

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.7865, 76.3343,  
143.9332)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.7865, 76.3343, 143.9332)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(80.5209, 73.6372,  
104.5772)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAD2FF
RGB	250, 210, 255
RGB Percent	98%, 82%, 100%
CMY	0.0196, 0.1764, 0.0000
CMYK	0.02, 0.18, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	293°, 100%, 91%
HSV	293°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772
YIQ	227.0900, 9.3950, 22.4750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

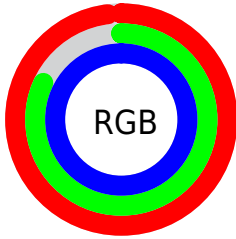
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 210, 255
Decimal	16438015
CIE Lab	88.75, 21.60, -16.72
CIE LCh	89, 27.314, 322.247
Yxy	73.6372, 0.3112, 0.2846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294628095 (0xFFFFAD2FF)
YUV	227.0900, 13.7596, 20.0921
Hunter-Lab	85.8121, 17.3224, -12.1868

# Details

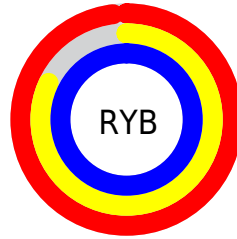
The XYZ color **80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **75.4191, 90.6211, 74.4931**, and the grayscale version is **72.9792, 76.7798, 83.6132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **43.9067, 38.8574, 58.6122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7131, 61.5163, 102.5965**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.3511, 87.7782, 106.8940**.

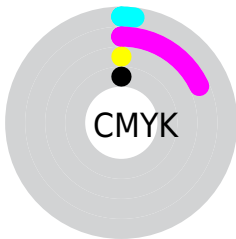
# Distribution



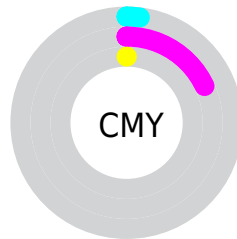
- Red (98%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772 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 80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.5209, 73.6372,  
104.5772

 80.5209, 73.6372,  
104.5772


485.3964,  
473.2203, 596.1416

 60.4570, 54.4972,  
79.4905


133.0445,  
124.3814, 169.5397

 44.0380, 38.9993,  
58.7755


166.2350,  
156.7543, 210.2527

 30.8984, 26.7592,  
42.0136

204.5317,  
194.3070, 257.0114

 20.6730, 17.3924,  
28.7863

248.3000,  
237.4238, 310.2346

 12.9962, 10.5147,  
18.6750

297.9053,  
286.4891, 370.3406

 7.5029, 5.7415,  
11.2613

353.7129,

 3.8277, 2.6885,

341.8874, 437.7481

6.1265

416.0881,  
404.0030, 512.8756

■ 1.6051, 0.9714,  
2.8521

■ 0.3957, 0.0000,  
1.0196

■ 80.5209, 73.6372,  
104.5772

■ 80.5209, 73.6372,  
104.5772

■ 73.7131, 61.5163,  
102.5965

■ 88.3511, 87.7782,  
106.8940

■ 67.8741, 51.3115,  
100.9345

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 62.9546, 42.9233,  
99.5747

■ 58.8986, 36.2397,  
98.4984

■ 55.6438, 31.1362,  
97.6849

■ 53.1193, 27.4713,  
97.1105

■ 51.2417, 25.0781,  
96.7476

■ 49.9009, 23.7365,  
96.5593

■ 49.6252, 23.4976,  
96.5277

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.9099, 73.6372, 118.7813



80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772



83.3454, 73.6372, 85.1869

# Triad

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



80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772



71.7176, 73.6372, 49.2649



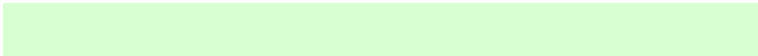
58.8794, 73.6372, 94.7544

# Complementary

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



80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772



75.4191, 90.6211, 74.4931

# 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.



58.1434, 73.6372, 75.3702



80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772



65.2903, 73.6372, 51.0017

# Square

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



80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772



78.0586, 73.6372, 54.7184



60.4197, 73.6372, 59.9044



62.4974, 73.6372, 112.5170



# Rectangle

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



80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772



83.1512, 73.6372, 72.7068



60.4197, 73.6372, 59.9044



58.2963, 73.6372, 88.1451

# Sweetspot

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



80.5229, 73.6403, 104.5777



90.5974, 91.8655, 107.5646



68.9954, 69.6534, 104.4157



19.2623, 19.4275, 22.9846



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.



80.5229, 73.6403, 104.5777



78.1269, 69.3525, 103.8764



79.6842, 73.5145, 90.6881



18.5822, 18.1919, 22.7819



26.0100, 12.3191, 50.4415



2.5868, 1.2275, 4.9139



# Inverse Universe

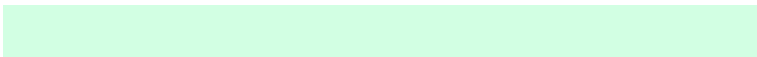
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



76.5543, 72.2625, 74.2060



73.5430, 67.7679, 68.4918



76.2401, 90.7825, 86.3611



18.0914, 18.0199, 19.0985



21.6864, 11.1639, 1.7333



2.1369, 1.0971, 0.3025



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

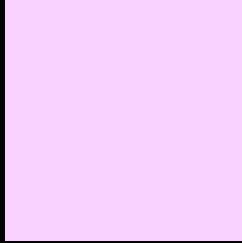
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

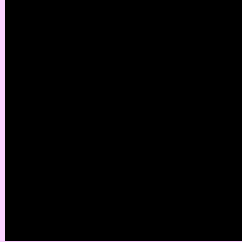
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.5209, 73.6372,

104.5772.

# 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

80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772

### Protanopia

72.7865, 74.2143, 105.0963

### Deuteranopia

75.3354, 73.6045, 104.0024



## Tritanopia

76.4764, 73.4555, 85.7489

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772

## Protanomaly

75.4345, 74.0208, 104.9194

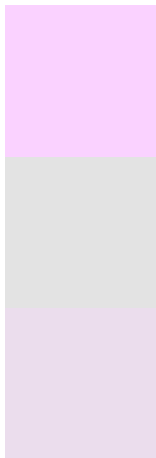
## Deuteranomaly

76.8610, 73.2534, 103.8542

## Tritanomaly

77.8802, 73.6539, 92.5500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772

## Achromatopsia

73.0128, 76.8151, 83.6517

## Achromatomaly

75.4035, 75.4895, 90.7175

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772 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(250, 210, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 210, 255)  
}
```

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(250, 210, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 210, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772 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(250, 210, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 210, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 210, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 210, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 210, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 210,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.5209, 73.6372, 104.5772 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 210, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
210, 255) }
```

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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