

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.5039, 100.0000,  
132.9537)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.5039, 100.0000, 132.9537)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(80.1045, 92.2953,  
108.2006)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1FFFF
RGB	209, 255, 255
RGB Percent	82%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.1804, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 91%
HSV	180°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006
YIQ	241.2460, -27.4160, -9.7520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

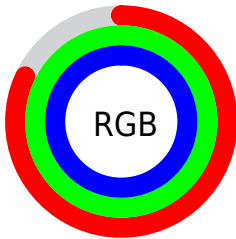
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	209, 232, 255
Decimal	13762559
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.94, -14.52, -4.86
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 15.314, 198.487
Yxy	92.2953, 0.2855, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291952639 (0xFFD1FFFF)
YUV	241.2460, 6.7807, -28.2797
Hunter-Lab	96.0704, -19.2882, 0.4732

# Details

The XYZ color **80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.5501, 71.4658, 70.1357**, and the grayscale version is **83.7662, 88.1285, 95.9720**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.7136, 51.3354, 61.0309** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.4582, 88.8690, 107.8895**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.9069, 96.3176, 108.5657**.

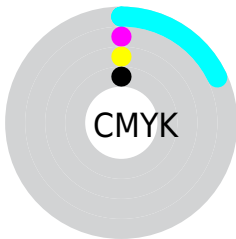
# Distribution



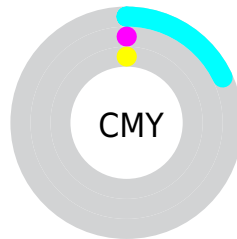
- Red (82%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006 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 80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.1045, 92.2953,  
108.2006

 80.1045, 92.2953,  
108.2006


484.0161,  
535.4694, 607.6464

 60.1131, 69.8859,  
82.5117


132.4624,  
150.5226, 174.5317

 43.7596, 51.4335,  
61.2491


165.5596,  
187.1093, 216.0110

 30.6787, 36.5538,  
43.9944


203.7562,  
229.1906, 263.5907

 20.5049, 24.8622,  
30.3289

247.4174,  
277.1509, 317.6896

 12.8730, 15.9744,  
19.8342

296.9086,  
331.3745, 378.7260

 7.4175, 9.5060,  
12.0917

352.5953,

 3.7732, 5.0727,

392.2458, 447.1186

6.6829

414.8426,  
460.1494, 523.2859

■ 1.5746, 2.2900,  
3.1892

■ 0.3758, 0.7684,  
1.1920

■ 80.1045, 92.2953,  
108.2006

■ 80.1045, 92.2953,  
108.2006

■ 73.4582, 88.8690,  
107.8895

■ 87.9069, 96.3176,  
108.5657

■ 67.9111, 86.0094,  
107.6299

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 63.4045, 83.6862,  
107.4190

■ 59.8737, 81.8660,  
107.2538

■ 57.2466, 80.5116,  
107.1308

■ 55.4410, 79.5808,  
107.0463

■ 54.3602, 79.0236,  
106.9957

■ 53.8726, 78.7723,  
106.9729

■ 53.8100, 78.7400,  
106.9700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.8595, 92.2953, 95.8355



80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006



82.3506, 92.2953, 119.3132

# Triad

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



80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006



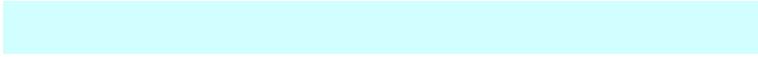
94.0700, 92.2953, 117.0414



89.3867, 92.2953, 79.0062

# Complementary

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



80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006



75.5501, 71.4658, 70.1357

# 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.



93.3261, 92.2953, 83.7655



80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006



96.0884, 92.2953, 105.3008

# Square

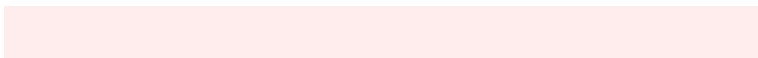
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006



90.3751, 92.2953, 124.6982



95.8118, 92.2953, 93.1621



85.1250, 92.2953, 79.6437

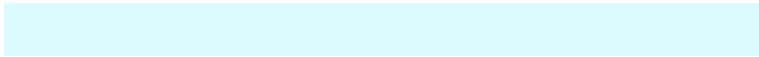


# Rectangle

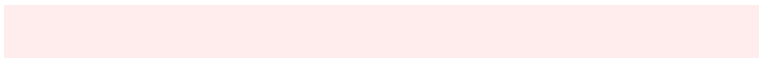
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006



84.7229, 92.2953, 124.2042



95.8118, 92.2953, 93.1621



90.7950, 92.2953, 80.0111

# Sweetspot

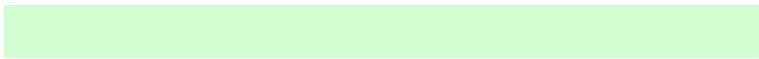
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.1052, 92.2957, 108.2006



90.5138, 97.6615, 108.6877



73.5642, 89.6793, 73.7559



19.2425, 20.8360, 23.2575



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

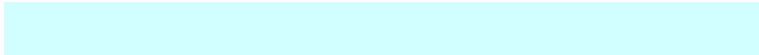


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

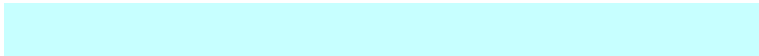


# Same Dimension

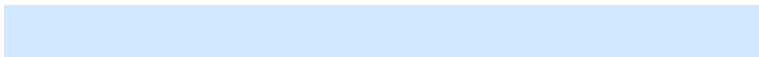
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.1052, 92.2957, 108.2006



77.3367, 90.8684, 108.0710



73.2022, 78.4897, 105.8996



18.5550, 20.4815, 23.2253



28.1169, 41.1433, 55.8941



2.7376, 4.0060, 5.4422



# Inverse Universe

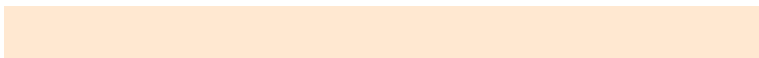
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



82.0911, 74.0822, 104.5804



79.6904, 69.2808, 103.7801



81.6059, 83.5775, 72.1543



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741

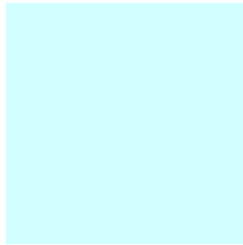


3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

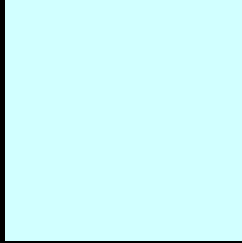
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006 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

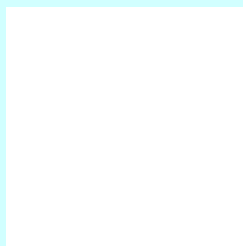
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.1045, 92.2953,



# Color Blindness Simulation

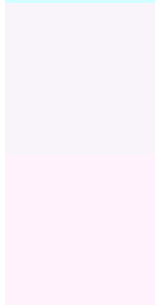
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006



### Protanopia

88.5165, 91.6807, 102.6533

### Deuteranopia

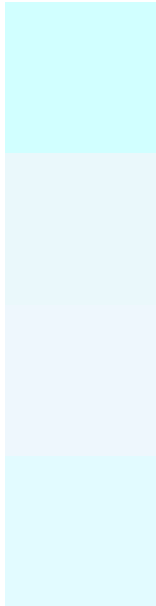
90.5628, 91.7925, 105.0400



## Tritanopia

85.8784, 92.0170, 107.8425

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006

## Protanomaly

84.9117, 91.5923, 104.4705

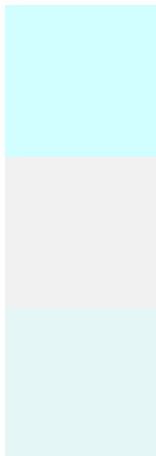
## Deuteranomaly

86.2503, 91.7905, 106.1000

## Tritanomaly

83.9112, 92.3831, 108.0169

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006

## Achromatopsia

83.6081, 87.9622, 95.7909

## Achromatomaly

81.9034, 89.2234, 100.0938

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006 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(209, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 255, 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(209, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006 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(209, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.1045, 92.2953, 108.2006 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
255, 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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