

# Converting Colors

XYZ(85.1066, 96.0227, 56.5389)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(85.1066, 96.0227, 56.5389)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(85.1367, 96.0347,  
56.6972)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFB3
RGB	255, 255, 179
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 70%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.2980
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.30, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 85%
HSV	60°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972
YIQ	246.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

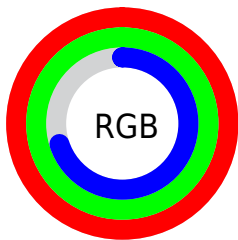
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	179, 255, 179
Decimal	16777139
CIE Lab	98.45, -11.32, 36.42
CIE LCh	98, 38.137, 107.269
Yxy	96.0347, 0.3579, 0.4037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967219 (0xFFFFFFFFB3)
YUV	246.3360, -33.1966, 7.5983
Hunter-Lab	97.9973, -16.4206, 34.2954

# Details

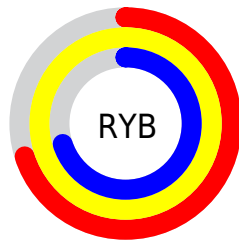
The XYZ color **85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **52.7616, 49.0452, 101.2936**, and the grayscale version is **88.1149, 92.7037, 100.9544**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.9954, 98.7782, 92.8147**, and **46.9217, 53.7392, 27.3017** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.7914, 95.0965, 44.3469**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.9595, 97.1638, 71.5618**.

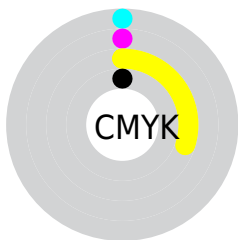
# Distribution



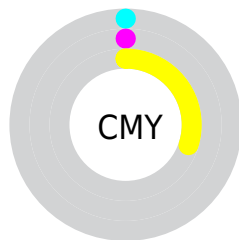
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (70%)



- 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 85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972 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 85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 85.1367, 96.0347,  
56.6972

 85.1367, 96.0347,  
56.6972


500.5572,  
547.4722, 429.7756

 64.2772, 72.9965,  
40.3544

 139.4772,  
155.6933, 101.5192

 47.1378, 53.9731,  
27.4991


173.6889,  
193.0825, 130.8355

 33.3530, 38.5801,  
17.7127


213.0821,  
236.0240, 165.3134

 22.5575, 26.4333,  
10.5766

258.0221,  
284.9024, 205.3714

 14.3860, 17.1480,  
5.6723

308.8742,  
340.1021, 251.4281

 8.4731, 10.3401,  
2.5813

366.0039,

 4.4535, 5.6250,

402.0073, 303.9020

0.8828

429.7764,  
471.0025, 363.2117

■ 1.9617, 2.6184,  
0.0000

■ 0.6123, 0.9359,  
0.0000

■ 85.1367, 96.0347,  
56.6972

■ 85.1367, 96.0347,  
56.6972

■ 82.7914, 95.0965,  
44.3469

■ 87.9595, 97.1638,  
71.5618

■ 80.8964, 94.3386,  
34.3684

■ 91.2833, 98.4933,  
89.0647

■ 79.4233, 93.7493,  
26.6108

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 78.3396, 93.3159,  
20.9045

■ 77.6087, 93.0235,  
17.0553

■ 77.1865, 92.8546,  
14.8320

■ 77.0028, 92.7811,  
13.8645

■ 77.0000, 92.7800,  
13.8500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

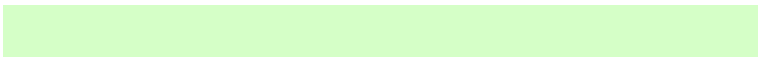
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.0233, 96.0347, 55.8750



85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972



76.5940, 96.0347, 68.5846

# Triad

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



85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972



77.6534, 96.0347, 155.7226



113.5240, 96.0347, 118.5037

# Complementary

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



85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972



52.7616, 49.0452, 101.2936

# 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.



107.7283, 96.0347, 151.3373



85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972



86.6918, 96.0347, 175.5540

# Square

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



85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972



72.5181, 96.0347, 123.6163



97.7080, 96.0347, 173.8046



113.0230, 96.0347, 87.5800

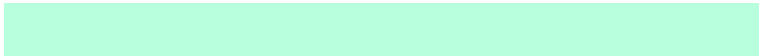


# Rectangle

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



85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972



73.1115, 96.0347, 82.8441



97.7080, 96.0347, 173.8046



112.2292, 96.0347, 129.7861

# Sweetspot

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



85.1369, 96.0348, 56.6985



91.5726, 98.6090, 90.5882



65.4975, 56.7560, 50.1521



19.4886, 21.0617, 18.8015



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

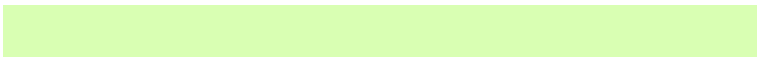
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



85.1369, 96.0348, 56.6985



83.6288, 95.4315, 48.7568



72.5126, 89.5267, 56.1077



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.



52.7616, 49.0452, 101.2936



46.3280, 41.2931, 100.1364



62.7862, 54.2131, 101.7627



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657

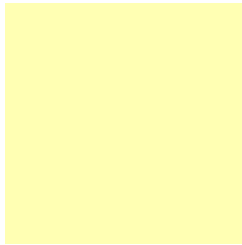


0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

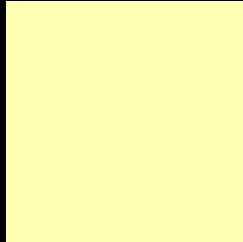
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972 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 85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.1367, 96.0347,



# Color Blindness Simulation

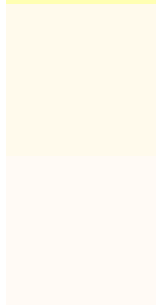
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972



### Protanopia

90.5659, 95.6873, 93.0530

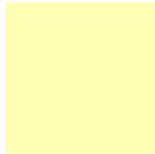
### Deuteranopia

91.9070, 96.2238, 100.1152

## **Tritanopia**

93.0051, 96.1671, 107.4261

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972



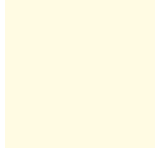
## Protanomaly

88.3161, 95.7871, 78.1240



## Deuteranomaly

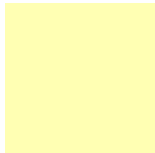
89.1015, 96.1013, 82.2599



## Tritanomaly

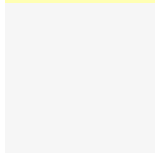
89.6023, 95.8004, 86.4418

# Monochromacy



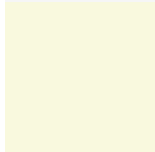
## Original Color

85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972



## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603



## Achromatomaly

86.1274, 93.1650, 82.5505

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972 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, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 179)  
}
```

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, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972 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, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 179) }
```

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, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 85.1367, 96.0347, 56.6972 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, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 179) }
```

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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