

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.3701, 100.0000,  
136.9008)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.3701, 100.0000, 136.9008)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.3883, 92.4416,  
108.2138)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2FFFF
RGB	210, 255, 255
RGB Percent	82%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.1765, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 91%
HSV	180°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138
YIQ	241.5450, -26.8200, -9.5400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	210, 233, 255
Decimal	13828095
CIE Lab	97.00, -14.22, -4.76
CIE LCh	97, 14.999, 198.507
Yxy	92.4416, 0.2860, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292018175 (0xFFD2FFFF)
YUV	241.5450, 6.6333, -27.6650
Hunter-Lab	96.1466, -19.0123, 0.5712

# Details

The XYZ color **80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.9204, 72.0077, 70.8718**, and the grayscale version is **84.0027, 88.3773, 96.2429**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.9047, 51.4339, 61.0398** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.6978, 88.9925, 107.9007**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.2371, 96.4878, 108.5812**.

# 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 80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138 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 80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.3883, 92.4416,  
108.2138

80.3883, 92.4416,  
108.2138

484.9571,  
535.9417, 607.6882

60.3475, 70.0075,  
82.5227

132.8592,  
150.7253, 174.5499

43.9493, 51.5326,  
61.2582

166.0200,  
187.3436, 216.0319

30.8284, 36.6327,  
44.0016

204.2848,  
229.4589, 263.6146

20.6194, 24.9232,  
30.3346

248.0191,  
277.4553, 317.7167

12.9570, 16.0199,  
19.8385

297.5880,  
331.7175, 378.7565

7.4757, 9.5382,  
12.0948

353.3571,

3.8103, 5.0939,

392.6296, 447.1526

6.6849

415.6917,  
460.5762, 523.3237

■ 1.5954, 2.3024,  
3.1904

■ 0.3894, 0.7750,  
1.1927

■ 80.3883, 92.4416,  
108.2138

■ 80.3883, 92.4416,  
108.2138

■ 73.6978, 88.9925,  
107.9007

■ 88.2371, 96.4878,  
108.5812

■ 68.1086, 86.1112,  
107.6392

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 63.5624, 83.7675,  
107.4264

■ 59.9946, 81.9283,  
107.2594

■ 57.3335, 80.5565,  
107.1349

■ 55.4975, 79.6099,  
107.0490

■ 54.3903, 79.0392,  
106.9972

■ 53.8851, 78.7787,  
106.9735

■ 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.



80.1463, 92.4416, 96.0920



80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138



82.5942, 92.4416, 119.0890

# Triad

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



80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138



94.0842, 92.4416, 116.8537



89.4902, 92.4416, 79.5482

# Complementary

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



80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138



75.9204, 72.0077, 70.8718

# 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.



93.3512, 92.4416, 84.2255



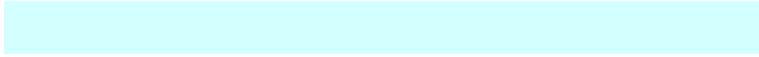
80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138



96.0597, 92.4416, 105.3565

# Square

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



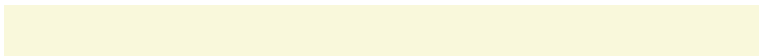
80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138



90.4647, 92.4416, 124.3460



95.7872, 92.4416, 93.4532



85.3116, 92.4416, 80.1790

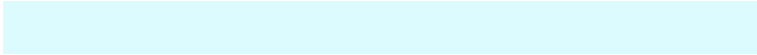


# Rectangle

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



80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138



84.9224, 92.4416, 123.8696



95.7872, 92.4416, 93.4532



90.8707, 92.4416, 80.5356

# Sweetspot

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



80.3891, 92.4420, 108.2139



90.5138, 97.6615, 108.6877



73.9722, 89.8753, 74.4233



19.2425, 20.8360, 23.2575



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

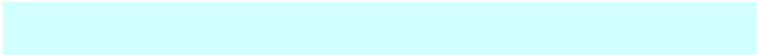


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

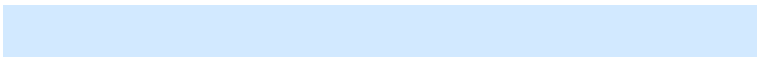
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.3891, 92.4420, 108.2139



78.0186, 91.2200, 108.1029



73.6270, 78.9178, 105.9599



18.5550, 20.4815, 23.2253



28.1169, 41.1433, 55.8941



2.7376, 4.0060, 5.4422



# Inverse Universe

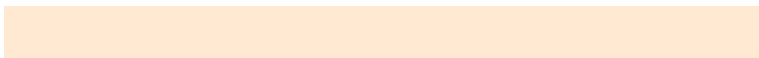
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



82.3372, 74.5744, 104.6624



80.2817, 70.4634, 103.9772



81.8711, 83.9091, 72.8554



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 80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138 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 80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

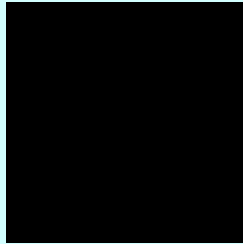
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138.



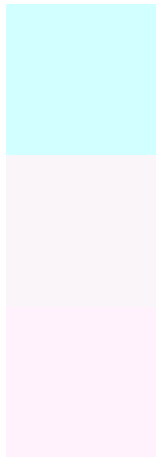
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.3883, 92.4416,



# 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

80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138

### Protanopia

88.8182, 92.2841, 102.7539

### Deuteranopia

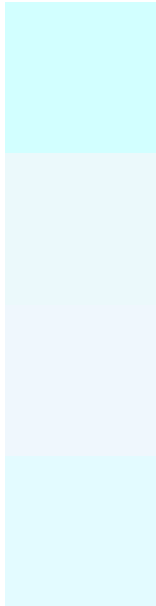
90.5628, 91.7925, 105.0400



## **Tritanopia**

86.2095, 92.1877, 107.8580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138

## Protanomaly

85.5492, 92.3786, 104.5887

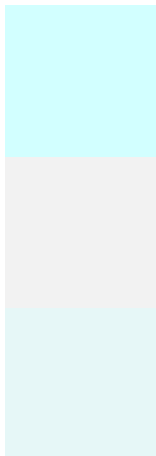
## Deuteranomaly

86.5870, 91.9641, 106.1157

## Tritanomaly

84.2257, 92.5453, 108.0316

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138

## Achromatopsia

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

## Achromatomaly

82.6824, 90.0599, 101.0212

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138 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(210, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 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(210, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138 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(210, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 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(210, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.3883, 92.4416, 108.2138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
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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