

# Converting Colors

XYZ(243.8728, 182.1491,  
88.5926)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(243.8728, 182.1491, 88.5926)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(89.6549, 97.8420,  
80.4897)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFDA
RGB	255, 255, 218
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 85%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 93%
HSV	60°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897
YIQ	250.7820, 11.8770, -11.5070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	218, 255, 218
Decimal	16777178
CIE Lab	99.16, -6.02, 17.71
CIE LCh	99, 18.707, 108.762
Yxy	97.8420, 0.3345, 0.3651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967258 (0xFFFFFFFFDA)
YUV	250.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992
Hunter-Lab	98.9151, -11.3122, 20.9948

# Details

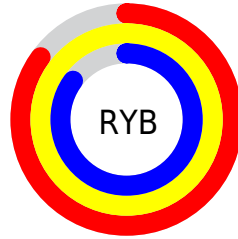
The XYZ color **89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **72.0359, 72.2696, 104.7605**, and the grayscale version is **91.6355, 96.4077, 104.9880**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **50.0936, 55.0383, 42.6336** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.5702, 96.6081, 64.2458**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.2536, 99.2814, 99.4403**.

# Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897 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 89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 89.6549, 97.8420,  
80.4897

 89.6549, 97.8420,  
80.4897

515.1623,  
553.2239, 516.3318

 68.0298, 74.5026,  
59.5929


145.7397,  
158.1852, 135.8716

 50.1957, 55.2055,  
42.6674


180.9302,  
195.9577, 171.1938

 35.7874, 39.5663,  
29.2948


221.3731,  
239.3102, 212.1615

 24.4394, 27.2005,  
19.0564

267.4338,  
288.6268, 259.1933

 15.7864, 17.7239,  
11.5338

319.4777,  
344.2921, 312.7076

 9.4630, 10.7519,  
6.3084

377.8702,

 5.1039, 5.9003,

406.6905, 373.1232

2.9617

442.9766,  
476.2063, 440.8584

■ 2.3437, 2.7845,  
1.0751

■ 0.8169, 1.0203,  
0.0000

■ 89.6549, 97.8420,  
80.4897

■ 89.6549, 97.8420,  
80.4897

■ 86.5702, 96.6081,  
64.2458


■ 93.2536, 99.2814,  
99.4403


■ 83.9752, 95.5701,  
50.5811


95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000


■ 81.8452, 94.7181,  
39.3643

■ 80.1525, 94.0410,  
30.4508

 78.8669, 93.5268,  
23.6810

 77.9542, 93.1617,  
18.8747

 77.3746, 92.9298,  
15.8225

 77.0793, 92.8117,  
14.2675

 77.0000, 92.7800,  
13.8500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

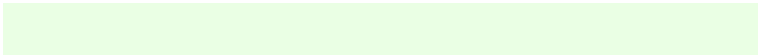
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.0599, 97.8420, 79.6442



89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897



85.3114, 97.8420, 87.8915

# Triad

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



89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897



86.2359, 97.8420, 130.8189



103.6943, 97.8420, 112.5098

# Complementary

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



89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897



72.0359, 72.2696, 104.7605

# 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.



101.1285, 97.8420, 127.6406



89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897



90.9619, 97.8420, 138.8809

# Square

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



89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897



83.3915, 97.8420, 116.5150



96.4189, 97.8420, 137.6639



103.3107, 97.8420, 97.1386



# Rectangle

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



89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897



83.5360, 97.8420, 95.9938



96.4189, 97.8420, 137.6639



103.1442, 97.8420, 117.8173

# Sweetspot

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



89.6551, 97.8421, 80.4911



93.4509, 99.3604, 100.4793



78.9671, 76.4659, 76.9284



19.9400, 21.2423, 21.1786



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.



89.6551, 97.8421, 80.4911



88.8395, 97.5158, 76.1962



83.1738, 94.5008, 80.1878



19.5613, 21.0908, 19.1843



40.2342, 48.4795, 7.2369



3.9175, 4.7203, 0.7046



# Inverse Universe

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



72.0359, 72.2696, 104.7605



68.5567, 68.0772, 104.1346



77.8806, 75.2826, 105.0340



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657

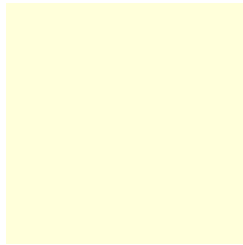


0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

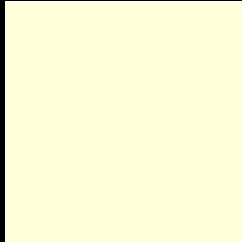
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

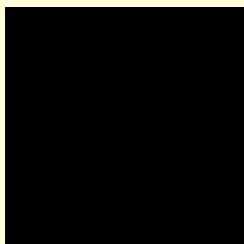
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.6549, 97.8420,



# 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

89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897



### Protanopia

92.6850, 97.5346, 101.1298

### Deuteranopia

93.4630, 97.8458, 105.2269

## **Tritanopia**

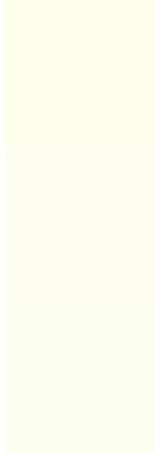
93.7335, 97.9116, 108.5663

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897



## Protanomaly

91.5056, 97.5667, 93.3663

## Deuteranomaly

91.9453, 97.7426, 95.6815

## Tritanomaly

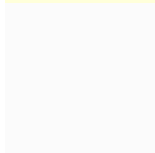
92.0253, 97.7322, 98.0183

# Monochromacy



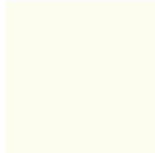
## Original Color

89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897



## Achromatopsia

91.6934, 96.4686, 105.0543



## Achromatomaly

90.5353, 96.5482, 95.5253

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897 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, 255, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 218)  
}
```

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, 255, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897 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, 255, 218) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 255, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 89.6549, 97.8420, 80.4897 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 255, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 218) }
```

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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