

# Converting Colors

XYZ(80.7564, 83.5524, 70.3864)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(80.7564, 83.5524, 70.3864)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# **Color**

**XYZ(80.7875, 83.6167,  
70.2742)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDE9CE
RGB	253, 233, 206
RGB Percent	99%, 91%, 81%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0863, 0.1921
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.19, 0.01
HSL	34°, 92%, 90%
HSV	34°, 19%, 99%
XYZ	80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742
YIQ	235.9020, 20.5870, -4.1570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

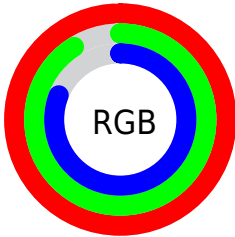
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 253, 206
Decimal	16640462
CIE Lab	93.28, 2.58, 15.58
CIE LCh	93, 15.793, 80.603
Yxy	83.6167, 0.3442, 0.3563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294830542 (0xFFFDE9CE)
YUV	235.9020, -14.7417, 14.9949
Hunter-Lab	91.4422, -2.3223, 18.4446

# Details

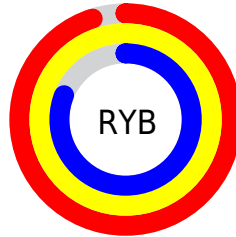
The XYZ color **80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.3792, 74.6047, 103.6198**, and the grayscale version is **79.7539, 83.9073, 91.3751**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.1546, 45.4470, 36.1507** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.0040, 76.5784, 54.3838**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.2561, 91.2321, 88.8357**.

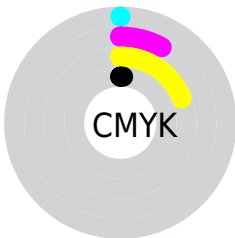
# Distribution



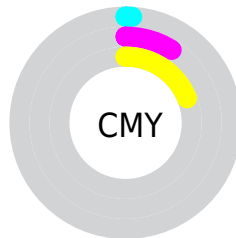
- Red (99%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (19%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742 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 80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.7875, 83.6167,  
70.2742

 80.7875, 83.6167,  
70.2742


486.2790,  
507.0395, 480.3273

 60.6773, 62.6990,  
51.2719


133.4171,  
138.4389, 121.2845

 44.2163, 45.5978,  
36.0468


166.6671,  
173.1122, 154.1296

 31.0393, 31.9285,  
24.1804


205.0279,  
213.1394, 192.4260

 20.7807, 21.3069,  
15.2540

248.8646,  
258.9051, 236.5923

 13.0754, 13.3485,  
8.8493

298.5428,  
310.7935, 287.0471

 7.5578, 7.6690,  
4.5475

354.4277,

 3.8627, 3.8839,

369.1892, 344.2088

1.9303

416.8846,  
434.4764, 408.4960

■ 1.6248, 1.6088,  
0.5119

■ 0.4085, 0.3635,  
0.0000

■ 80.7875, 83.6167,  
70.2742

■ 80.7875, 83.6167,  
70.2742

■ 75.0040, 76.5784,  
54.3838

■ 87.2561, 91.2321,  
88.8357

■ 69.8721, 70.0901,  
41.0336

■ 94.1694, 99.3250,  
108.8161

■ 65.3649, 64.1384,  
30.0897

■ 94.3183, 99.6228,  
108.8658

■ 61.4512, 58.7052,  
21.4036

■ 58.0961, 53.7710,  
14.8100

■ 55.2604, 49.3140,  
10.1209

■ 52.8983, 45.3100,  
7.1137

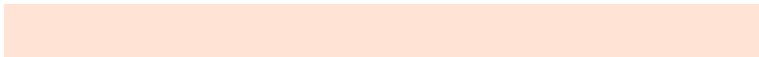
■ 50.9462, 41.7270,  
5.4724

■ 50.6900, 41.2462,  
5.2897

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.6575, 83.6167, 74.4741



80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742



76.6953, 83.6167, 71.2523

# Triad

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



80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742



72.2250, 83.6167, 99.3404



85.8139, 83.6167, 106.3614

# Complementary

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



80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742



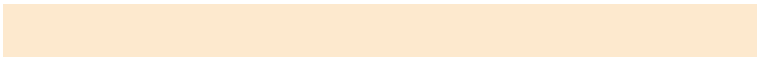
70.3792, 74.6047, 103.6198

# Split Complementary

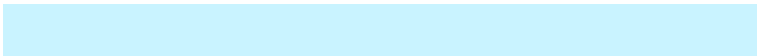
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



82.3214, 83.6167, 114.1990



80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742



74.5088, 83.6167, 109.9065

# Square

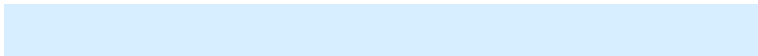
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742



71.8466, 83.6167, 87.3574



78.1771, 83.6167, 115.5501



87.6254, 83.6167, 94.8337

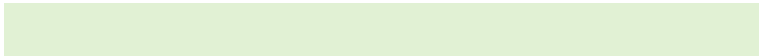


# Rectangle

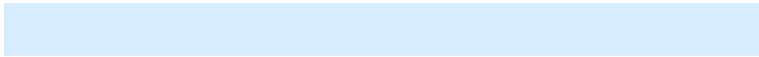
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742



74.3854, 83.6167, 74.7453



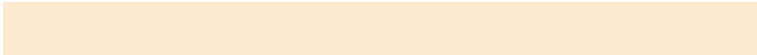
78.1771, 83.6167, 115.5501



84.7920, 83.6167, 109.5557

# Sweetspot

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



80.7897, 83.6204, 70.2760



90.6422, 94.9706, 95.7584



76.3580, 70.5375, 81.8071



19.3019, 20.2132, 20.2035



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.



80.7897, 83.6204, 70.2760



80.1505, 82.6056, 65.6921



85.6431, 95.0068, 72.2180



18.8760, 19.7203, 18.9559



27.1126, 22.2364, 2.8631



2.7482, 2.3818, 0.3149

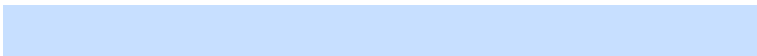


# Inverse Universe

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



70.3792, 74.6047, 103.6198



67.9019, 71.9990, 104.9261



66.1342, 64.8104, 101.9531



17.6383, 18.6482, 22.9198



12.4010, 9.7115, 50.6555

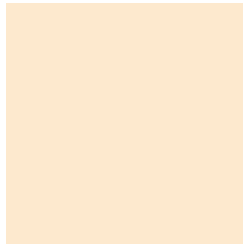


1.3130, 1.1567, 4.9673



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742 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 80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

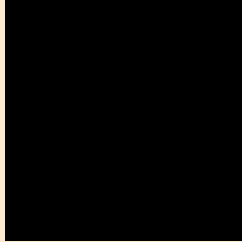
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.7875, 83.6167,

70.2742.

# 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

80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742

### Protanopia

79.3286, 83.6958, 71.0053

### Deuteranopia

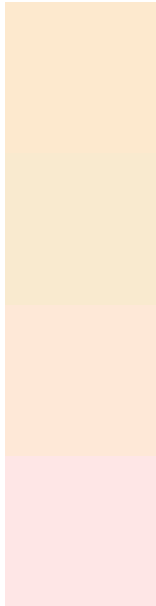
82.7342, 83.5791, 79.4820



## Tritanopia

85.5884, 83.8303, 97.2578

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742

## Protanomaly

79.7522, 83.4904, 70.9433

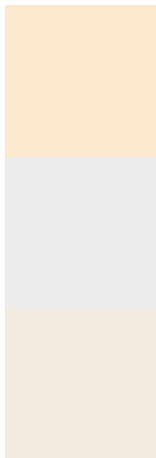
## Deuteranomaly

81.9954, 83.6904, 76.1222

## Tritanomaly

83.4528, 83.3776, 86.5580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742

## Achromatopsia

79.7278, 83.8799, 91.3452

## Achromatomaly

79.9169, 83.7301, 83.1836

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742 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(253, 233, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 233, 206)  
}
```

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(253, 233, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 233, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742 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(253, 233, 206) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 233, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(253, 233, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 233, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 233, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 233,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.7875, 83.6167, 70.2742 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 233, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
233, 206) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor