

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.6000, 92.2262,  
122.1701)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.6000, 92.2262, 122.1701)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.8847, 91.2879,  
107.9650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7FCFF
RGB	215, 252, 255
RGB Percent	84%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.1569, 0.0117, 0.0000
CMYK	0.16, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	184°, 100%, 92%
HSV	184°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650
YIQ	241.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

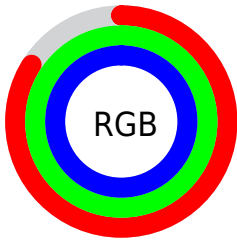
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 234, 255
Decimal	14155007
CIE Lab	96.53, -11.22, -5.42
CIE LCh	97, 12.459, 205.796
Yxy	91.2879, 0.2887, 0.3259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292345087 (0xFFD7FCFF)
YUV	241.2790, 6.7645, -23.0467
Hunter-Lab	95.5447, -16.0916, -0.1161

# Details

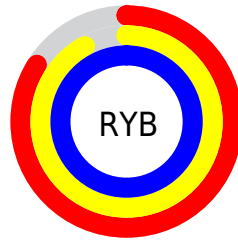
The XYZ color **80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **78.5766, 76.3076, 74.8789**, and the grayscale version is **83.7922, 88.1559, 96.0018**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.2054, 50.5810, 60.8593** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.3766, 86.5341, 107.4431**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.5706, 96.6627, 108.5446**.

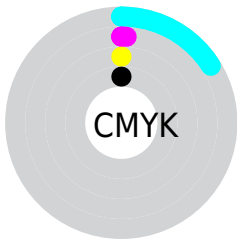
# Distribution



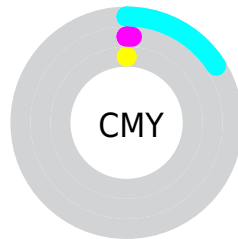
- Red (84%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650 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 80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 80.8847, 91.2879,  
107.9650

 80.8847, 91.2879,  
107.9650


486.6006,  
532.2115, 606.9018

 60.7576, 69.0493,  
82.3150


133.5529,  
149.1261, 174.2076

 44.2814, 50.7519,  
61.0879


166.8246,  
185.4944, 215.6374

 31.0906, 36.0112,  
43.8651


205.2087,  
227.3415, 263.1641

 20.8200, 24.4428,  
30.2281

249.0704,  
275.0517, 317.2064

 13.1042, 15.6624,  
19.7582

298.7751,  
329.0094, 378.1828

 7.5779, 9.2856,  
12.0371

354.6881,

 3.8756, 4.9279,

389.5990, 446.5118

6.6461

417.1748,  
457.2049, 522.6120

■ 1.6320, 2.2050,  
3.1667

■ 0.4131, 0.7227,  
1.1804

■ 80.8847, 91.2879,  
107.9650

■ 80.8847, 91.2879,  
107.9650

■ 73.3766, 86.5341,  
107.4431

■ 89.5706, 96.6627,  
108.5446

■ 66.9852, 82.3625,  
106.9748

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 61.6548, 78.7468,  
106.5578

■ 57.3220, 75.6542,  
106.1893

■ 53.9165, 73.0485,  
105.8658

■ 51.3590, 70.8887,  
105.5837

■ 49.5567, 69.1271,  
105.3387

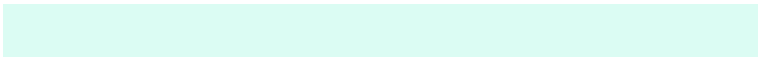
■ 48.3946, 67.7042,  
105.1253

■ 48.0189, 67.1579,  
105.0396

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.2676, 91.2879, 97.9999



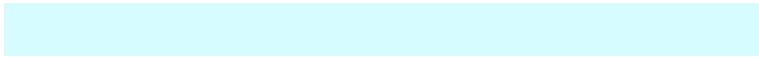
80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650



83.0619, 91.2879, 116.0897

# Triad

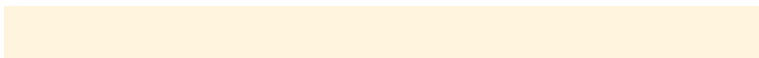
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650



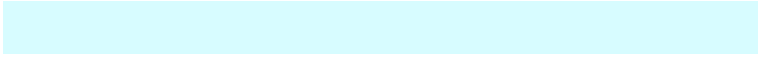
92.4145, 91.2879, 110.5544



87.2574, 91.2879, 81.4968

# Complementary

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



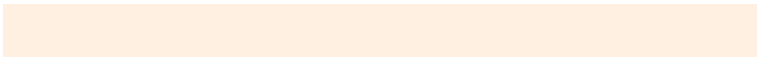
80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650



78.5766, 76.3076, 74.8789

# 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.



90.5795, 91.2879, 84.3864



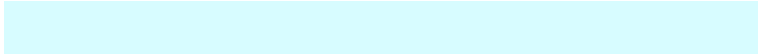
80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650



93.6069, 91.2879, 100.8073

# Square

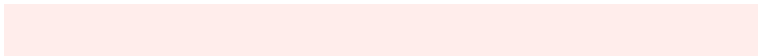
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



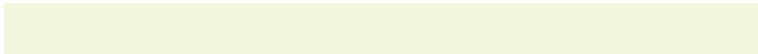
80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650



89.7087, 91.2879, 117.6534



92.9266, 91.2879, 91.2947



83.8892, 91.2879, 83.1342

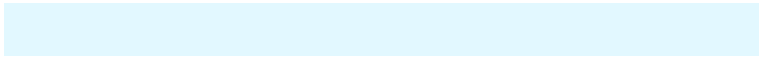


# Rectangle

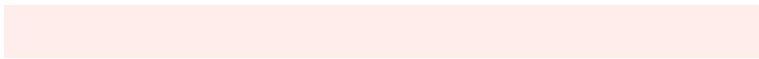
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650



85.1361, 91.2879, 119.1399



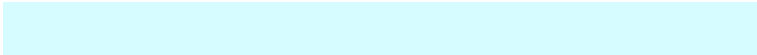
92.9266, 91.2879, 91.2947



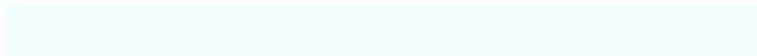
88.4174, 91.2879, 81.9654

# Sweetspot

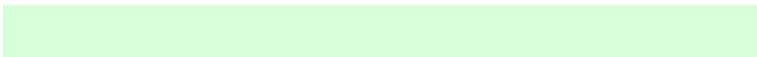
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.8871, 91.2916, 107.9656



90.2100, 97.0540, 108.5864



76.3966, 91.0120, 79.6432



19.1684, 20.6877, 23.2328



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

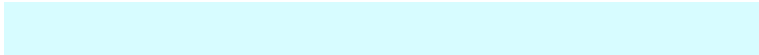


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

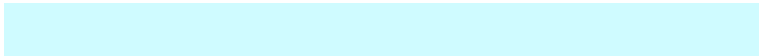


# Same Dimension

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



80.8871, 91.2916, 107.9656



78.2702, 89.6480, 107.7863



75.0259, 79.5692, 106.0118



18.4316, 20.2349, 23.1842



25.1400, 35.1896, 54.9018



2.4811, 3.4929, 5.3567



# Inverse Universe

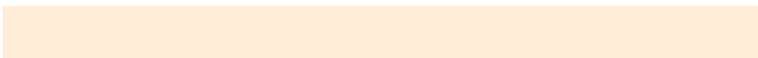
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



83.1125, 76.8906, 102.5608



80.9153, 72.6565, 101.3344



83.9839, 87.1221, 76.6813



18.7305, 18.2755, 22.4640



29.4777, 14.2804, 42.7616

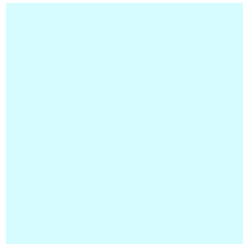


2.8869, 1.3972, 4.2521



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

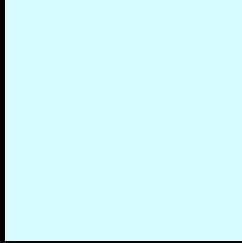
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

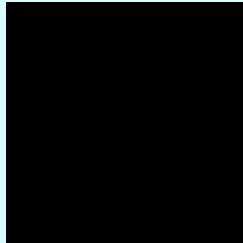
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650.



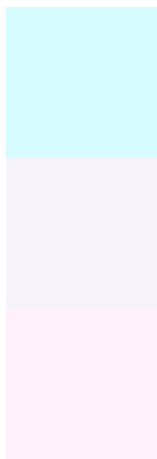
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.8847, 91.2879,

107.9650.

# 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

80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650

### Protanopia

87.6637, 90.7775, 103.3439

### Deuteranopia

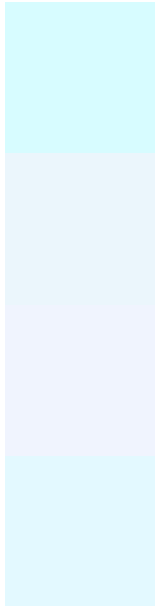
90.1297, 90.6720, 105.6796



## **Tritanopia**

85.2424, 91.2340, 107.7249

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650

## Protanomaly

84.7874, 90.6020, 105.1146

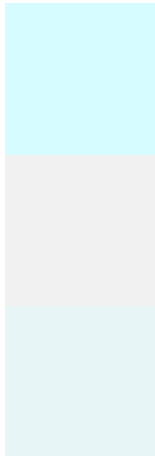
## Deuteranomaly

86.1753, 90.3824, 106.6696

## Tritanomaly

83.6042, 91.3023, 107.8244

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650

## Achromatopsia

83.6081, 87.9622, 95.7909

## Achromatomaly

82.5657, 89.1144, 100.0379

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650 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, 252, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 252, 255)  
}
```

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, 252, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 252, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650 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, 252, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 252, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 252, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 252, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 252, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 252,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.8847, 91.2879, 107.9650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 252, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
252, 255) }
```

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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