

# Converting Colors

XYZ(145.2539, 119.3238,  
87.2708)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(145.2539, 119.3238, 87.2708)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(85.8340, 88.4840,  
84.5067)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEFE2
RGB	255, 239, 226
RGB Percent	100%, 94%, 89%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0627, 0.1137
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	27°, 100%, 94%
HSV	27°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067
YIQ	242.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

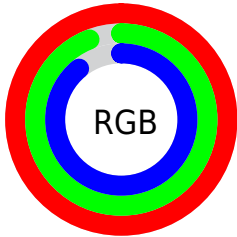
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 250, 226
Decimal	16773090
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.36, 3.27, 8.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 8.838, 68.258
Yxy	88.4840, 0.3316, 0.3419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963170 (0xFFFEFE2)
YUV	242.3020, -8.0369, 11.1361
Hunter-Lab	94.0659, -1.7363, 12.5814

# Details

The XYZ color **85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **81.1654, 86.8907, 107.1014**, and the grayscale version is **84.6931, 89.1038, 97.0340**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **47.5729, 48.8130, 45.4426** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.6335, 79.2726, 66.1082**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.8794, 98.5518, 105.7565**.

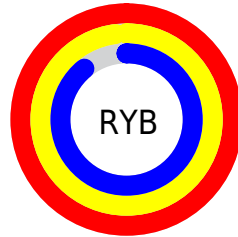
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (94%)

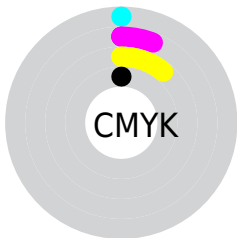
Blue (89%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (89%)

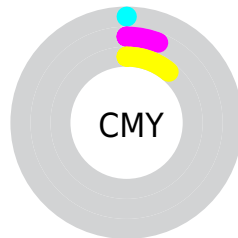


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)


Yellow (11%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067 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 85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 85.8340, 88.4840,  
84.5067

 85.8340, 88.4840,  
84.5067


502.8259,  
523.0869, 530.0963

 64.8555, 66.7240,  
62.8861


140.4458,  
145.2308, 141.5518

 47.6082, 48.8603,  
45.3086


174.8099,  
180.9864, 177.8133

 33.7267, 34.5087,  
31.3559

214.3666,  
222.1759, 219.7922

 22.8456, 23.2847,  
20.6093

259.4811,  
269.1838, 267.9070

 14.5996, 14.8039,  
12.6502

310.5190,  
322.3945, 322.5763

 8.6233, 8.6818,  
7.0603

367.8455,

 4.5515, 4.5342,

382.1923, 384.2186

3.4208

431.8260,  
448.9616, 453.2524

■ 2.0186, 1.9767,  
1.3133

■ 0.6444, 0.5939,  
0.0727

■ 85.8340, 88.4840,  
84.5067

■ 85.8340, 88.4840,  
84.5067

■ 78.6335, 79.2726,  
66.1082

■ 93.8794, 98.5518,  
105.7565

■ 72.2418, 70.8828,  
50.4325

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 66.6288, 63.2936,  
37.3494

■ 61.7598, 56.4786,  
26.7157

■ 57.5976, 50.4099,  
18.3742

■ 54.1008, 45.0573,  
12.1492

■ 51.2227, 40.3881,  
7.8387

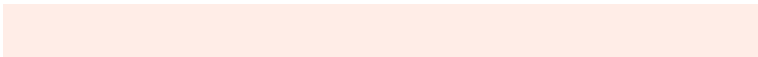
■ 48.9086, 36.3655,  
5.2006

■ 47.2975, 33.3750,  
3.9492

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.8022, 88.4840, 88.3383



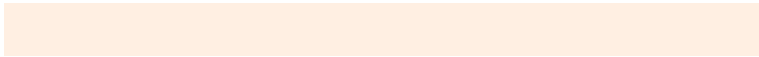
85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067



83.4359, 88.4840, 83.7680

# Triad

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



85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067



79.5872, 88.4840, 98.2677



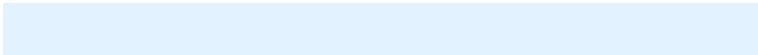
87.0109, 88.4840, 107.1734

# Complementary

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



85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067



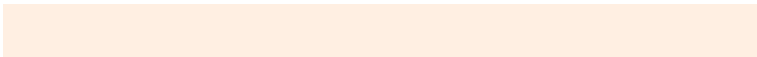
81.1654, 86.8907, 107.1014

# Split Complementary

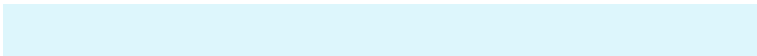
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



84.7704, 88.4840, 110.1197



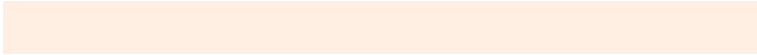
85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067



80.5060, 88.4840, 104.8194

# Square

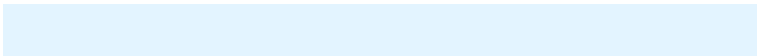
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067



79.8596, 88.4840, 91.4992



82.3922, 88.4840, 109.2382

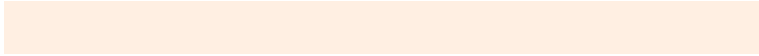


88.4907, 88.4840, 101.3569



# Rectangle

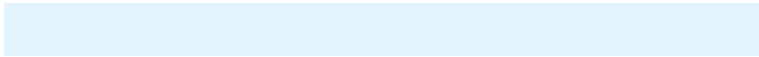
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067



81.9211, 88.4840, 85.0937



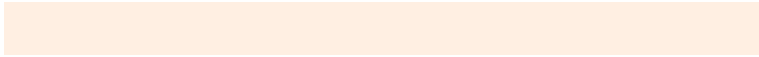
82.3922, 88.4840, 109.2382



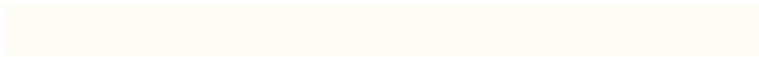
86.3201, 88.4840, 108.5447

# Sweetspot

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



85.8360, 88.4877, 84.5086



92.5113, 96.8544, 102.0980



84.5291, 82.0906, 95.7366



19.6588, 20.5537, 21.4737



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

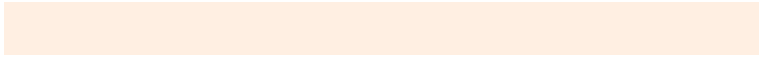


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

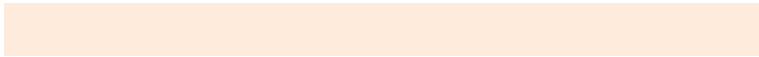


# Same Dimension

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



85.8360, 88.4877, 84.5086



83.8628, 85.9845, 79.4017



90.1141, 97.0438, 85.9346



18.6801, 19.3283, 18.8905



24.8580, 17.7272, 2.1115

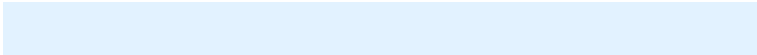


2.5275, 1.9403, 0.2413

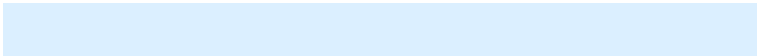


# Inverse Universe

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



81.1654, 86.8907, 107.1014



78.2174, 84.0539, 106.7093



77.1401, 78.8401, 105.7597



17.8337, 19.0389, 22.9849



14.5324, 13.9745, 51.3660

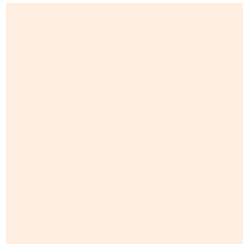


1.5241, 1.5789, 5.0377



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

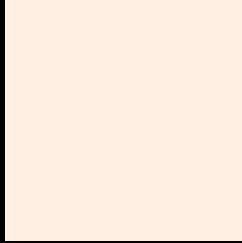
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

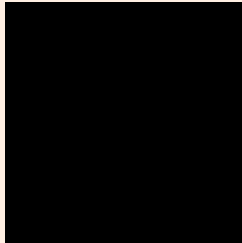
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067.



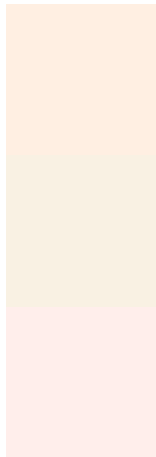
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.8340, 88.4840,

84.5067.

# 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

85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067

### Protanopia

84.3873, 88.5964, 85.3262

### Deuteranopia

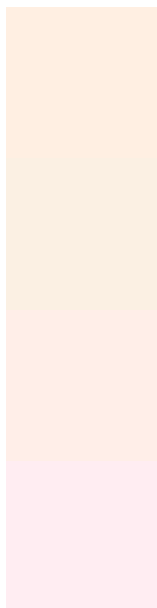
86.8099, 88.4072, 91.0862



## Tritanopia

88.6480, 88.2159, 103.6219

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067

## Protanomaly

84.8089, 88.3755, 85.2613

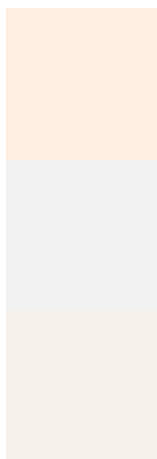
## Deuteranomaly

86.3800, 88.2353, 88.8223

## Tritanomaly

87.5512, 88.2392, 96.4218

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067

## Achromatopsia

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

## Achromatomaly

84.9534, 88.7409, 92.0081

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067 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, 239, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 239, 226)  
}
```

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, 239, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 239, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067 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, 239, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 239, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 239, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 239, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 239, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 239,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 85.8340, 88.4840, 84.5067 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 239, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
239, 226) }
```

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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