

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.6958, 73.5634, 97.1117)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.6958, 73.5634, 97.1117)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.6750, 73.5147,  
97.1265)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD1F6
RGB	255, 209, 246
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 96%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1804, 0.0353
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	312°, 100%, 91%
HSV	312°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265
YIQ	226.9720, 15.5390, 21.2590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

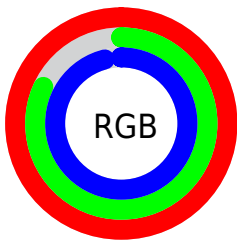
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	255, 209, 246
Decimal	16765430
CIE Lab	88.69, 22.15, -12.02
CIE LCh	89, 25.200, 331.508
Yxy	73.5147, 0.3210, 0.2925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955510 (0xFFFFD1F6)
YUV	226.9720, 9.3808, 24.5806
Hunter-Lab	85.7407, 17.9077, -7.1448

# Details

The XYZ color **80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **74.7116, 90.1383, 79.7934**, and the grayscale version is **72.9208, 76.7184, 83.5463**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.1386, 38.8347, 53.8847** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.1570, 61.6876, 91.2271**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.2181, 87.3584, 103.4711**.

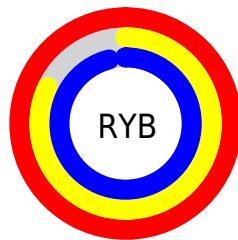
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (82%)

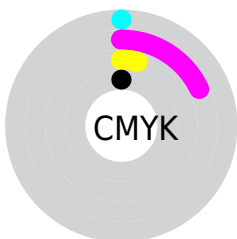
Blue (96%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (96%)

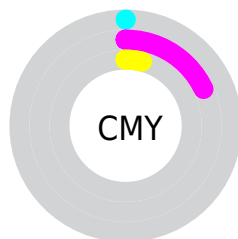


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)


Yellow (4%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265 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 80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.6750, 73.5147,  
97.1265

 80.6750, 73.5147,  
97.1265


485.9067,  
472.7967, 572.1079

 60.5843, 54.3969,  
73.2995

133.2599,  
124.2076, 159.2200

 44.1411, 38.9191,  
53.7276


166.4848,  
156.5516, 198.3235

 30.9798, 26.6968,  
37.9922


204.8185,  
194.0730, 243.3563

 20.7352, 17.3456,  
25.6749

248.6264,  
237.1564, 294.7368

 13.0420, 10.4812,  
16.3570

298.2738,  
286.1860, 352.8837

 7.5346, 5.7192,  
9.6200

354.1261,

 3.8479, 2.6751,

341.5464, 418.2155

5.0455

416.5486,  
403.6218, 491.1507

■ 1.6165, 0.9646,  
2.2148

■ 0.4031, 0.0000,  
0.6829

■ 80.6750, 73.5147,  
97.1265

■ 80.6750, 73.5147,  
97.1265

■ 74.1570, 61.6876,  
91.2271

■ 88.2181, 87.3584,  
103.4711

■ 68.6115, 51.7732,  
85.7516

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 63.9887, 43.6715,  
80.6835

■ 60.2320, 37.2701,  
76.0033

■ 57.2788, 32.4438,  
71.6892

■ 55.0578, 29.0502,  
67.7167

■ 53.4849, 26.9214,  
64.0568

■ 52.4457, 25.8292,  
60.6707

■ 52.2727, 25.6731,  
60.0274

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.1716, 73.5147, 112.1646



80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265



82.2409, 73.5147, 79.1660

# Triad

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



80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265



69.5659, 73.5147, 50.9910



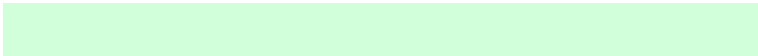
60.3609, 73.5147, 98.8754

# Complementary

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



80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265



74.7116, 90.1383, 79.7934

# 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.



58.8126, 73.5147, 80.9306



80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265



63.9325, 73.5147, 54.7296

# Square

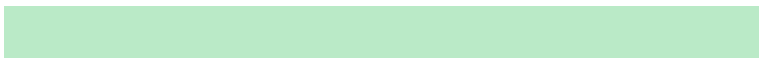
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



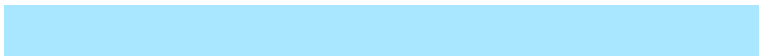
80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265



75.6078, 73.5147, 54.0477



60.0819, 73.5147, 65.0937



64.4368, 73.5147, 113.2731



# Rectangle

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



80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265



81.3401, 73.5147, 68.3720



60.0819, 73.5147, 65.0937



59.5386, 73.5147, 92.9763

# Sweetspot

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



80.6766, 73.5176, 97.1280



90.7175, 91.9736, 105.4874



69.5975, 67.6427, 103.9959



19.2916, 19.4538, 22.4780



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.



80.6766, 73.5176, 97.1280



77.9732, 68.5940, 94.7375



77.4382, 72.2223, 80.0749



18.6313, 18.2358, 21.9418



27.3676, 13.4363, 31.6497



2.7018, 1.3231, 3.2771



# Inverse Universe

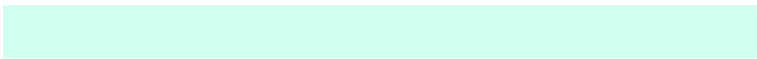
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80.6766, 73.5176, 97.1280



77.9732, 68.5940, 94.7375



77.8490, 91.3933, 96.3150



18.6313, 18.2358, 21.9418



27.3676, 13.4363, 31.6497



2.7018, 1.3231, 3.2771



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

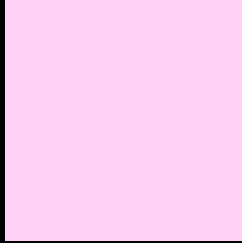
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

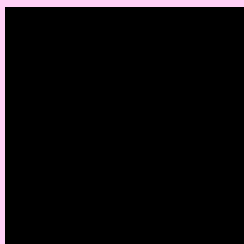
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.6750, 73.5147,

97.1265.

# 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

80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265

### Protanopia

72.6593, 73.7741, 104.1762

### Deuteranopia

75.5552, 73.8804, 96.6644



## Tritanopia

78.1944, 73.6268, 84.2188

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265



## Protanomaly

75.1804, 73.5797, 101.5066



## Deuteranomaly

77.1459, 73.5630, 96.5192



## Tritanomaly

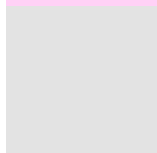
79.1627, 73.6575, 88.6423

# Monochromacy



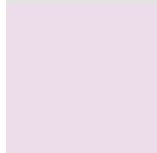
## Original Color

80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265



## Achromatopsia

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517



## Achromatomaly

75.3695, 75.1314, 88.3713

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265 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, 209, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 209, 246)  
}
```

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, 209, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 209, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265 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, 209, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 209, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 209, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 209, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 209, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 209,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.6750, 73.5147, 97.1265 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 209, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
209, 246) }
```

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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