

# Converting Colors

XYZ(85.2448, 94.9452,  
108.4411)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(85.2448, 94.9452, 108.4411)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(85.1740, 94.9088,  
108.4378)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2FFFF
RGB	226, 255, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.1137, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 94%
HSV	180°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378
YIQ	246.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

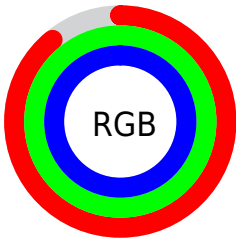
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 241, 255
Decimal	14876671
CIE Lab	98.00, -9.32, -3.18
CIE LCh	98, 9.844, 198.851
Yxy	94.9088, 0.2952, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293066751 (0xFFE2FFFF)
YUV	246.3290, 4.2748, -17.8285
Hunter-Lab	97.4211, -14.4269, 2.2001

# Details

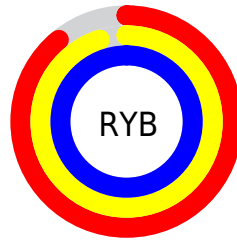
The XYZ color **85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **82.1646, 81.1449, 83.2849**, and the grayscale version is **87.8396, 92.4141, 100.6389**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.9647, 53.0114, 61.1830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.7637, 91.0886, 108.0910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.7748, 99.3426, 108.8403**.

# Distribution



- Red (89%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378 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 85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 85.1740, 94.9088,  
108.4378

 85.1740, 94.9088,  
108.4378


500.6787,  
543.8730, 608.3956

 64.3081, 72.0591,  
82.7097


139.5290,  
154.1386, 174.8579

 47.1629, 53.2069,  
61.4115

173.7489,  
191.2875, 216.3870

 33.3729, 37.9680,  
44.1246


213.1508,  
233.9715, 264.0201

 22.5729, 25.9578,  
30.4306

258.1002,  
282.5751, 318.1758

 14.3974, 16.7921,  
19.9108

308.9623,  
337.4826, 379.2727

 8.4811, 10.0864,  
12.1468

366.1025,

 4.4587, 5.4563,

399.0785, 447.7293

6.7200

429.8861,  
467.7472, 523.9641

■ 1.9648, 2.5174,  
3.2118

■ 0.6141, 0.8853,  
1.2038

■ 85.1740, 94.9088,  
108.4378

■ 85.1740, 94.9088,  
108.4378

■ 77.7637, 91.0886,  
108.0910

■ 93.7748, 99.3426,  
108.8403

■ 71.4896, 87.8542,  
107.7974

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 66.2962, 85.1769,  
107.5543

■ 62.1225, 83.0252,  
107.3590

■ 58.9013, 81.3647,  
107.2083

■ 56.5578, 80.1565,  
107.0986

■ 55.0056, 79.3563,  
107.0260

■ 54.1409, 78.9106,  
106.9855

■ 53.8100, 78.7400,  
106.9700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.9927, 94.9088, 100.3662



85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378



86.6874, 94.9088, 115.4774

# Triad

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



85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378



94.3522, 94.9088, 113.8968



91.2604, 94.9088, 88.8424

# Complementary

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



85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378



82.1646, 81.1449, 83.2849

# 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.



93.8226, 94.9088, 92.0835



85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378



95.6323, 94.9088, 106.3710

# Square

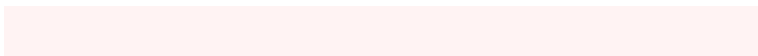
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378



91.9710, 94.9088, 118.7407



95.4365, 94.9088, 98.4037



88.4676, 94.9088, 89.3313



# Rectangle

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



85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378



88.2660, 94.9088, 118.5071



95.4365, 94.9088, 98.4037



92.1782, 94.9088, 89.5247

# Sweetspot

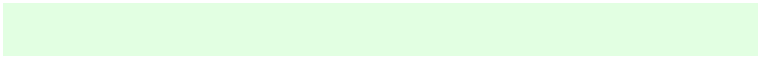
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



85.1747, 94.9091, 108.4378



92.2913, 98.5779, 108.7709



80.8524, 93.1802, 85.6771



19.6004, 21.0204, 23.2742



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.



85.1747, 94.9091, 108.4378



83.1138, 93.8466, 108.3414



80.7224, 86.0046, 106.9538



18.5550, 20.4815, 23.2253



28.1169, 41.1433, 55.8941



2.7376, 4.0060, 5.4422



# Inverse Universe

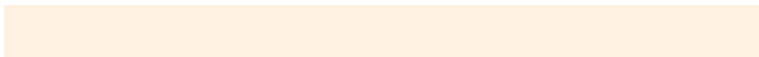
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.4869, 82.8738, 106.0456



84.6999, 79.2997, 105.4500



86.2755, 89.3667, 84.6552



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378 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 85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

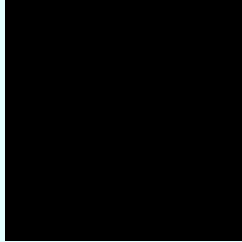
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.1740, 94.9088,

108.4378.

# 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

85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378



### Protanopia

91.4880, 94.9825, 104.7783

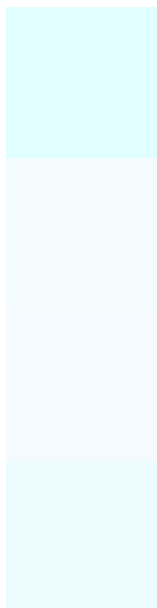
### Deuteranopia

92.0715, 94.8098, 105.5429

## **Tritanopia**

89.5438, 94.8243, 108.1912

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378

## Protanomaly

89.0300, 95.0773, 105.7548

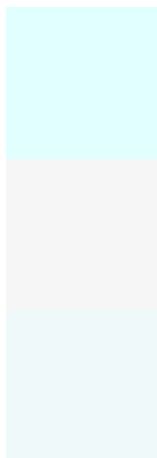
## Deuteranomaly

89.2235, 94.6962, 106.5041

## Tritanomaly

87.7855, 94.8453, 108.2879

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378

## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Achromatomaly

86.5712, 92.9416, 102.9993

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378 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(226, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 255, 255)  
}
```

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(226, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378 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(226, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(226, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 85.1740, 94.9088, 108.4378 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
255, 255) }
```

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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