

# Converting Colors

XYZ(118.6551, 100.0000,  
75.4621)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(118.6551, 100.0000, 75.4621)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.3200, 80.4062,  
73.5740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE2D4
RGB	255, 226, 212
RGB Percent	100%, 89%, 83%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1137, 0.1686
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	20°, 100%, 92%
HSV	20°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740
YIQ	233.0750, 21.7780, 1.7940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

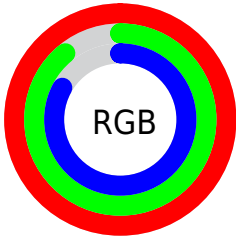
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 233, 212
Decimal	16769748
CIE Lab	91.87, 7.77, 10.47
CIE LCh	92, 13.042, 53.428
Yxy	80.4062, 0.3428, 0.3432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959828 (0xFFFFE2D4)
YUV	233.0750, -10.3900, 19.2282
Hunter-Lab	89.6695, 2.9668, 14.1211

# Details

The XYZ color **80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **76.6558, 84.1252, 106.8053**, and the grayscale version is **77.5745, 81.6145, 88.8782**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.9374, 43.5659, 37.9916** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.9106, 70.3351, 56.4677**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7102, 91.6253, 93.5155**.

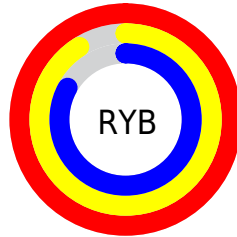
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (89%)

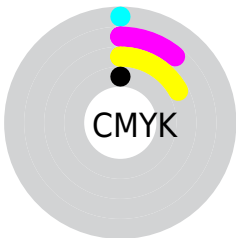
Blue (83%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (83%)

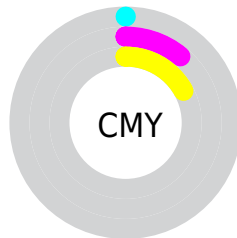


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)


Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740 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 80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.3200, 80.4062,  
73.5740

 80.3200, 80.4062,  
73.5740


484.7307,  
496.3007, 492.1258

 60.2911, 60.0527,  
53.9508


132.7637,  
133.9367, 126.0202

 43.9037, 43.4611,  
38.1694


165.9092,  
167.8824, 159.6802

 30.7924, 30.2471,  
25.8113


204.1576,  
207.1277, 198.8563

 20.5918, 20.0262,  
16.4581

247.8743,  
252.0569, 243.9669

 12.9367, 12.4141,  
9.6910

297.4246,  
303.0544, 295.4307

 7.4617, 7.0263,  
5.0917

353.1738,

 3.8014, 3.4786,

360.5046, 353.6660

2.2415

415.4874,  
424.7919, 419.0916

■ 1.5904, 1.3864,  
0.6981

■ 0.3861, 0.2067,  
0.0000

■ 80.3200, 80.4062,  
73.5740

■ 80.3200, 80.4062,  
73.5740

■ 72.9106, 70.3351,  
56.4677

■ 88.7102, 91.6253,  
93.5155

■ 66.4388, 61.3646,  
42.0618

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 60.8664, 53.4590,  
30.2179

■ 56.1501, 46.5769,  
20.7831

■ 52.2429, 40.6738,  
13.5882

■ 49.0924, 35.7017,  
8.4416

■ 46.6390, 31.6074,  
5.1187

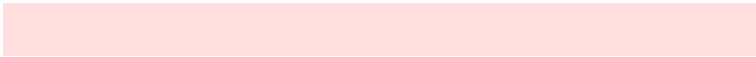
■ 44.8105, 28.3310,  
3.3364

■ 44.3374, 27.4547,  
2.9625

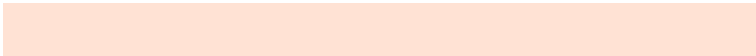
# Harmonies

## Analogous

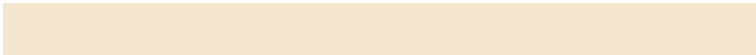
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



82.4779, 80.4062, 80.4278



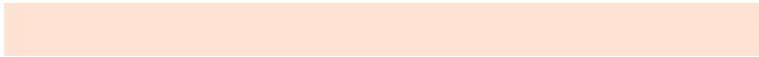
80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740



77.1621, 80.4062, 70.4963

# Triad

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



80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740



70.2111, 80.4062, 85.4576



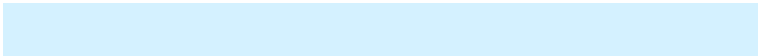
79.0094, 80.4062, 105.5596

# Complementary

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



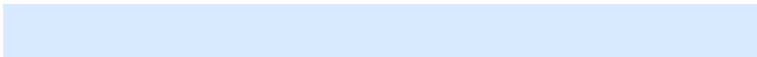
80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740



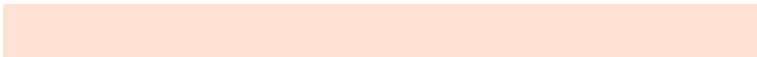
76.6558, 84.1252, 106.8053

# 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.



75.6900, 80.4062, 107.1505



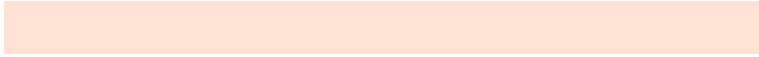
80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740



70.6732, 80.4062, 95.0780

# Square

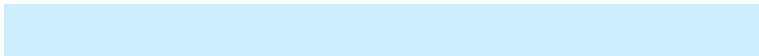
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740



71.3742, 80.4062, 77.0265



72.6555, 80.4062, 103.1895



81.7059, 80.4062, 98.9879

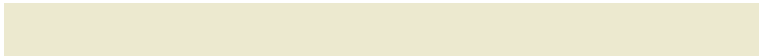


# Rectangle

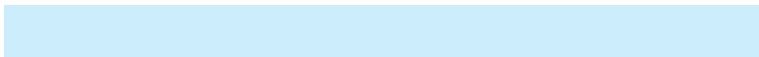
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740



74.9399, 80.4062, 70.8279



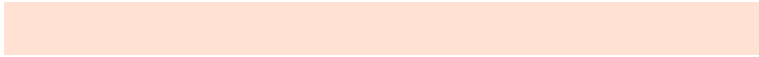
72.6555, 80.4062, 103.1895



77.9269, 80.4062, 106.7135

# Sweetspot

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



80.3219, 80.4097, 73.5757



90.3830, 93.8426, 97.5511



80.7185, 74.7217, 93.6884



19.2097, 19.9060, 20.5514



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

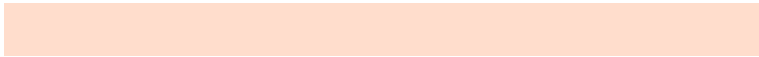


# Same Dimension

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



80.3219, 80.4097, 73.5757



77.8929, 77.1272, 67.9084



86.4204, 92.6067, 75.6085



18.4924, 18.9531, 18.8280



23.2872, 14.5857, 1.5879

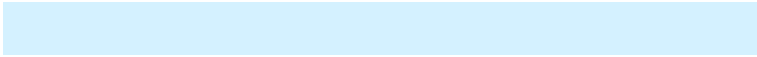


2.3620, 1.6093, 0.1861

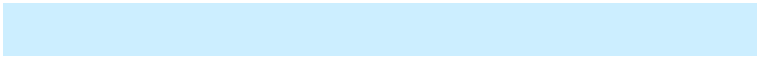


# Inverse Universe

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



76.6558, 84.1252, 106.8053



73.6398, 81.4334, 106.4447



70.7648, 72.3432, 104.8417



18.0270, 19.4255, 23.0493



17.2765, 19.4625, 52.2807

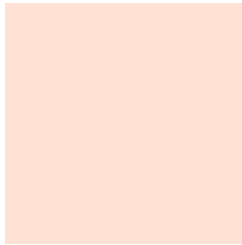


1.7817, 2.0941, 5.1236



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

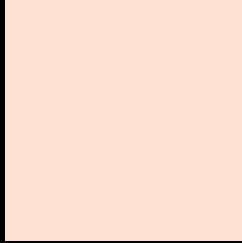
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

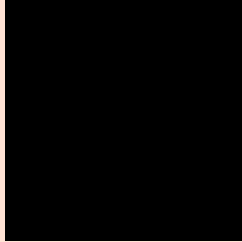
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740.



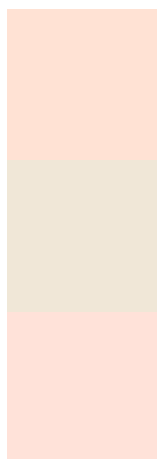
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.3200, 80.4062,

73.5740.

# 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

80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740

### Protanopia

76.7768, 80.5834, 75.7976

### Deuteranopia

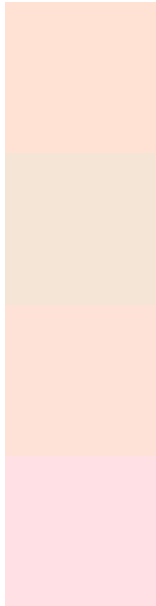
80.9607, 80.6625, 76.9480



## Tritanopia

83.0603, 80.2084, 91.9929

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740

## Protanomaly

77.8131, 80.3061, 75.0178

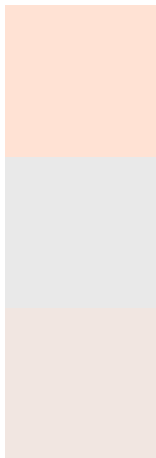
## Deuteranomaly

80.7021, 80.5590, 75.5860

## Tritanomaly

82.0385, 80.2285, 85.2905

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740

## Achromatopsia

77.4512, 81.4847, 88.7368

## Achromatomaly

78.1630, 80.7306, 82.6971

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740 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(255, 226, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 226, 212)  
}
```

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(255, 226, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 226, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740 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(255, 226, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 226, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 226, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 226, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.3200, 80.4062, 73.5740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 226, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
226, 212) }
```

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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