

# Converting Colors

XYZ(90.9675, 88.3427, 68.0239)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(90.9675, 88.3427, 68.0239)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(80.7573, 83.2375,  
67.6872)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE8CA
RGB	255, 232, 202
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 79%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0902, 0.2078
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.21, 0.00
HSL	34°, 100%, 90%
HSV	34°, 21%, 100%
XYZ	80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872
YIQ	235.4570, 23.3380, -4.4540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

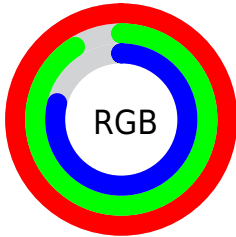
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	243, 255, 202
Decimal	16771274
CIE Lab	93.12, 3.23, 17.44
CIE LCh	93, 17.740, 79.501
Yxy	83.2375, 0.3486, 0.3593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294961354 (0xFFFFE8CA)
YUV	235.4570, -16.4943, 17.1392
Hunter-Lab	91.2346, -1.6593, 19.8768

# Details

The XYZ color **80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.3316, 73.6248, 105.1646**, and the grayscale version is **79.4251, 83.5613, 90.9983**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.1593, 45.1946, 34.4129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.9676, 76.0972, 52.0721**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.2460, 90.9767, 85.9986**.

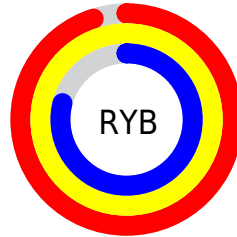
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (91%)

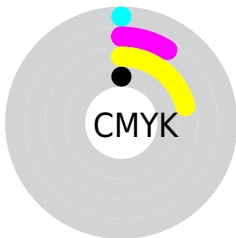
Blue (79%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (79%)

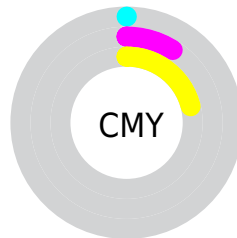


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)


Yellow (21%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872 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 80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.7573, 83.2375,  
67.6872

 80.7573, 83.2375,  
67.6872


486.1791,  
505.7777, 470.9549

 60.6523, 62.3861,  
49.1782


133.3749,  
137.9081, 117.5545

 44.1961, 45.3447,  
34.3943


166.6182,  
172.4960, 149.7499

 31.0233, 31.7291,  
22.9168


204.9717,  
212.4316, 187.3446

 20.7685, 21.1546,  
14.3274

248.8007,  
258.0992, 230.7569

 13.0664, 13.2371,  
8.2074

298.4706,  
309.8832, 280.4056

 7.5516, 7.5920,  
4.1383

354.3467,

 3.8588, 3.8350,

368.1680, 336.7092

1.7015

416.7944,  
433.3381, 400.0861

■ 1.6225, 1.5817,  
0.3618

■ 0.4070, 0.3452,  
0.0000

■ 80.7573, 83.2375,  
67.6872

■ 80.7573, 83.2375,  
67.6872

■ 74.9676, 76.0972,  
52.0721

■ 87.2460, 90.9767,  
85.9986

■ 69.8429, 69.5281,  
39.0181

■ 94.4540, 99.3201,  
107.1225

■ 65.3550, 63.5158,  
28.3857

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 61.4708, 58.0410,  
20.0202

■ 58.1538, 53.0829,  
13.7485

■ 55.3627, 48.6184,  
9.3723

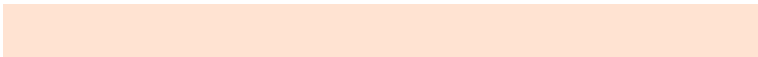
■ 53.0484, 44.6212,  
6.6540

■ 51.2688, 41.3176,  
5.2729

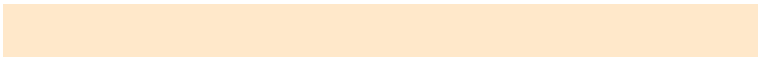
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.0723, 83.2375, 72.5000



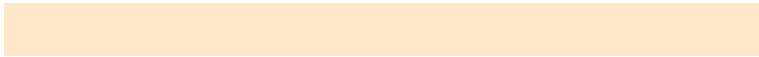
80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872



76.1638, 83.2375, 68.5481

# Triad

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



80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872



70.9725, 83.2375, 99.4624



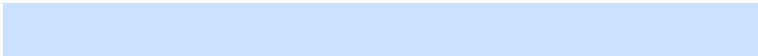
86.1193, 83.2375, 108.3227

# Complementary

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



80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872



69.3316, 73.6248, 105.1646

# Split Complementary

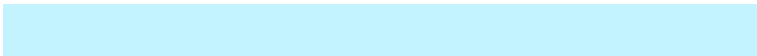
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



82.1410, 83.2375, 117.0113



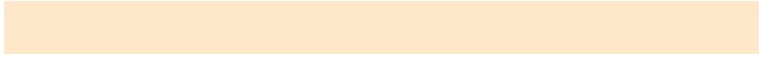
80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872



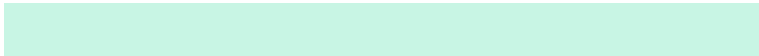
73.4420, 83.2375, 111.5588

# Square

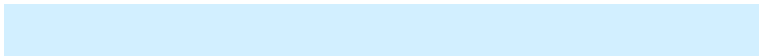
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872



70.6348, 83.2375, 86.0393



77.4946, 83.2375, 118.2505



88.2476, 83.2375, 95.3842

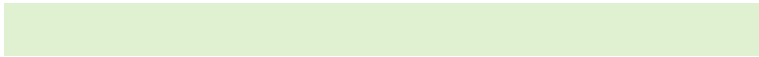


# Rectangle

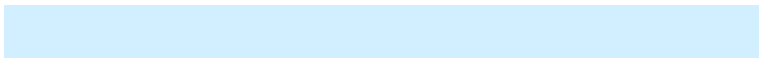
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872



73.5558, 83.2375, 72.2528



77.4946, 83.2375, 118.2505



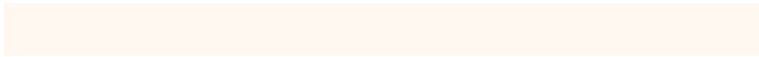
84.9469, 83.2375, 111.8891

# Sweetspot

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



80.7593, 83.2411, 67.6889



90.6024, 94.8910, 95.7452



76.0680, 68.9847, 81.1505



19.2924, 20.1944, 20.2003



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

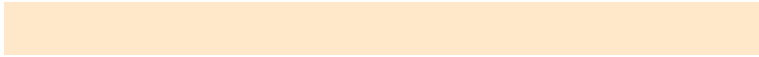


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

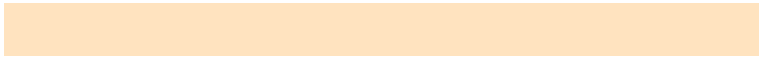


# Same Dimension

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



80.7593, 83.2411, 67.6889



78.2341, 80.1578, 60.7832



86.6927, 96.5452, 69.9442



18.8628, 19.6939, 18.9514



26.9403, 21.8919, 2.8057

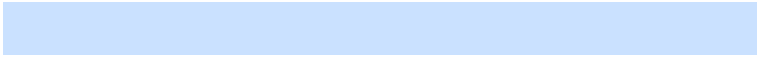


2.7318, 2.3489, 0.3094



# Inverse Universe

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



69.3316, 73.6248, 105.1646



64.9064, 68.9441, 104.4944



64.2518, 62.3916, 103.2641



17.6512, 18.6741, 22.9241



12.5229, 9.9554, 50.6961

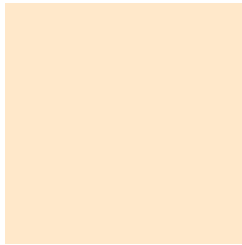


1.3255, 1.1817, 4.9715



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

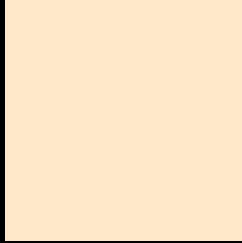
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

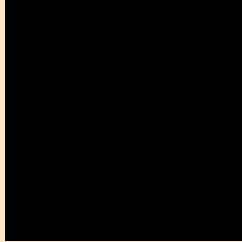
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872.



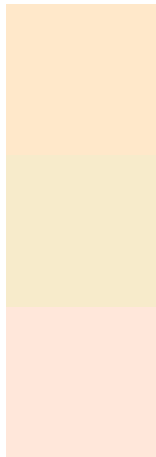
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 80.7573, 83.2375,

67.6872.

# 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

80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872

### Protanopia

78.8456, 83.5026, 68.4619

### Deuteranopia

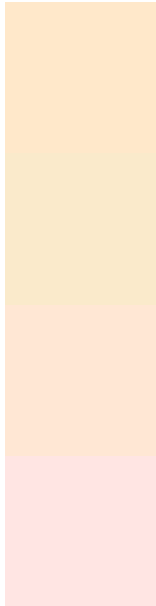
82.4708, 83.4738, 78.0950



## **Tritanopia**

85.0104, 83.1576, 95.5749

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872

## Protanomaly

79.6267, 83.4814, 68.4167

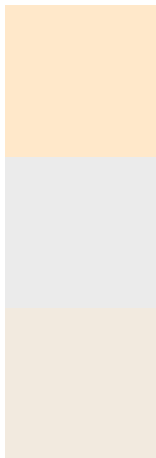
## Deuteranomaly

81.6996, 83.1653, 74.0338

## Tritanomaly

83.1244, 82.8447, 84.2825

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872

## Achromatopsia

78.9647, 83.0770, 90.4708

## Achromatomaly

79.3601, 83.0506, 81.6597

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872 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, 232, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 232, 202)  
}
```

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, 232, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 232, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872 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, 232, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 232, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 232, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 232, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 232, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 232,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 80.7573, 83.2375, 67.6872 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 232, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
232, 202) }
```

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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