

# Converting Colors

XYZ(150.6792, 127.8429,  
73.2751)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(150.6792, 127.8429, 73.2751)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(86.5167, 94.5662,  
70.1931)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFBCB
RGB	255, 251, 203
RGB Percent	100%, 98%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0157, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	55°, 100%, 90%
HSV	55°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931
YIQ	246.7240, 17.7920, -14.0800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

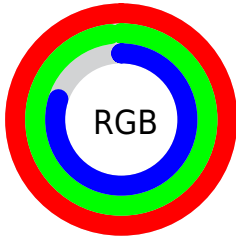
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	207, 255, 203
Decimal	16776139
CIE Lab	97.86, -6.20, 23.54
CIE LCh	98, 24.341, 104.766
Yxy	94.5662, 0.3443, 0.3763
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294966219 (0xFFFFFBCB)
YUV	246.7240, -21.5559, 7.2581
Hunter-Lab	97.2452, -11.3718, 25.2751

# Details

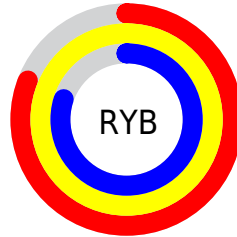
The XYZ color **86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.9910, 64.5404, 103.6399**, and the grayscale version is **88.3453, 92.9461, 101.2183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.2286, 53.2059, 36.1616** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.1165, 92.2354, 55.2804**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.4276, 97.1178, 87.7443**.

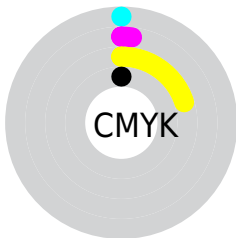
# Distribution



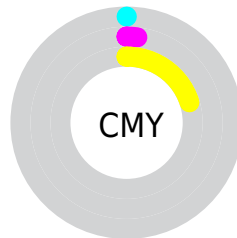
- Red (100%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931 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 86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.5167, 94.5662,  
70.1931

 86.5167, 94.5662,  
70.1931


505.0418,  
542.7753, 480.0352

 65.4220, 71.7740,  
51.2062


141.3934,  
153.6652, 121.1678

 48.0693, 52.9741,  
35.9949


175.9062,  
190.7407, 153.9926

 34.0933, 37.7821,  
24.1406


215.6224,  
233.3461, 192.2672

 23.1285, 25.8136,  
15.2248

260.9073,  
281.8658, 236.4101

 14.8096, 16.6842,  
8.8289

312.1264,  
336.6842, 286.8398

 8.7713, 10.0096,  
4.5345

369.6449,

 4.6482, 5.4053,

398.1856, 343.9748

1.9229

433.8283,  
466.7545, 408.2338

■ 2.0750, 2.4870,  
0.5072

■ 0.6756, 0.8701,  
0.0000

■ 86.5167, 94.5662,  
70.1931

■ 86.5167, 94.5662,  
70.1931

■ 83.1165, 92.2354,  
55.2804

■ 90.4276, 97.1178,  
87.7443

■ 80.1958, 90.1034,  
42.8716

94.8653, 99.8870,  
108.0479

■ 77.7305, 88.1635,  
32.8294

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 75.6913, 86.4042,  
25.0008

■ 74.0460, 84.8124,  
19.2149

■ 72.7572, 83.3732,  
15.2758

■ 71.7805, 82.0687,  
12.9494

■ 71.0674, 80.9148,  
11.8725

# Harmonies

## Analogous

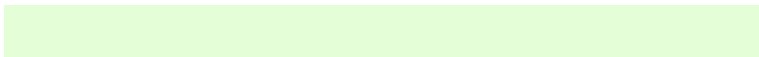
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.4425, 94.5662, 70.2559



86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931



80.7895, 94.5662, 78.0965

# Triad

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



86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931



80.7175, 94.5662, 132.3625



103.4135, 94.5662, 113.3623

# Complementary

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



86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931



64.9910, 64.5404, 103.6399

# 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.



99.6330, 94.5662, 132.6244



86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931



86.4138, 94.5662, 144.5195

# Square

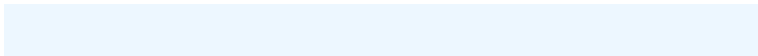
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931



77.5605, 94.5662, 113.0401



93.3341, 94.5662, 144.6212

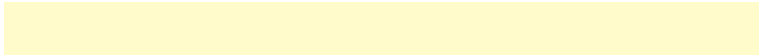


103.4446, 94.5662, 93.5100

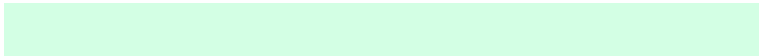


# Rectangle

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



86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931



78.3194, 94.5662, 87.4858



93.3341, 94.5662, 144.6212



102.5307, 94.5662, 120.1735

# Sweetspot

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



86.5189, 94.5703, 70.1951



92.3099, 98.3060, 96.3143



73.9000, 68.4943, 68.5724



19.6968, 21.0031, 20.3351



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

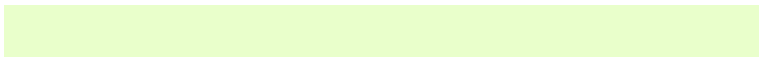
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.5189, 94.5703, 70.1951



85.2340, 93.7037, 64.5156



80.2532, 93.2118, 70.2631



19.4348, 20.8378, 19.1421



37.1845, 42.3802, 6.2204



3.6546, 4.1946, 0.6170



# Inverse Universe

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



64.9910, 64.5404, 103.6399



60.5555, 59.2802, 102.8583



70.3543, 65.8871, 103.6172



17.1151, 17.6017, 22.7454



9.5980, 4.1055, 49.7212

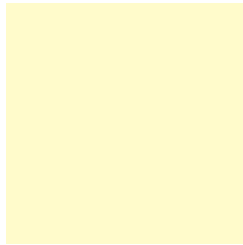


0.9715, 0.4736, 4.8535



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

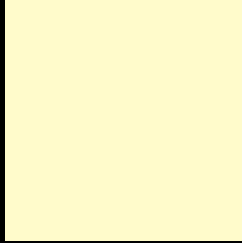
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

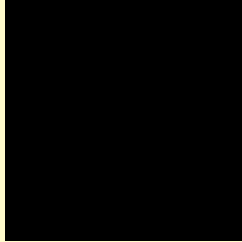
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931.



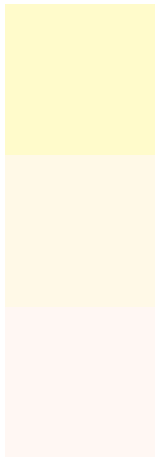
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.5167, 94.5662,



# 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

86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931

### Protanopia

89.5395, 94.7809, 89.1766

### Deuteranopia

90.6784, 94.2526, 98.2073



## Tritanopia

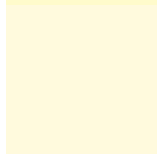
92.2458, 94.3915, 107.9653

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931



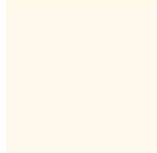
## Protanomaly

88.4768, 94.8517, 82.0516



## Deuteranomaly

88.8110, 93.9962, 86.8610



## Tritanomaly

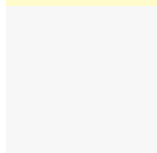
89.9477, 94.4509, 92.8470

# Monochromacy



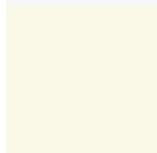
## Original Color

86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931



## Achromatopsia

88.4070, 93.0111, 101.2891



## Achromatomaly

87.4155, 93.2283, 88.9889

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931 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, 251, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 251, 203)  
}
```

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, 251, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 251, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931 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, 251, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 251, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 251, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 251, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 251, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 251,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.5167, 94.5662, 70.1931 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 251, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
251, 203) }
```

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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