

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.4938, 91.7457, 95.5165)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.4938, 91.7457, 95.5165)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(83.5355, 91.5351,  
95.7033)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EAF9F0
RGB	234, 249, 240
RGB Percent	92%, 98%, 94%
CMY	0.0823, 0.0235, 0.0588
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.04, 0.02
HSL	144°, 56%, 95%
HSV	144°, 6%, 98%
XYZ	83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033
YIQ	243.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

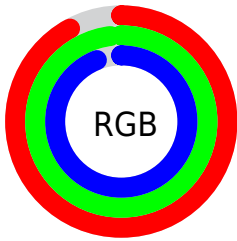
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	234, 245, 249
Decimal	15399408
CIE Lab	96.63, -6.53, 2.61
CIE LCh	97, 7.036, 158.237
Yxy	91.5351, 0.3085, 0.3380
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293589488 (0xFFEAF9F0)
YUV	243.4890, -1.7201, -8.3219
Hunter-Lab	95.6740, -11.5764, 7.6636

# Details

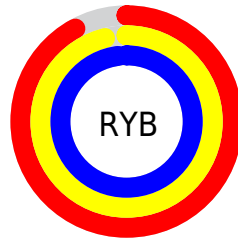
The XYZ color **83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **84.6707, 85.4587, 96.8309**, and the grayscale version is **85.5999, 90.0578, 98.0729**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.0818, 51.0656, 52.7753** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7992, 86.7645, 84.1340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.1585, 96.2314, 108.2254**.

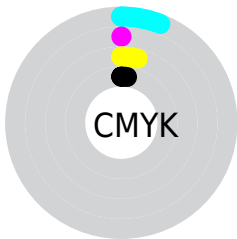
# Distribution



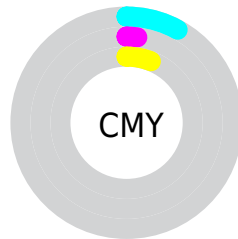
- Red (92%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033 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 83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 83.5355, 91.5351,  
95.7033

 83.5355, 91.5351,  
95.7033

495.3264,  
533.0119, 567.4558

 62.9504, 69.2546,  
72.1204


137.2499,  
149.4689, 157.2398

 46.0596, 50.9190,  
52.7696


171.1098,  
185.8909, 196.0305

 32.4977, 36.1442,  
37.2324


210.1255,  
227.7956, 240.7274

 21.8993, 24.5456,  
25.0903

254.6622,  
275.5672, 291.7492

 13.8991, 15.7388,  
15.9247

305.0853,  
329.5903, 349.5144

 8.1318, 9.3395,  
9.3171

361.7601,

 4.2319, 4.9633,

390.2492, 414.4416

4.8490

425.0521,  
457.9283, 486.9492

■ 1.8341, 2.2257,  
2.1017

■ 0.5381, 0.7340,  
0.6168

■ 83.5355, 91.5351,  
95.7033

■ 83.5355, 91.5351,  
95.7033

■ 73.7992, 86.7645,  
84.1340

■ 93.1585, 96.2314,  
108.2254

■ 65.3400, 82.6290,  
73.5540

■ 93.1675, 96.2350,  
108.2725

■ 58.1050, 79.1046,  
63.9390

■ 52.0345, 76.1609,  
55.2614

■ 47.0635, 73.7650,  
47.4925

■ 43.1203, 71.8806,  
40.6019

■ 40.1243, 70.4669,  
34.5573

■ 37.9819, 69.4760,  
29.3243

■ 36.5778, 68.8494,  
24.8658

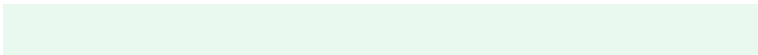
# Harmonies

## Analogous

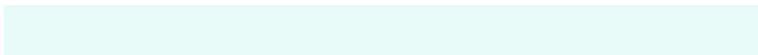
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.6812, 91.5351, 91.3972



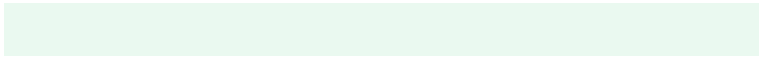
83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033



83.3113, 91.5351, 101.2262

# Triad

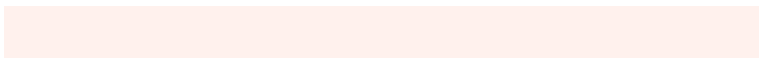
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033



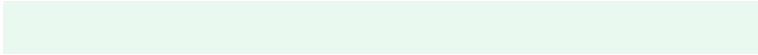
87.5444, 91.5351, 110.7764



90.0064, 91.5351, 93.1108

# Complementary

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



83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033



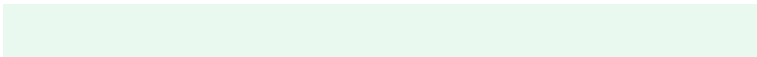
84.6707, 85.4587, 96.8309

# 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.



90.7988, 91.5351, 98.1223



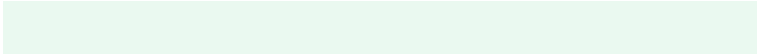
83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033



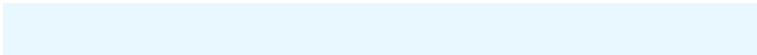
89.3635, 91.5351, 108.4195

# Square

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



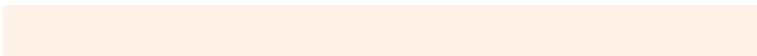
83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033



85.6064, 91.5351, 110.0693



90.5618, 91.5351, 103.7369

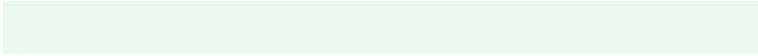


88.4114, 91.5351, 89.9401

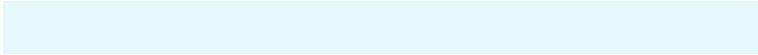


# Rectangle

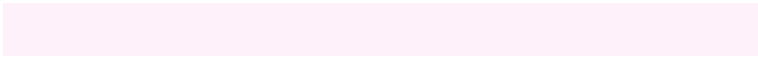
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



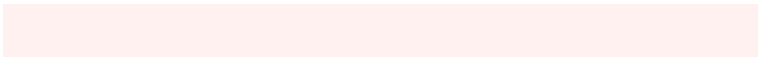
83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033



83.7113, 91.5351, 104.8797



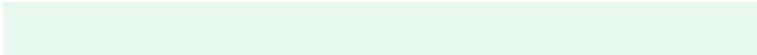
90.5618, 91.5351, 103.7369



90.3765, 91.5351, 94.6283

# Sweetspot

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



83.5381, 91.5390, 95.7053



92.7096, 98.8500, 106.2388



85.7789, 92.7955, 91.2333



19.8682, 21.1700, 22.7675



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

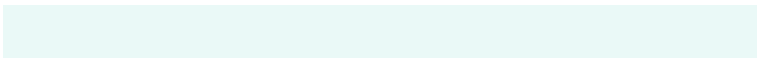
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



83.5381, 91.5390, 95.7053



87.1081, 96.0995, 99.7756



84.6376, 91.9788, 101.4952



17.7183, 19.6270, 20.2920



19.4190, 36.7806, 12.8157



1.8493, 3.4268, 1.4542



# Inverse Universe

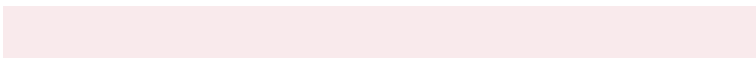
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



84.6707, 85.4587, 96.8309



88.4895, 88.6840, 101.1483



83.5965, 85.0290, 91.1743



18.0239, 17.9865, 20.5957



23.9060, 11.9781, 16.7452

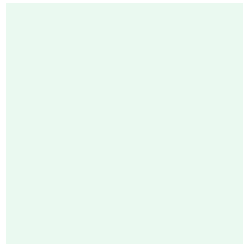


2.2664, 1.1303, 1.8265



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

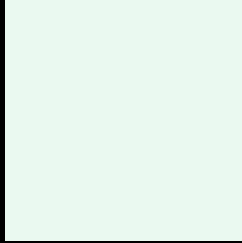
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

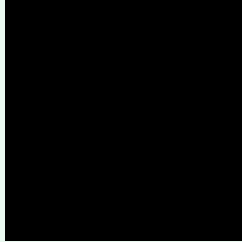
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

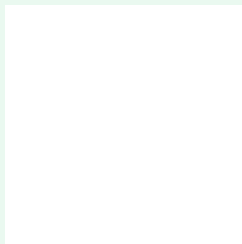
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033.



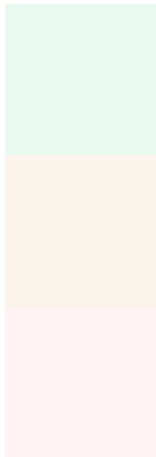
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.5355, 91.5351,

95.7 33.

# 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

83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033

### Protanopia

87.4204, 91.3250, 93.1407

### Deuteranopia

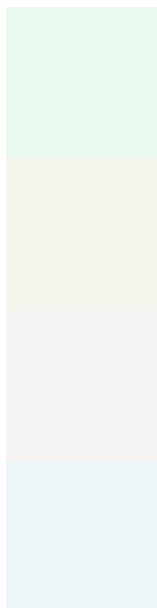
89.3213, 91.2959, 98.5021



## Tritanopia

87.3204, 91.4021, 107.6478

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033

## Protanomaly

86.0446, 91.4971, 94.0146

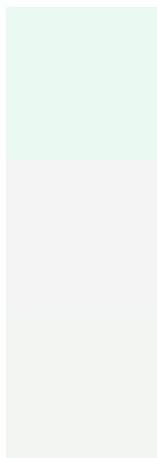
## Deuteranomaly

87.1878, 91.5500, 97.8697

## Tritanomaly

85.8077, 91.1644, 103.5164

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033

## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

## Achromatomaly

84.6146, 90.2409, 96.9630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033 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(234, 249, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 249, 240)  
}
```

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(234, 249, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 249, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033 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(234, 249, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 249, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 249, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 249, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 249, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 249,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.5355, 91.5351, 95.7033 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 249, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
249, 240) }
```

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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