

# Converting Colors

XYZ(82.9821, 97.7786, 87.3866)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(82.9821, 97.7786, 87.3866)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.6765, 93.0736,  
86.3859)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1FFE3
RGB	225, 255, 227
RGB Percent	88%, 100%, 89%
CMY	0.1176, 0.0000, 0.1098
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	124°, 100%, 94%
HSV	124°, 12%, 100%
XYZ	80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859
YIQ	242.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

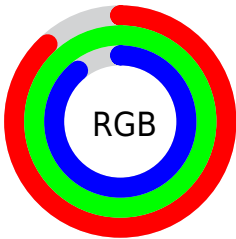
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	225, 253, 255
Decimal	14811107
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.26, -14.77, 10.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 17.902, 145.572
Yxy	93.0736, 0.3101, 0.3578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293001187 (0xFFE1FFE3)
YUV	242.8380, -7.8081, -15.6439
Hunter-Lab	96.4747, -19.5608, 14.4425

# Details

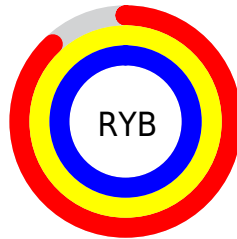
The XYZ color **80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **85.8953, 82.2032, 104.2680**, and the grayscale version is **85.1274, 89.5606, 97.5315**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.2180, 51.9128, 46.7194** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.2501, 88.0523, 69.9195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.7457, 98.8893, 105.3023**.

# Distribution



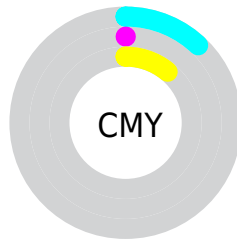
- Red (88%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859 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 80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.6765, 93.0736,  
86.3859

 80.6765, 93.0736,  
86.3859


485.9117,  
537.9793, 536.4665

 60.5856, 70.5327,  
64.4304

133.2620,  
151.6005, 144.1992

 44.1421, 51.9609,  
46.5510


166.4872,  
188.3553, 180.8941

 30.9806, 36.9739,  
32.3290


204.8213,  
230.6168, 223.3391

 20.7358, 25.1873,  
21.3460


248.6296,  
278.7694, 271.9530

 13.0424, 16.2167,  
13.1835

298.2774,  
333.1976, 327.1541

 7.5350, 9.6776,  
7.4228

354.1301,

 3.8481, 5.1857,

394.2857, 389.3610

3.6455

416.5531,  
462.4181, 458.9923

■ 1.6166, 2.3566,  
1.4329

■ 0.4032, 0.8034,  
0.1672

■ 80.6765, 93.0736,  
86.3859

■ 80.6765, 93.0736,  
86.3859

■ 70.2501, 88.0523,  
69.9195

■ 92.7457, 98.8893,  
105.3023

■ 61.3934, 83.7898,  
55.7988

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 54.0308, 80.2496,  
43.9184

■ 48.0800, 77.3916,  
34.1631

■ 43.4503, 75.1718,  
26.4078

■ 40.0408, 73.5411,  
20.5138

■ 37.7358, 72.4431,  
16.3252

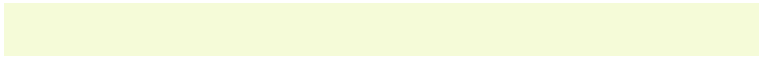
■ 36.3970, 71.8105,  
13.6603

■ 35.8612, 71.5605,  
12.4529

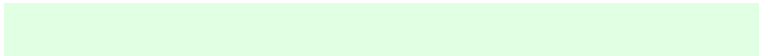
# Harmonies

## Analogous

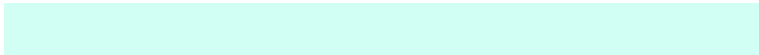
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.3289, 93.0736, 78.2212



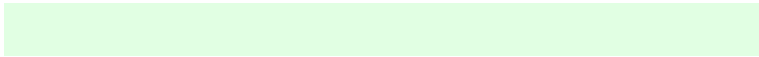
80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859



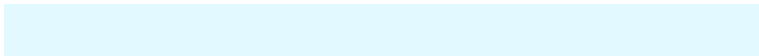
79.1109, 93.0736, 99.2047

# Triad

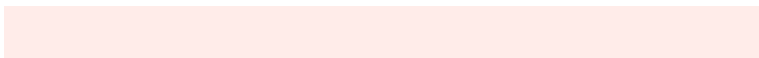
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859



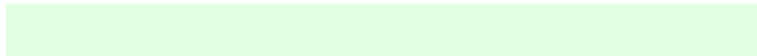
87.7145, 93.0736, 131.7480



97.5361, 93.0736, 89.7801

# Complementary

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



80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859



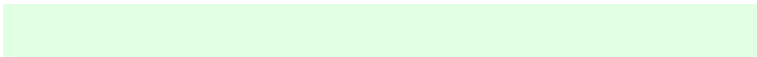
85.8953, 82.2032, 104.2680

# 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.



98.5259, 93.0736, 103.5084



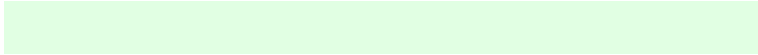
80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859



92.7314, 93.0736, 128.6199

# Square

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



80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859



83.0747, 93.0736, 126.1139



96.7365, 93.0736, 117.9303

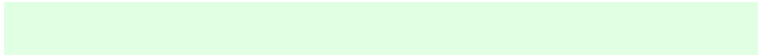


94.0808, 93.0736, 80.0458



# Rectangle

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



80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859



79.4160, 93.0736, 109.0094



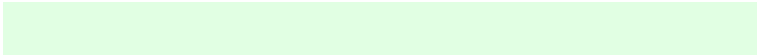
96.7365, 93.0736, 117.9303



98.1737, 93.0736, 94.0415

# Sweetspot

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



80.6773, 93.0740, 86.3873



89.9013, 97.5185, 100.8556



89.8589, 97.8390, 85.3841



19.0418, 20.7762, 21.2731



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

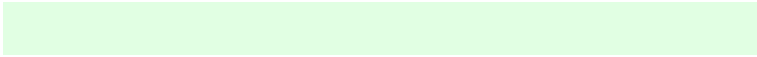


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

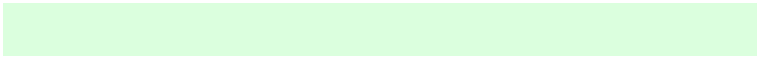


# Same Dimension

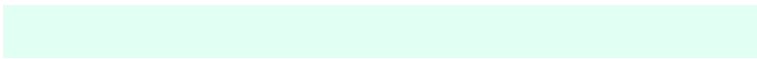
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.6773, 93.0740, 86.3873



78.2058, 91.8834, 82.4962



82.8390, 93.9387, 97.7709



17.8207, 20.1878, 19.3587



18.7564, 37.3992, 6.6026



1.8426, 3.6480, 0.7291



# Inverse Universe

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



85.8953, 82.2032, 104.2680



84.3189, 79.1473, 103.4440



83.5984, 81.2845, 92.1730



18.7373, 18.2782, 22.4997



29.6348, 14.3432, 43.5888

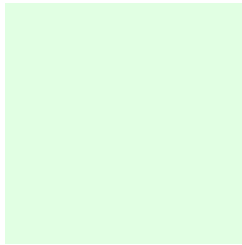


2.9006, 1.4026, 4.3238



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

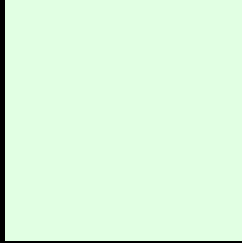
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859 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

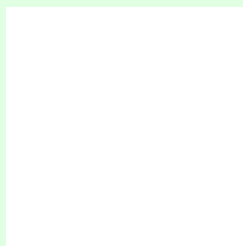
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859.



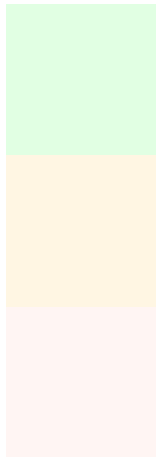
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.6765, 93.0736,

86.3859.

# 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

80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859

### Protanopia

88.0609, 92.7176, 85.9280

### Deuteranopia

90.0701, 93.0359, 98.0045

## **Tritanopia**

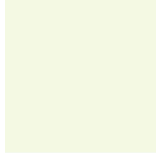
87.8930, 93.0556, 107.9368

# Trichromacy



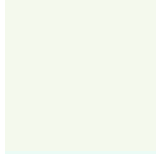
## Original Color

80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859



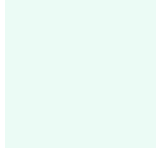
## Protanomaly

85.0490, 92.5305, 86.0507



## Deuteranomaly

86.4700, 93.0989, 93.5332



## Tritanomaly

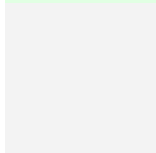
85.2396, 93.2491, 99.8925

# Monochromacy



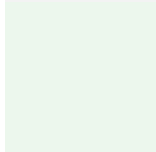
## Original Color

80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859



## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037



## Achromatomaly

83.1389, 90.4688, 93.2011

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859 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(225, 255, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 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(225, 255, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 255, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859 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(225, 255, 227) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 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(225, 255, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 255, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 255, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 255,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.6765, 93.0736, 86.3859 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 255, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
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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