, 106.2200**.

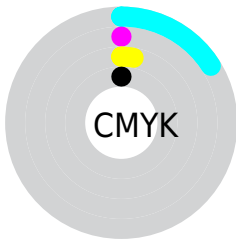
# Distribution



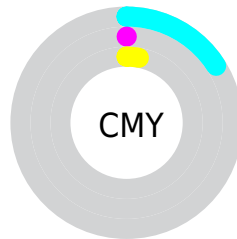
- Red (84%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386 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 80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.5728, 92.6825,  
101.6386

80.5728, 92.6825,  
101.6386

485.5683,  
536.7188, 586.7250

60.4999, 70.2076,  
77.0452

133.1171,  
151.0590, 165.4786

44.0727, 51.6958,  
56.7782

166.3191,  
187.7294, 205.5624

30.9258, 36.7627,  
40.4190

204.6283,  
229.9004, 251.6467

20.6939, 25.0238,  
27.5491

248.4100,  
277.9564, 304.1500

13.0116, 16.0948,  
17.7500

298.0294,  
332.2819, 363.4910

7.5136, 9.5913,  
10.6031

353.8521,

3.8345, 5.1288,

393.2612, 430.0881

5.6898

416.2432,  
461.2787, 504.3599

■ 1.6089, 2.3230,  
2.5917

■ 0.3982, 0.7859,  
0.8882

■ 80.5728, 92.6825,  
101.6386

■ 80.5728, 92.6825,  
101.6386

■ 72.8834, 88.8081,  
97.2282

■ 89.4525, 97.1679,  
106.2200

■ 66.3276, 85.5157,  
92.9808

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 60.8480, 82.7756,  
88.8944

■ 56.3810, 80.5551,  
84.9651

■ 52.8563, 78.8180,  
81.1885

■ 50.1942, 77.5232,  
77.5602

■ 48.3018, 76.6228,  
74.0748

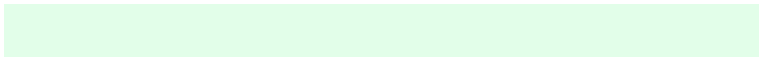
■ 47.0641, 76.0576,  
70.7260

■ 46.6602, 75.8801,  
69.3197

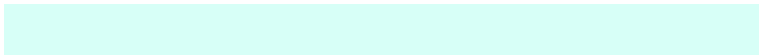
# Harmonies

## Analogous

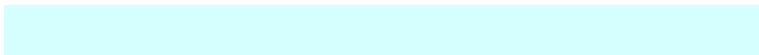
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



81.4348, 92.6825, 90.8089



80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386



81.6740, 92.6825, 113.0882

# Triad

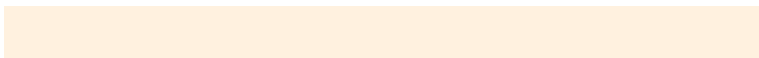
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386



92.2456, 92.6825, 120.9588



91.7965, 92.6825, 82.5857

# Complementary

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



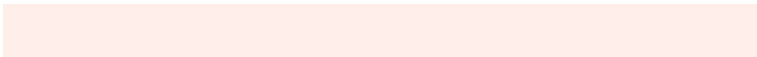
80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386



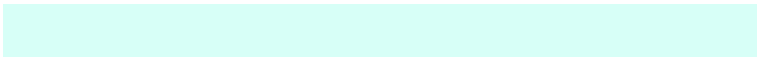
78.8602, 75.1896, 80.1688

# 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.



94.8376, 92.6825, 89.6492



80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386



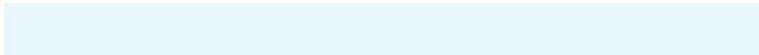
95.1024, 92.6825, 111.7455

# Square

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



80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386



88.3441, 92.6825, 124.7575



96.0649, 92.6825, 100.1958

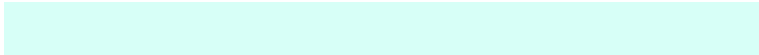


87.8403, 92.6825, 80.3227



# Rectangle

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



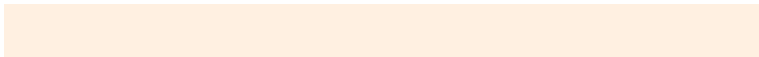
80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386



83.3934, 92.6825, 119.3938



96.0649, 92.6825, 100.1958



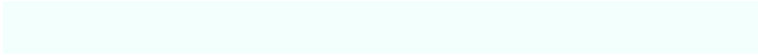
92.9638, 92.6825, 84.4494

# Sweetspot

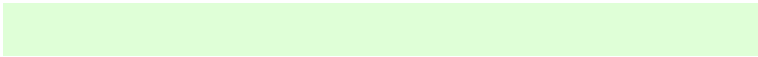
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.5737, 92.6829, 101.6401



90.1060, 97.4984, 106.5402



78.4579, 92.1146, 77.9361



19.1430, 20.7962, 22.7337



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

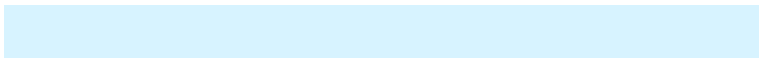
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.5737, 92.6829, 101.6401



77.8957, 91.3323, 100.1593



78.1257, 85.7689, 107.0451



18.3900, 20.4155, 22.3568



24.4357, 39.6709, 36.5094



2.4169, 3.8777, 3.7533



# Inverse Universe

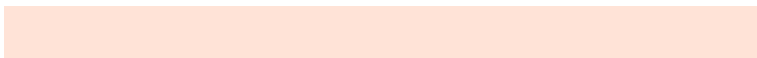
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



78.8602, 75.1896, 80.1688



75.8695, 70.6381, 74.7631



80.9755, 81.1053, 75.6784



18.1579, 18.0465, 19.4484



21.9026, 11.2503, 2.8715



2.1692, 1.1100, 0.4722



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

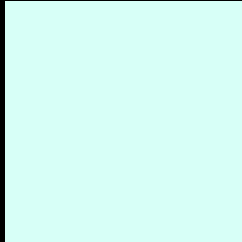
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

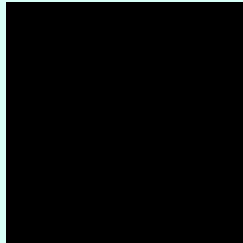
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

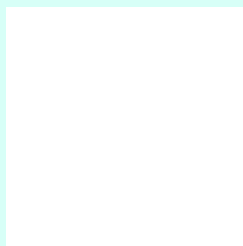
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386.



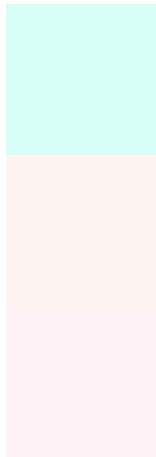
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.5728, 92.6825,

101.6386.

# 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

80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386

### Protanopia

88.6745, 92.3511, 96.3710

### Deuteranopia

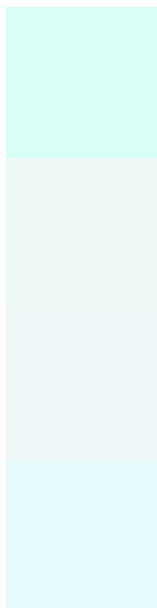
90.2339, 92.1385, 101.8356



## Tritanopia

86.8773, 92.5319, 107.8893

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386

## Protanomaly

85.6499, 92.5732, 98.1482

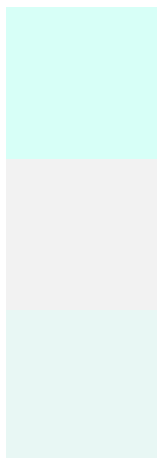
## Deuteranomaly

86.1392, 91.8241, 101.9907

## Tritanomaly

84.7010, 92.8456, 105.5522

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386

## Achromatopsia

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

## Achromatomaly

82.8686, 90.2090, 98.6324

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386 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(215, 255, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 255, 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(215, 255, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 255, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386 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(215, 255, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 255, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 255, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 255, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 255, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 255,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.5728, 92.6825, 101.6386 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 255, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
255, 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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