

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.7329, 83.6770, 73.4234)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.7329, 83.6770, 73.4234)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(80.1942, 80.3559,  
72.9116)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE2D3
RGB	255, 226, 211
RGB Percent	100%, 89%, 83%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1137, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	20°, 100%, 91%
HSV	20°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116
YIQ	232.9610, 22.0990, 1.4830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

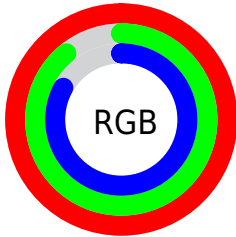
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 234, 211
Decimal	16769747
CIE Lab	91.84, 7.62, 10.96
CIE LCh	92, 13.352, 55.197
Yxy	80.3559, 0.3435, 0.3442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959827 (0xFFFFE2D3)
YUV	232.9610, -10.8268, 19.3282
Hunter-Lab	89.6415, 2.8155, 14.5244

# Details

The XYZ color **80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **76.0732, 83.3866, 106.6935**, and the grayscale version is **77.4918, 81.5274, 88.7833**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.8524, 43.5319, 37.5437** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.9002, 70.4844, 55.9397**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.4471, 91.3329, 92.7070**.

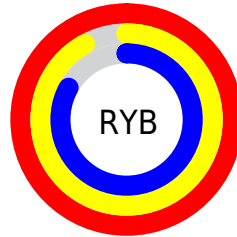
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (89%)

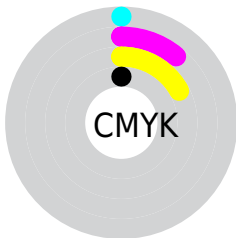
Blue (83%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (92%)

Blue (83%)

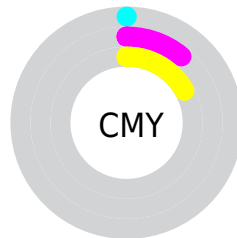


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)


Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116 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 80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.1942, 80.3559,  
72.9116

 80.1942, 80.3559,  
72.9116


484.3136,  
496.1314, 489.7709

 60.1872, 60.0113,  
53.4123


132.5878,  
133.8660, 125.0715

 43.8196, 43.4277,  
37.7420


165.7051,  
167.8002, 158.5691

 30.7260, 30.2209,  
25.4823


203.9233,  
207.0332, 197.5699

 20.5411, 20.0063,  
16.2144

247.6076,  
251.9491, 242.4925

 12.8995, 12.3996,  
9.5200

297.1234,  
302.9325, 293.7553

 7.4359, 7.0164,  
4.9805

352.8361,

 3.7849, 3.4724,

360.3678, 351.7770

2.1773

415.1111,  
424.6393, 416.9760

■ 1.5812, 1.3830,  
0.6612

■ 0.3801, 0.2042,  
0.0000

■ 80.1942, 80.3559,  
72.9116

■ 80.1942, 80.3559,  
72.9116

■ 72.9002, 70.4844,  
55.9397

■ 88.4471, 91.3329,  
92.7070

■ 66.5226, 61.6727,  
41.6564

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 61.0242, 53.8873,  
29.9231

■ 56.3627, 47.0886,  
20.5869

■ 52.4919, 41.2345,  
13.4780

■ 49.3606, 36.2792,  
8.4042

■ 46.9103, 32.1724,  
5.1400

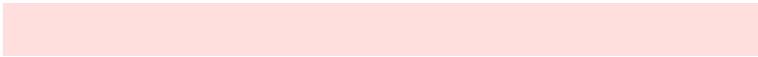
■ 45.0689, 28.8564,  
3.3955

■ 44.6451, 28.0702,  
3.0650

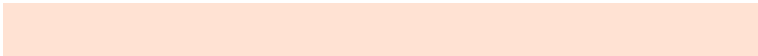
# Harmonies

## Analogous

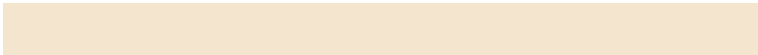
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



82.4872, 80.3559, 79.7123



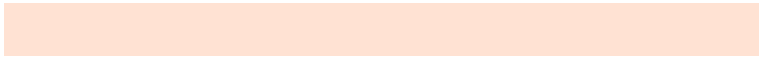
80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116



76.9283, 80.3559, 70.0234

# Triad

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



80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116



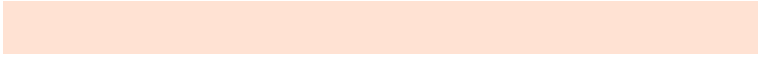
70.0035, 80.3559, 85.9251



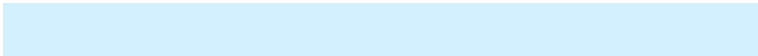
79.2122, 80.3559, 105.6814

# Complementary

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



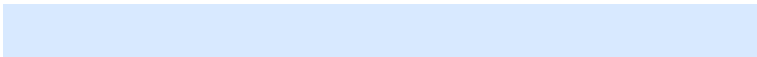
80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116



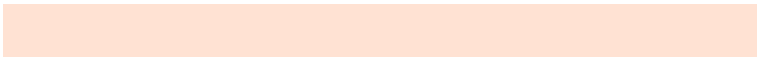
76.0732, 83.3866, 106.6935

# 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.



75.8261, 80.3559, 107.6525



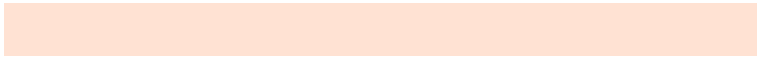
80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116



70.5741, 80.3559, 95.7661

# Square

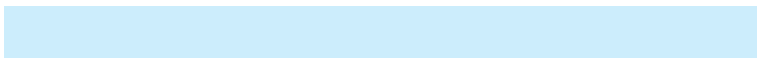
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116



71.0982, 80.3559, 77.1708



72.6807, 80.3559, 103.9014



81.9084, 80.3559, 98.6989



# Rectangle

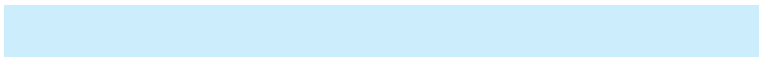
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116



74.6636, 80.3559, 70.5357



72.6807, 80.3559, 103.9014



78.1141, 80.3559, 106.9731

# Sweetspot

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



80.1962, 80.3594, 72.9133



90.4426, 93.9618, 97.5710



80.3125, 74.1605, 92.7799



19.2241, 19.9350, 20.5562



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

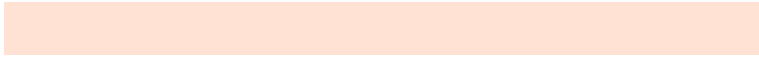


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



80.1962, 80.3594, 72.9133



77.3533, 76.5336, 66.2318



86.4632, 92.8934, 75.0023



18.5157, 18.9996, 18.8357



23.4518, 14.9149, 1.6428

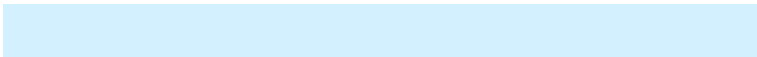


2.3801, 1.6456, 0.1922

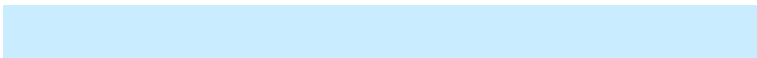


# Inverse Universe

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



76.0732, 83.3866, 106.6935



72.4669, 80.1167, 106.2524



70.0728, 71.3858, 104.6933



18.0027, 19.3769, 23.0412



16.8960, 18.7016, 52.1538

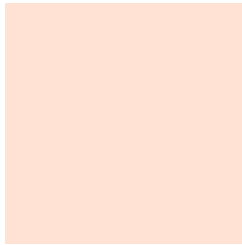


1.7466, 2.0239, 5.1119



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

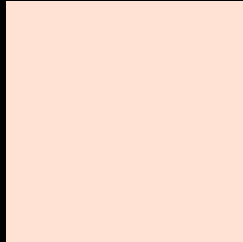
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116 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 80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116.



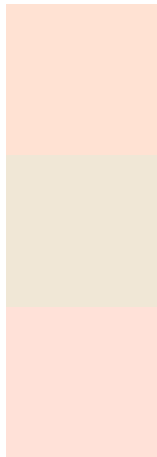
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.1942, 80.3559,

72.9116.

# 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

80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116

### Protanopia

76.6487, 80.5321, 75.1228

### Deuteranopia

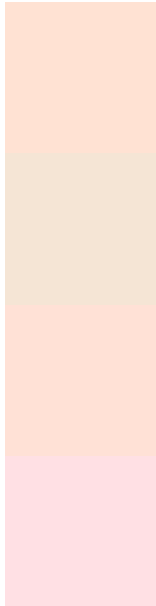
80.5599, 80.0683, 76.1745



## Tritanopia

83.0603, 80.2084, 91.9929

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116

## Protanomaly

77.6857, 80.2552, 74.3471

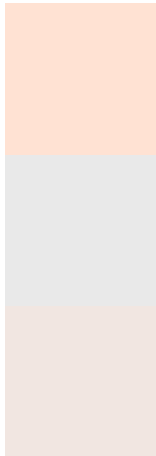
## Deuteranomaly

80.3028, 79.9655, 74.8208

## Tritanomaly

81.8992, 80.1727, 84.5571

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116

## 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 80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116 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, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 226, 211)  
}
```

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, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 226, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116 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, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 226, 211) }
```

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, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 226, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 226,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.1942, 80.3559, 72.9116 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, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
226, 211) }
```

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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