

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.1594, 100.0000,  
51.2940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.1594, 100.0000, 51.2940)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.0433, 93.5431,  
50.3961)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F4FFA7
RGB	244, 255, 167
RGB Percent	96%, 100%, 65%
CMY	0.0431, 0.0000, 0.3451
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	68°, 100%, 83%
HSV	68°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961
YIQ	241.6790, 21.6920, -29.7000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

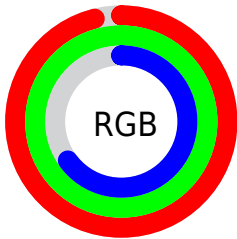
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	167, 255, 178
Decimal	16056231
CIE Lab	97.45, -16.83, 40.89
CIE LCh	97, 44.220, 112.368
Yxy	93.5431, 0.3574, 0.4176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294246311 (0xFFFF4FFA7)
YUV	241.6790, -36.8167, 2.0355
Hunter-Lab	96.7177, -21.5298, 36.8085

# Details

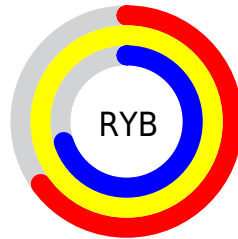
The XYZ color **80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **50.2298, 44.3237, 100.5157**, and the grayscale version is **84.4132, 88.8093, 96.7133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.3193, 98.1077, 83.9884**, and **43.7249, 52.1679, 23.6844** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8170, 92.1259, 39.1292**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7543, 95.1564, 64.1144**.

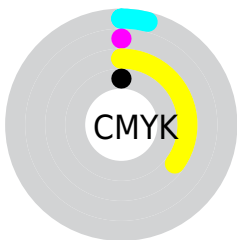
# Distribution



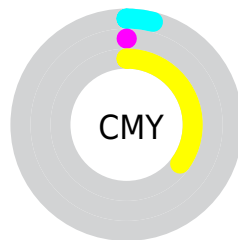
- Red (96%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961 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 80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.0433, 93.5431,  
50.3961


 80.0433, 93.5431,  
50.3961


483.8131,  
539.4903, 404.9923

 60.0626, 70.9230,  
35.3548


 132.3768,  
152.2503, 92.1638

 43.7187, 52.2794,  
23.6506


 165.4603,  
189.1062, 119.7274

 30.6464, 37.2278,  
14.8648


203.6421,  
231.4761, 152.3021

 20.4802, 25.3839,  
8.5790

247.2876,  
279.7445, 190.3065

 12.8549, 16.3633,  
4.3746

296.7620,  
334.2957, 234.1592

 7.4050, 9.7816,  
1.8330

352.4309,

 3.7652, 5.2544,

395.5141, 284.2787

0.4496

414.6594,  
463.7842, 341.0836

■ 1.5702, 2.3973,  
0.0000

■ 0.3729, 0.8245,  
0.0000

■ 80.0433, 93.5431,  
50.3961

■ 80.0433, 93.5431,  
50.3961

■ 76.8170, 92.1259,  
39.1292

■ 83.7543, 95.1564,  
64.1144

■ 74.0467, 90.8934,  
30.1653

■ 87.9742, 96.9755,  
80.4129

■ 71.7025, 89.8334,  
23.3459

■ 92.7269, 99.0099,  
99.4161

■ 69.7500, 88.9323,  
18.4909

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 68.1494, 88.1741,  
15.3909

■ 66.8517, 87.5392,  
13.7889

■ 66.2299, 87.2278,  
13.3460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

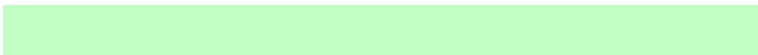
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



92.1521, 93.5431, 47.5817



80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961



71.1434, 93.5431, 65.2282

# Triad

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



80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961



74.9805, 93.5431, 166.9376



115.0231, 93.5431, 111.3055

# Complementary

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



80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961



50.2298, 44.3237, 100.5157

# 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.



109.4123, 93.5431, 150.1214



80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961



85.7447, 93.5431, 186.8059

# Square

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



80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961



68.4178, 93.5431, 130.4665



98.4083, 93.5431, 180.0193



113.1326, 93.5431, 77.7617



# Rectangle

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



80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961



67.8471, 93.5431, 82.3283



98.4083, 93.5431, 180.0193



113.9348, 93.5431, 124.2425

# Sweetspot

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



80.0436, 93.5433, 50.3974



90.0498, 97.8656, 88.6391



63.9906, 55.6008, 43.9198



19.1334, 20.8869, 18.4108



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

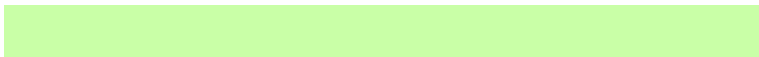
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.0436, 93.5433, 50.3974



77.8957, 92.6016, 42.8129



66.7515, 86.6909, 49.7753



19.3246, 20.9688, 19.1732



34.6944, 45.6237, 6.9777



3.4380, 4.4731, 0.6822



# Inverse Universe

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



50.2298, 44.3237, 100.5157



44.2390, 37.0180, 99.4213



61.7696, 50.2726, 101.0557



17.2139, 17.4865, 22.7179



9.8060, 3.9656, 49.6832

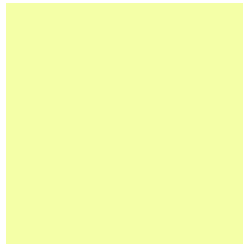


1.0181, 0.4187, 4.8404



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

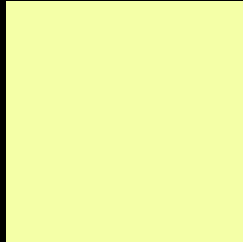
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

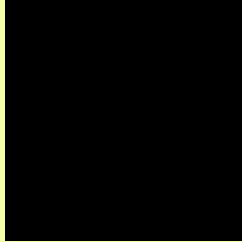
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961.



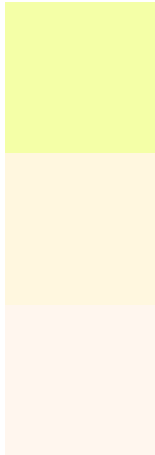
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.0433, 93.5431,



# 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

80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961

### Protanopia

87.8200, 93.1092, 83.1553

### Deuteranopia

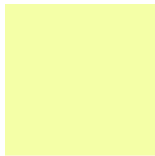
89.6284, 93.3446, 94.1823



## Tritanopia

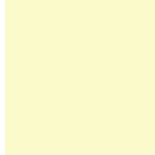
90.8473, 93.2203, 107.8129

# Trichromacy



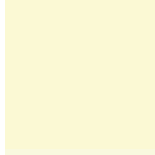
## Original Color

80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961



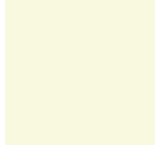
## Protanomaly

84.7488, 93.1922, 70.0211



## Deuteranomaly

85.5430, 93.0141, 75.7323



## Tritanomaly

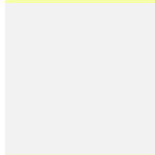
86.2619, 93.2188, 83.2586

# Monochromacy



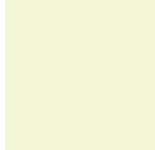
## Original Color

80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961



## Achromatopsia

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948



## Achromatomaly

82.4887, 90.4825, 77.4072

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961 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(244, 255, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 255, 167)  
}
```

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(244, 255, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 255, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961 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(244, 255, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 255, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(244, 255, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 255, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 255, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 255,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.0433, 93.5431, 50.3961 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 255, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244,  
255, 167) }
```

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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