

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(83.2152, 86.6364,  
87.1995)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7EEE6
RGB	247, 238, 230
RGB Percent	97%, 93%, 90%
CMY	0.0314, 0.0666, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.07, 0.03
HSL	28°, 52%, 94%
HSV	28°, 7%, 97%
XYZ	83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995
YIQ	239.7790, 7.9320, -0.5800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

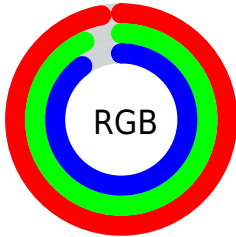
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	247, 245, 230
Decimal	16248550
CIE Lab	94.58, 1.67, 4.93
CIE LCh	95, 5.208, 71.267
Yxy	86.6364, 0.3237, 0.3370
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294438630 (0xFF77EE6)
YUV	239.7790, -4.8210, 6.3328
Hunter-Lab	93.0787, -3.3032, 9.6100

# Details

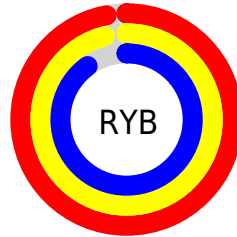
The XYZ color **83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **80.2879, 85.2699, 100.2237**, and the grayscale version is **82.6858, 86.9919, 94.7342**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **45.9517, 47.6274, 47.3285** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.3220, 78.0126, 68.9840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.8811, 96.0170, 108.0995**.

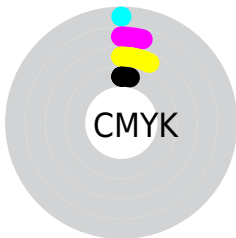
# Distribution



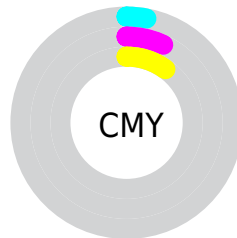
- Red (97%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995 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 83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.2152, 86.6364,  
87.1995

83.2152, 86.6364,  
87.1995

494.2765,  
517.0273, 539.2114

62.6852, 65.1944,  
65.0997

136.8038,  
142.6572, 145.3435

45.8443, 47.6187,  
47.0901

170.5931,  
178.0048, 182.2248

32.3271, 33.5250,  
32.7520

209.5329,  
218.7564, 224.8704

21.7682, 22.5289,  
21.6670

253.9885,  
265.2963, 273.6988

13.8023, 14.2461,  
13.4164

304.3253,  
318.0089, 329.1286

8.0641, 8.2920,  
7.5818

360.9087,

4.1881, 4.2824,

377.2787, 391.5783

3.7447

424.1040,  
443.4901, 461.4664

■ 1.8091, 1.8327,  
1.4863

■ 0.5232, 0.5075,  
0.2077

■ 83.2152, 86.6364,  
87.1995

■ 83.2152, 86.6364,  
87.1995

■ 76.3220, 78.0126,  
68.9840

■ 90.8811, 96.0170,  
108.0995

■ 70.1678, 70.1143,  
53.3372

■ 92.1682, 98.5144,  
108.7651

■ 64.7271, 62.9245,  
40.1429

■ 59.9699, 56.4211,  
29.2739

■ 55.8636, 50.5810,  
20.5915

■ 52.3728, 45.3790,  
13.9417

■ 49.4579, 40.7882,  
9.1503

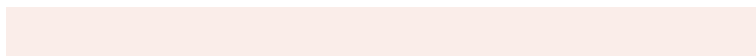
■ 47.0732, 36.7785,  
6.0132

■ 45.1622, 33.3150,  
4.2713

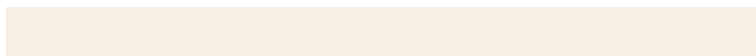
# Harmonies

## Analogous

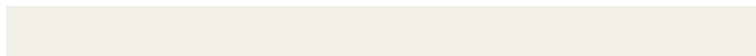
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.3908, 86.6364, 89.3251



83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995



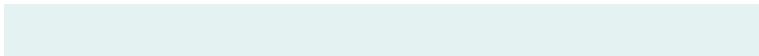
81.8191, 86.6364, 86.9525

# Triad

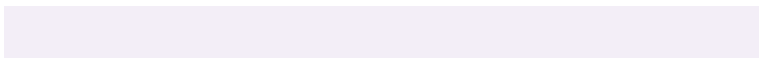
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995



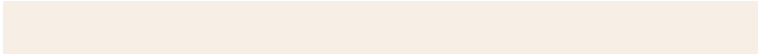
79.7265, 86.6364, 95.8507



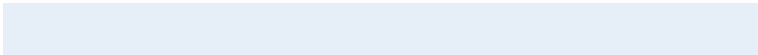
84.1384, 86.6364, 100.2627

# Complementary

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



83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995



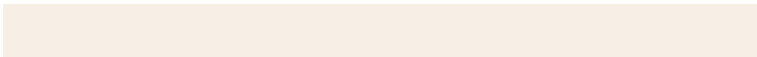
80.2879, 85.2699, 100.2237

# 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.



82.8738, 86.6364, 102.1183



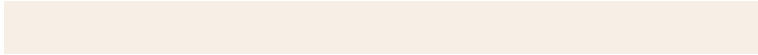
83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995



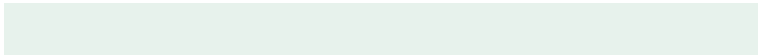
80.3331, 86.6364, 99.5232

# Square

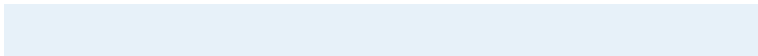
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



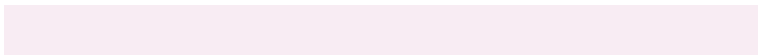
83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995



79.8155, 86.6364, 91.8714



81.4815, 86.6364, 101.8439

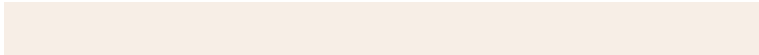


84.9280, 86.6364, 96.8368



# Rectangle

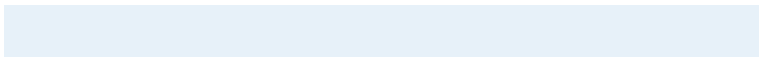
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995



80.9523, 86.6364, 87.8780



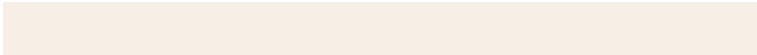
81.4815, 86.6364, 101.8439



83.7542, 86.6364, 101.0951

# Sweetspot

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



83.2176, 86.6402, 87.2014



93.3848, 97.9661, 104.3477



82.2455, 82.6050, 93.3236



20.0057, 20.9902, 22.3824



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

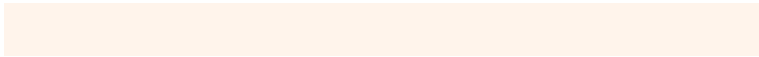


# Same Dimension

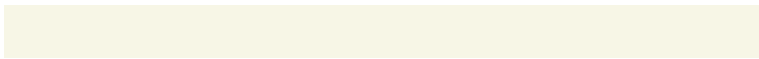
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



83.2176, 86.6402, 87.2014



88.5902, 92.0601, 91.3948



85.7294, 91.6638, 88.0386



17.1425, 17.7692, 17.3239



23.7472, 17.3800, 2.1031

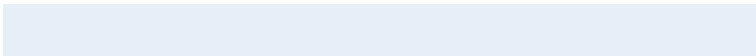


2.1892, 1.7315, 0.2188

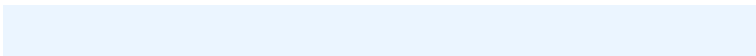


# Inverse Universe

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



80.2879, 85.2699, 100.2237



84.9509, 90.3580, 107.5712



77.8776, 80.4492, 99.4203



16.3071, 17.3784, 21.0375



13.2935, 12.3808, 48.2271

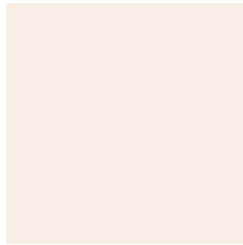


1.2712, 1.2939, 4.2730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

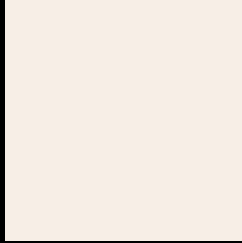
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

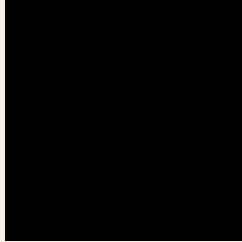
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

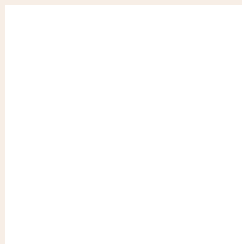
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995.



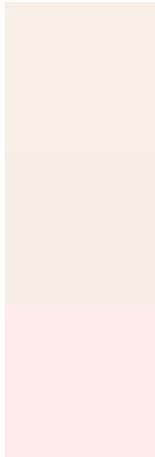
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.2152, 86.6364,

87.1995.

# 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

83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995

### Protanopia

82.8635, 86.4551, 87.1830

### Deuteranopia

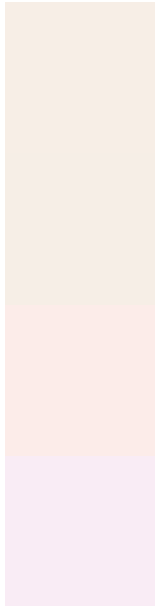
85.9437, 86.6748, 90.7975



## Tritanopia

86.8623, 86.8325, 105.1107

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995

## Protanomaly

82.8635, 86.4551, 87.1830

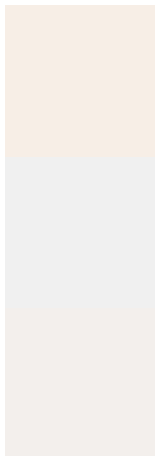
## Deuteranomaly

84.8483, 86.5695, 89.3284

## Tritanomaly

85.5438, 86.7232, 98.6168

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

82.9690, 86.8438, 91.7465

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995 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(247, 238, 230) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 238, 230)  
}
```

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(247, 238, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 238, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995 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(247, 238, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 238, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 238, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 238, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 238, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 238,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.2152, 86.6364, 87.1995 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 238, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
238, 230) }
```

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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