

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.1350, 75.3736, 87.8866)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.1350, 75.3736, 87.8866)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.1379, 75.2936,  
88.1513)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD6EA
RGB	255, 214, 234
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 92%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1608, 0.0823
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.08, 0.00
HSL	331°, 100%, 92%
HSV	331°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513
YIQ	228.5390, 18.0160, 14.9120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

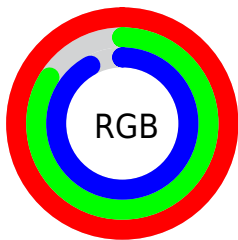
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 214, 234
Decimal	16766698
CIE Lab	89.53, 17.48, -4.45
CIE LCh	90, 18.043, 345.708
Yxy	75.2936, 0.3290, 0.3091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956778 (0xFFFFD6EA)
YUV	228.5390, 2.6923, 23.2063
Hunter-Lab	86.7719, 13.0023, 0.5078

# Details

The XYZ color **80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **78.4893, 91.8154, 92.1859**, and the grayscale version is **74.1107, 77.9702, 84.9095**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.7227, 40.0164, 47.5390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.3745, 62.6602, 76.6444**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.0531, 90.0089, 100.7268**.

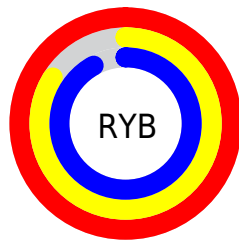
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (84%)

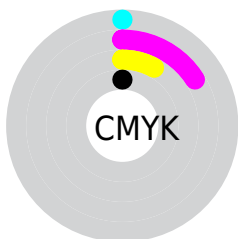
Blue (92%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (92%)

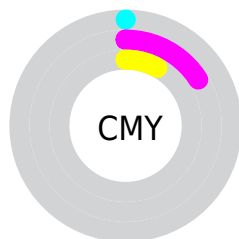


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513 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 80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.1379, 75.2936,  
88.1513

80.1379, 75.2936,  
88.1513

484.1269,  
478.9261, 542.4127

60.1407, 55.8535,  
65.8833

132.5091,  
126.7279, 146.6808

43.7819, 40.0854,  
47.7218

165.6138,  
159.4908, 183.7794

30.6963, 27.6052,  
33.2482

203.8184,  
197.4634, 226.6586

20.5184, 18.0282,  
22.0440

247.4882,  
241.0302, 275.7369

12.8829, 10.9703,  
13.6906

296.9886,  
290.5754, 331.4330

7.4244, 6.0468,  
7.7695

352.6850,

3.7776, 2.8736,

346.4836, 394.1653

3.8622

414.9426,  
409.1390, 464.3523

■ 1.5771, 1.0661,  
1.5500

■ 0.3774, 0.0000,  
0.2548

■ 80.1379, 75.2936,  
88.1513

■ 80.1379, 75.2936,  
88.1513

■ 72.3745, 62.6602,  
76.6444

■ 89.0531, 90.0089,  
100.7268

■ 65.7083, 52.0045,  
66.1702

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 60.0872, 43.2273,  
56.6973

■ 55.4529, 36.2168,  
48.1905

■ 51.7408, 30.8496,  
40.6121

■ 48.8785, 26.9859,  
33.9210

■ 46.7813, 24.4621,  
28.0713

■ 45.3448, 23.0757,  
23.0098

■ 44.9022, 22.7249,  
21.2150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.8346, 75.2936, 100.2197



80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513



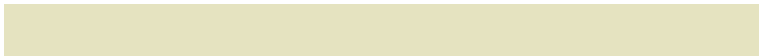
80.0792, 75.2936, 75.5547

# Triad

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



80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513



69.2834, 75.2936, 60.6738



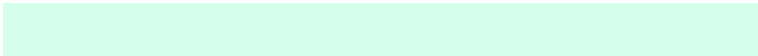
65.7807, 75.2936, 100.7077

# Complementary

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



80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513



78.4893, 91.8154, 92.1859

# 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.



63.6755, 75.2936, 88.7637



80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513



65.6402, 75.2936, 66.1029

# Square

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



80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513



73.6872, 75.2936, 60.5462



63.6251, 75.2936, 76.1073



69.4825, 75.2936, 107.9598



# Rectangle

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



80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513



78.7044, 75.2936, 68.5552



63.6251, 75.2936, 76.1073



64.8697, 75.2936, 97.0563

# Sweetspot

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



80.1395, 75.2967, 88.1529



90.0828, 91.7197, 102.1447



76.1951, 72.8937, 104.6617



19.1372, 19.3921, 21.6647



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.



80.1395, 75.2967, 88.1529



77.7525, 71.3913, 84.6791



77.4264, 74.2114, 73.8656



18.3786, 18.1348, 20.6109



23.5372, 11.9042, 11.4795



2.3467, 1.1811, 1.4072



# Inverse Universe

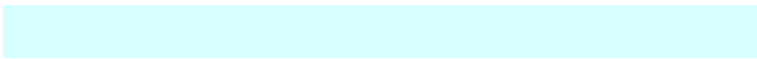
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80.1395, 75.2967, 88.1529



77.7525, 71.3913, 84.6791



81.5432, 93.0370, 108.2679



18.3786, 18.1348, 20.6109



23.5372, 11.9042, 11.4795

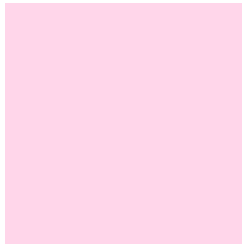


2.3467, 1.1811, 1.4072



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

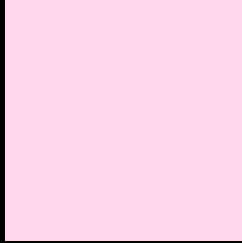
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

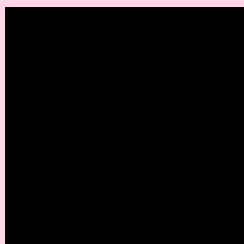
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.1379, 75.2936,



# 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

80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513

### Protanopia

73.4352, 75.6101, 93.1618

### Deuteranopia

76.7415, 75.0807, 87.5381



## Tritanopia

79.7104, 75.1227, 85.9002

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513

## Protanomaly

75.6179, 75.1923, 91.4170

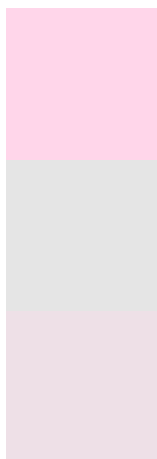
## Deuteranomaly

77.8786, 75.2831, 87.5172

## Tritanomaly

79.8521, 75.1793, 86.6463

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513

## Achromatopsia

74.4753, 78.3538, 85.3273

## Achromatomaly

76.3394, 77.2580, 86.4901

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513 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, 214, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 214, 234)  
}
```

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, 214, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 214, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513 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, 214, 234) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 214, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 214, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 214, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 214, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 214,  
234) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.1379, 75.2936, 88.1513 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 214, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
214, 234) }
```

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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