

# Converting Colors

XYZ(82.3830, 86.7684, 85.0436)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(82.3830, 86.7684, 85.0436)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(82.3878, 86.6915,  
85.0639)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5EFE3
RGB	245, 239, 227
RGB Percent	96%, 94%, 89%
CMY	0.0392, 0.0627, 0.1098
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.07, 0.04
HSL	40°, 47%, 93%
HSV	40°, 7%, 96%
XYZ	82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639
YIQ	239.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

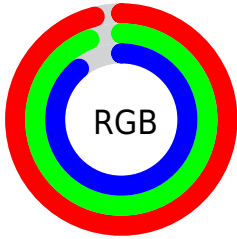
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	236, 245, 227
Decimal	16117731
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.61, -0.02, 6.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 6.501, 90.168
Yxy	86.6915, 0.3242, 0.3411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294307811 (0xFF5EFE3)
YUV	239.4260, -6.1260, 4.8884
Hunter-Lab	93.1083, -4.9919, 11.0083

# Details

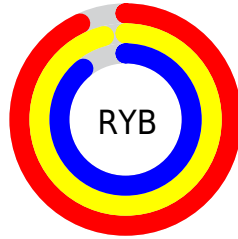
The XYZ color **82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **77.2988, 81.2000, 97.9862**, and the grayscale version is **82.4203, 86.7125, 94.4299**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **45.3661, 47.6643, 45.8388** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.9094, 80.7660, 67.7249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.4601, 93.0328, 104.9769**.

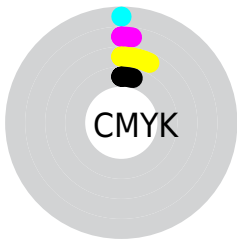
# Distribution



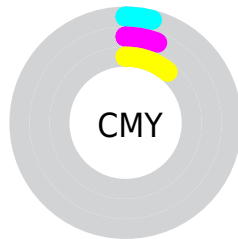
- Red (96%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639 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 82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.3878, 86.6915,  
85.0639

82.3878, 86.6915,  
85.0639

491.5588,  
517.2086, 531.9896

62.0004, 65.2399,  
63.3437

135.6507,  
142.7341, 142.3374

45.2887, 47.6557,  
45.6766

169.2569,  
178.0939, 178.7278

31.8871, 33.5543,  
31.6438

208.0002,  
218.8585, 220.8454

21.4304, 22.5514,  
20.8270

252.2457,  
265.4124, 269.1087

13.5532, 14.2626,  
12.8076

302.3590,  
318.1400, 323.9362

7.8902, 8.3035,  
7.1670

358.7054,

4.0760, 4.2898,

377.4256, 385.7465

3.4868

421.6502,  
443.6537, 454.9581

■ 1.7452, 1.8370,  
1.3482

■ 0.4843, 0.5100,  
0.1008

■ 82.3878, 86.6915,  
85.0639

■ 82.3878, 86.6915,  
85.0639

■ 76.9094, 80.7660,  
67.7249

■ 88.4601, 93.0328,  
104.9769

■ 71.9961, 75.2341,  
52.8473

■ 91.4666, 98.1527,  
108.7323

■ 67.6273, 70.0880,  
40.3186

■ 63.7781, 65.3155,  
30.0150

■ 60.4213, 60.9034,  
21.8016

■ 57.5272, 56.8371,  
15.5283

■ 55.0620, 53.1008,  
11.0251

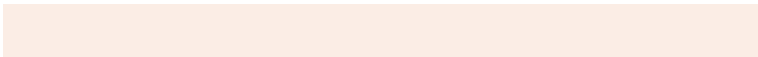
■ 52.9862, 49.6761,  
8.0921

■ 51.2487, 46.5398,  
6.4687

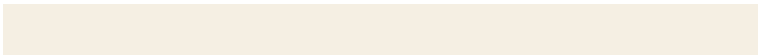
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.0859, 86.6915, 86.2630



82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639



80.7153, 86.6915, 86.2896

# Triad

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



82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639



79.5176, 86.6915, 99.3273



85.3565, 86.6915, 99.2766

# Complementary

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



82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639



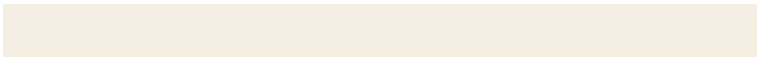
77.2988, 81.2000, 97.9862

# Split Complementary

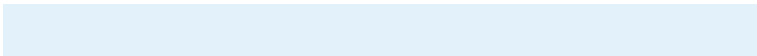
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



84.1033, 86.6915, 102.9870



82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639



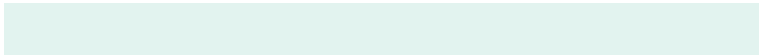
80.7322, 86.6915, 103.0170

# Square

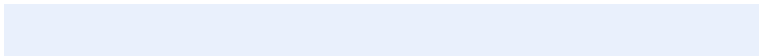
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639



79.0726, 86.6915, 94.4206



82.4075, 86.6915, 104.3789

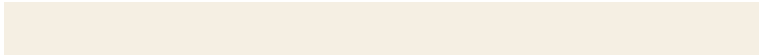


85.8147, 86.6915, 94.3640



# Rectangle

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



82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639



79.8361, 86.6915, 88.3427



82.4075, 86.6915, 104.3789



85.0134, 86.6915, 100.7120

# Sweetspot

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



82.3902, 86.6953, 85.0658



93.7001, 98.5968, 104.4528



79.8344, 80.2351, 88.3712



20.0699, 21.1186, 22.4038



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

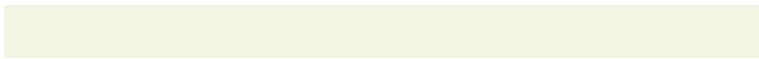
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



82.3902, 86.6953, 85.0658



89.1822, 93.8283, 89.7914



83.1365, 89.7292, 85.6120



17.4225, 18.3292, 17.4172



27.5122, 24.9099, 3.3580



2.5122, 2.3777, 0.3265

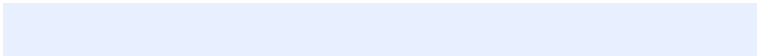


# Inverse Universe

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



77.2988, 81.2000, 97.9862



82.4151, 86.5245, 106.9649



76.5849, 78.3551, 97.4747



16.0321, 16.8285, 20.9458



10.6017, 6.9972, 47.3298

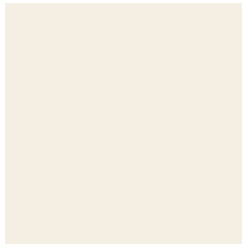


1.0224, 0.7962, 4.1900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

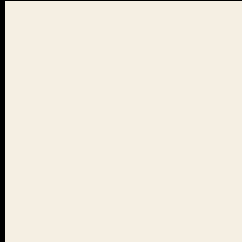
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

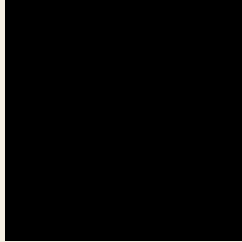
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

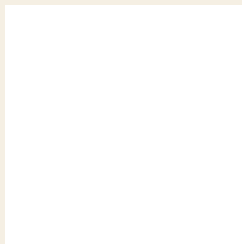
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639.



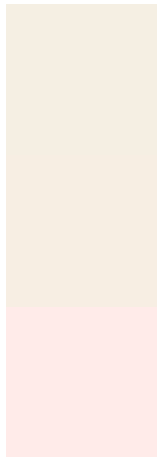
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.3878, 86.6915,

85.0639.

# 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

82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639

### Protanopia

82.7974, 86.4693, 84.9994

### Deuteranopia

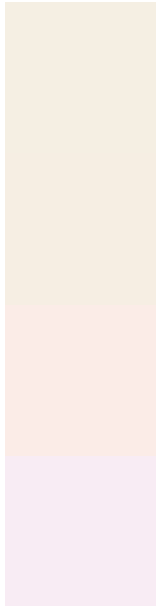
85.6563, 86.5599, 89.2839



## Tritanopia

86.6646, 86.7122, 105.9353

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639

## Protanomaly

82.4457, 86.2880, 84.9829

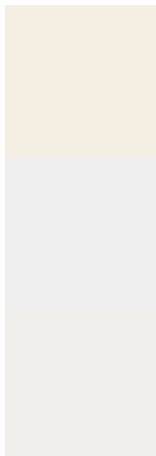
## Deuteranomaly

84.2029, 86.2697, 87.8150

## Tritanomaly

85.0360, 86.4790, 97.7982

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639

## Achromatopsia

82.0431, 86.3157, 93.9978

## Achromatomaly

82.1375, 86.4319, 90.9512

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639 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(245, 239, 227) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 239, 227)  
}
```

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(245, 239, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 239, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639 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(245, 239, 227) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 239, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(245, 239, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 239, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 239, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 239,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 82.3878, 86.6915, 85.0639 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 239, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
239, 227) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor