

# Converting Colors

XYZ(85.0353, 95.9941, 56.1635)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(85.0353, 95.9941, 56.1635)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(85.0359, 95.9944,  
56.1664)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFB2
RGB	255, 255, 178
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 70%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.30, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 85%
HSV	60°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664
YIQ	246.2220, 24.7170, -23.9470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

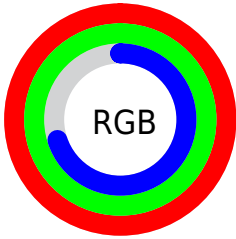
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	178, 255, 178
Decimal	16777138
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.43, -11.44, 36.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 38.628, 107.231
Yxy	95.9944, 0.3585, 0.4047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967218 (0xFFFFFFFFB2)
YUV	246.2220, -33.6334, 7.6983
Hunter-Lab	97.9767, -16.5357, 34.5950

# Details

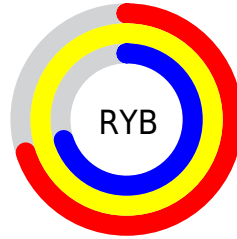
The XYZ color **85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **52.3316, 48.5271, 101.2162**, and the grayscale version is **88.0257, 92.6099, 100.8522**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.8513, 98.7205, 92.0558**, and **46.9217, 53.7392, 27.3017** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.7088, 95.0635, 43.9119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.8395, 97.1158, 70.9300**.

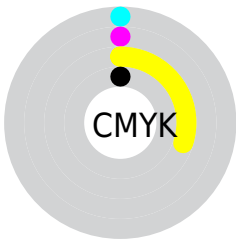
# Distribution



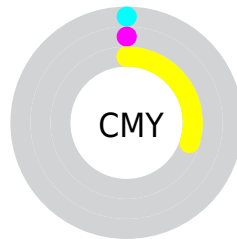
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664 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 85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 85.0359, 95.9944,  
56.1664

 85.0359, 95.9944,  
56.1664


500.2287,  
547.3436, 427.7242

 64.1936, 72.9629,  
39.9315


 139.3371,  
155.6377, 100.7361

 47.0698, 53.9456,  
27.1717


173.5268,  
193.0183, 129.9078

 33.2990, 38.5582,  
17.4687


212.8962,  
235.9506, 164.2290

 22.5159, 26.4162,  
10.4037

257.8109,  
284.8192, 204.1181

 14.3552, 17.1353,  
5.5584

308.6362,  
340.0084, 249.9936

 8.4515, 10.3310,  
2.5140

365.7373,

 4.4394, 5.6190,

401.9026, 302.2741

0.8476

429.4797,  
470.8862, 361.3781

■ 1.9536, 2.6148,  
0.0000

■ 0.6077, 0.9341,  
0.0000

■ 85.0359, 95.9944,  
56.1664

■ 85.0359, 95.9944,  
56.1664

■ 82.7088, 95.0635,  
43.9119

■ 87.8395, 97.1158,  
70.9300

■ 80.8309, 94.3124,  
34.0234

■ 91.1432, 98.4373,  
88.3271

■ 79.3737, 93.7295,  
26.3496

94.9700, 99.9680,  
108.4787

■ 78.3046, 93.3018,  
20.7199

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 77.5866, 93.0147,  
16.9391

■ 77.1755, 92.8502,  
14.7741

■ 77.0000, 92.7800,  
13.8500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

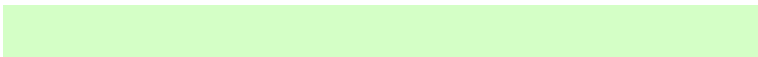
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.0601, 95.9944, 55.3526



85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664



76.3907, 95.9944, 68.1304

# Triad

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



85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664



77.4440, 95.9944, 156.3775



113.7835, 95.9944, 118.6860

# Complementary

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



85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664



52.3316, 48.5271, 101.2162

# 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.



107.8983, 95.9944, 151.9974



85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664



86.5835, 95.9944, 176.5560

# Square

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



85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664



72.2588, 95.9944, 123.7829



97.7383, 95.9944, 174.8070



113.2837, 95.9944, 87.3698

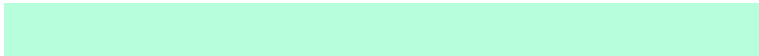


# Rectangle

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



85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664



72.8668, 95.9944, 82.5168



97.7383, 95.9944, 174.8070



112.4675, 95.9944, 130.1270

# Sweetspot

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



85.0361, 95.9945, 56.1677



91.5726, 98.6090, 90.5882



65.1970, 56.3163, 49.5547



19.4886, 21.0617, 18.8015



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

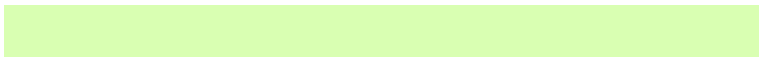
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



85.0361, 95.9945, 56.1677



83.6288, 95.4315, 48.7568



72.2634, 89.4099, 55.5700



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.



52.3316, 48.5271, 101.2162



46.3280, 41.2931, 100.1364



62.4381, 53.7372, 101.6892



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657

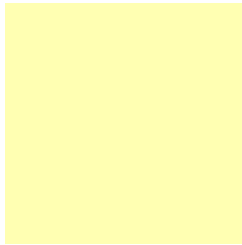


0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

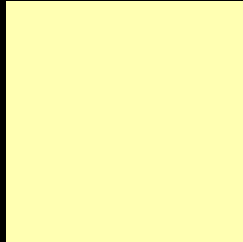
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

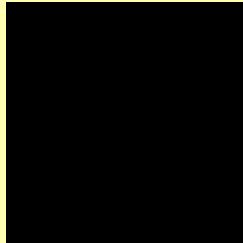
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.0359, 95.9944,

56.1664.

# Color Blindness Simulation

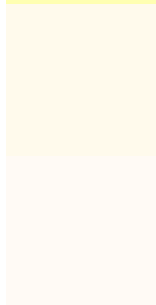
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664



### Protanopia

90.5659, 95.6873, 93.0530

### Deuteranopia

91.9070, 96.2238, 100.1152

## **Tritanopia**

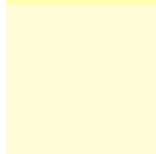
93.0051, 96.1671, 107.4261

# Trichromacy



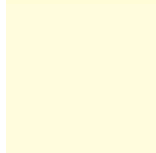
## Original Color

85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664



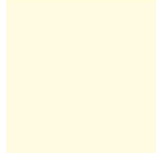
## Protanomaly

88.3161, 95.7871, 78.1240



## Deuteranomaly

89.1015, 96.1013, 82.2599



## Tritanomaly

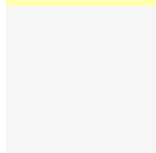
89.4646, 95.7453, 85.7169

# Monochromacy



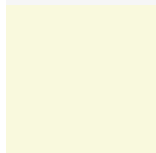
## Original Color

85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664



## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603



## Achromatomaly

85.9937, 93.1116, 81.8466

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664 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, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 178)  
}
```

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, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664 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, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 178) }
```

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, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 85.0359, 95.9944, 56.1664 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, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 178) }
```

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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