

# Converting Colors

XYZ(173.6460, 129.4509,  
105.4730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(173.6460, 129.4509, 105.4730)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(86.6357, 84.6932,  
101.4038)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE6F9
RGB	255, 230, 249
RGB Percent	100%, 90%, 98%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0980, 0.0235
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	314°, 100%, 95%
HSV	314°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038
YIQ	239.6410, 8.8010, 11.2090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

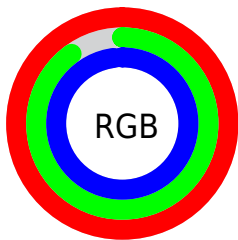
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 230, 249
Decimal	16770809
CIE Lab	93.75, 11.73, -6.09
CIE LCh	94, 13.214, 332.576
Yxy	84.6932, 0.3177, 0.3105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294960889 (0xFFFFE6F9)
YUV	239.6410, 4.6140, 13.4698
Hunter-Lab	92.0289, 6.9887, -0.9096

# Details

The XYZ color **86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **83.5360, 94.4004, 93.1785**, and the grayscale version is **82.5059, 86.8026, 94.5280**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.0504, 46.1281, 56.8232** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.1131, 71.1506, 94.2641**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

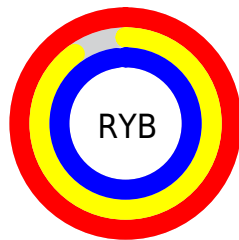
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (90%)

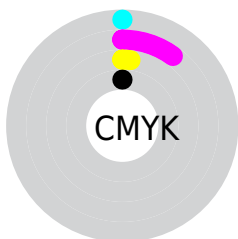
Blue (98%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (98%)

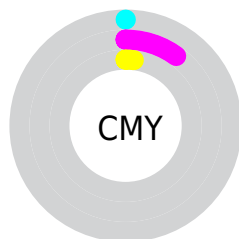


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038 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 86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 86.6357, 84.6932,  
101.4038

 86.6357, 84.6932,  
101.4038


505.4276,  
510.6123, 585.9691

 65.5208, 63.5879,  
76.8500


141.5585,  
139.9445, 165.1537

 48.1498, 46.3170,  
56.6190


176.0972,  
174.8592, 205.1868

 34.1573, 32.4960,  
40.2921


215.8411,  
215.1459, 251.2169

 23.1779, 21.7407,  
27.4508

261.1557,  
261.1889, 303.6623

 14.8463, 13.6665,  
17.6767

312.4063,  
313.3727, 362.9417

 8.7972, 7.8891,  
10.5511

369.9582,

 4.6652, 4.0240,

372.0816, 429.4737

5.6555

434.1768,  
437.7000, 503.6766

■ 2.0849, 1.6870,  
2.5714

■ 0.6810, 0.4152,  
0.8776

■ 86.6357, 84.6932,  
101.4038

■ 86.6357, 84.6932,  
101.4038

■ 79.1131, 71.1506,  
94.2641

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 72.6126, 59.6031,  
87.6159

■ 67.0875, 49.9578,  
81.4434

■ 62.4854, 42.1101,  
75.7276

■ 58.7489, 35.9455,  
70.4478

■ 55.8136, 31.3363,  
65.5811

■ 53.6064, 28.1362,  
61.1016

■ 52.0398, 26.1712,  
56.9785

■ 50.9744, 25.1626,  
53.1637

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.1852, 84.6932, 109.4734



86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038



87.4271, 84.6932, 91.3510

# Triad

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



86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038



80.1956, 84.6932, 74.2318



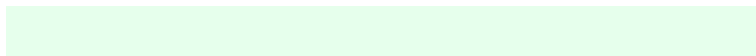
74.9466, 84.6932, 103.0143

# Complementary

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



86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038



83.5360, 94.4004, 93.1785

# 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.



73.9457, 84.6932, 93.0874



86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038



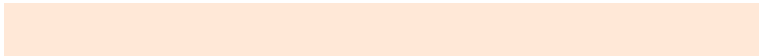
76.9207, 84.6932, 76.8757

# Square

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



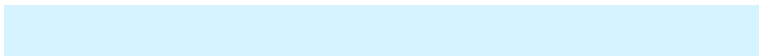
86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038



83.6454, 84.6932, 76.1092



74.6579, 84.6932, 83.6016



77.4312, 84.6932, 110.4496

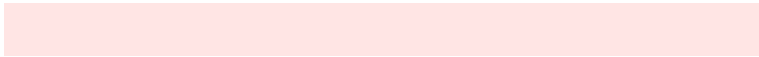


# Rectangle

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



86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038



86.8892, 84.6932, 84.9968



74.6579, 84.6932, 83.6016



74.4288, 84.6932, 99.8339

# Sweetspot

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



86.6376, 84.6966, 101.4056



92.3637, 95.0981, 106.5533



80.8867, 81.6221, 106.0992



19.6195, 20.0815, 22.6742



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.



86.6376, 84.6966, 101.4056



84.8933, 81.5426, 99.7924



84.7765, 83.9522, 91.6052



18.5953, 18.2214, 21.7520



26.6867, 13.1640, 28.0646



2.6410, 1.2988, 2.9568



# Inverse Universe

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



86.6376, 84.6966, 101.4056



84.8933, 81.5426, 99.7924



85.3903, 95.1421, 102.9433



18.5953, 18.2214, 21.7520



26.6867, 13.1640, 28.0646



2.6410, 1.2988, 2.9568



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

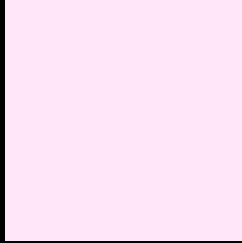
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

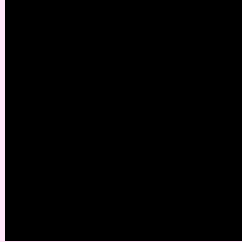
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038.



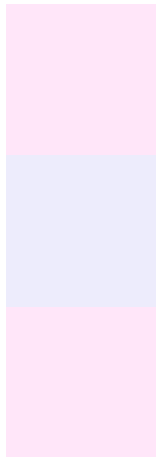
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.6357, 84.6932,

101.4038.

# 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

86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038

### Protanopia

82.4912, 85.0237, 104.1589

### Deuteranopia

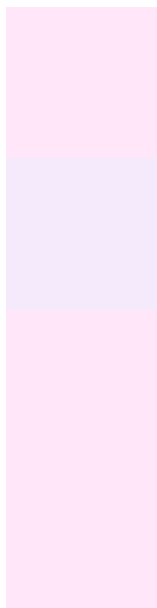
86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038



## Tritanopia

86.4801, 84.6309, 100.5843

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038

## Protanomaly

84.1436, 85.0438, 103.2470

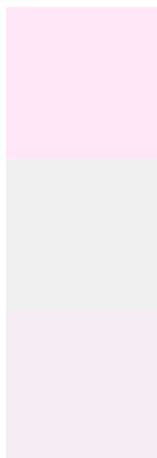
## Deuteranomaly

86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038

## Tritanomaly

86.4801, 84.6309, 100.5843

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

83.8293, 85.8744, 96.9512

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038 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, 230, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 230, 249)  
}
```

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, 230, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 230, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038 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, 230, 249) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 230, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 230, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 230, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 230, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 230,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.6357, 84.6932, 101.4038 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 230, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
230, 249) }
```

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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