

# Converting Colors

XYZ(84.6907, 89.1012, 97.0312)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(84.6907, 89.1012, 97.0312)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(84.3971, 88.7923,  
96.6948)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F2F2F2
RGB	242, 242, 242
RGB Percent	95%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.0510, 0.0510, 0.0510
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	120°, 0%, 95%
HSV	120°, 0%, 95%
XYZ	84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948
YIQ	242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

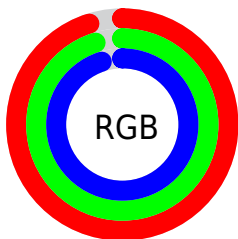
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	242, 242, 242
Decimal	15921906
CIE Lab	95.49, 0.01, -0.01
CIE LCh	95, 0.011, 296.998
Yxy	88.7923, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294111986 (0xFFFF2F2F2)
YUV	242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	94.2297, -5.0278, 5.1197

# Details

The XYZ color **84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **84.4004, 88.7947, 96.6996**, and the grayscale version is **84.4003, 88.7957, 96.6985**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.6715, 49.1021, 53.4722** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.2380, 83.4345, 78.4448**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0438, 91.9877, 107.5646**.

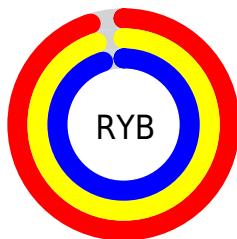
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (95%)

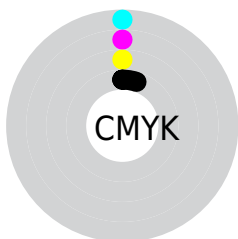
Blue (95%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (95%)

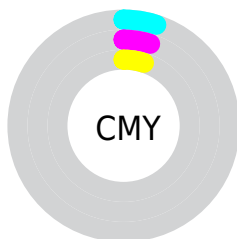


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948 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 84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.3971, 88.7923,  
96.6948

84.3971, 88.7923,  
96.6948

498.1447,  
524.0944, 570.6989

63.6642, 66.9794,  
72.9417

138.4489,  
145.6597, 158.6196

46.6394, 49.0679,  
53.4368

172.4985,  
181.4830, 197.6284

32.9574, 34.6733,  
37.7614

211.7176,  
222.7453, 242.5596

22.2529, 23.4114,  
25.4972

256.4718,  
269.8309, 293.8316

14.1605, 14.8975,  
16.2255

307.1262,  
323.1242, 351.8630

8.3148, 8.7475,  
9.5278

364.0462,

4.3505, 4.5769,

383.0096, 417.0723

4.9855

427.5973,  
449.8715, 489.8781

■ 1.9023, 2.0012,  
2.1802

■ 0.5782, 0.6082,  
0.6629

■ 84.3971, 88.7923,  
96.6948

■ 84.3971, 88.7923,  
96.6948

■ 73.2380, 83.4345,  
78.4448

■ 91.0438, 91.9877,  
107.5646

■ 63.5947, 78.8023,  
62.6747

■ 55.4039, 74.8678,  
49.2794

■ 48.5955, 71.5973,  
38.1439

■ 43.0931, 68.9542,  
29.1437

■ 38.8133, 66.8985,  
22.1422

■ 35.6628, 65.3851,  
16.9871

■ 33.5350, 64.3631,  
13.5044

■ 32.3031, 63.7714,  
11.4866

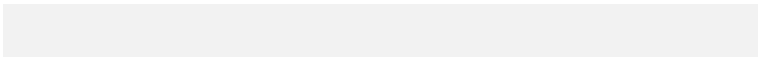
# Harmonies

## Analogous

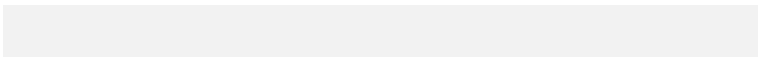
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.3941, 88.7923, 96.6966



84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948



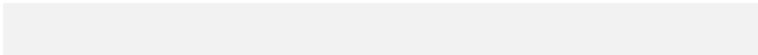
84.3994, 88.7923, 96.6889

# Triad

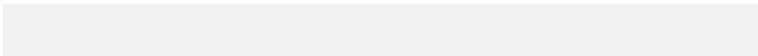
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948



84.3976, 88.7923, 96.6655



84.3885, 88.7923, 96.6788

# Complementary

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



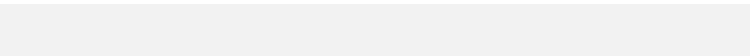
84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948



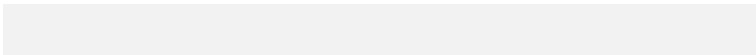
84.4004, 88.7947, 96.6996

# Split Complementary

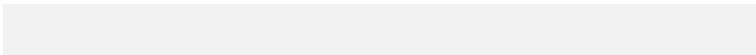
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



84.3895, 88.7923, 96.6705



84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948



84.3947, 88.7923, 96.6628

# Square

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



84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948



84.3997, 88.7923, 96.6720



84.3917, 88.7923, 96.6646



84.3892, 88.7923, 96.6874



# Rectangle

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



84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948



84.4002, 88.7923, 96.6835



84.3917, 88.7923, 96.6646



84.3887, 88.7923, 96.6759

# Sweetspot

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



84.3996, 88.7961, 96.6967

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



84.4010, 88.7968, 96.6968



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



84.3996, 88.7961, 96.6967

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



84.3999, 88.7962, 96.6983



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988



17.0579, 34.1152, 5.6881

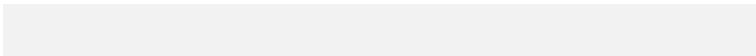


1.4192, 2.8381, 0.4737



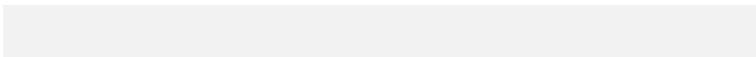
# Inverse Universe

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



84.4004, 88.7947, 96.6996

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



84.4001, 88.7945, 96.6980



17.8044, 18.7317, 20.3988



28.2731, 13.5817, 46.2162



2.3522, 1.1299, 3.8453



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

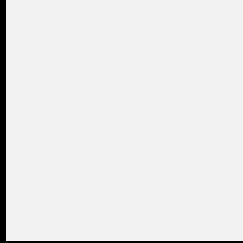
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948 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](#).

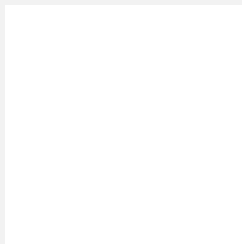


**XYZ 84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.3971, 88.7923,

96.6948.

# 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

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

### Protanopia

85.3385, 88.8543, 95.8719

### Deuteranopia

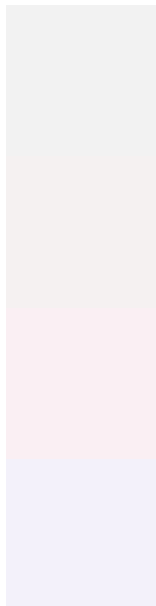
87.9922, 88.8801, 97.3119



## Tritanopia

86.5183, 88.7733, 107.1827

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

## Protanomaly

84.9887, 88.6739, 95.8555

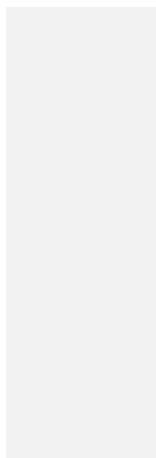
## Deuteranomaly

86.4685, 88.5281, 97.3243

## Tritanomaly

85.6728, 88.8674, 103.0802

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

## Achromatopsia

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

## Achromatomaly

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948 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(242, 242, 242) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 242, 242)  
}
```

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(242, 242, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 242, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948 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(242, 242, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 242, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 242, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 242, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 242, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 242,  
242) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 242, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
242, 242) }
```

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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