

# Converting Colors

XYZ(85.5450, 100.0000,  
69.4825)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(85.5450, 100.0000, 69.4825)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(82.8033, 94.5674,  
68.5327)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2FFC8
RGB	242, 255, 200
RGB Percent	95%, 100%, 78%
CMY	0.0510, 0.0000, 0.2157
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	74°, 100%, 89%
HSV	74°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327
YIQ	244.8430, 9.9070, -19.8610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

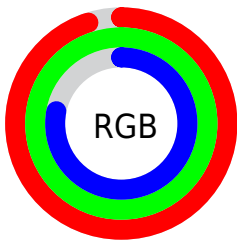
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	200, 255, 213
Decimal	15925192
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.86, -13.24, 24.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 28.211, 117.990
Yxy	94.5674, 0.3367, 0.3846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294115272 (0xFFFF2FFC8)
<b>YUV</b>	244.8430, -22.1076, -2.4933
Hunter-Lab	97.2458, -18.1901, 26.2882

# Details

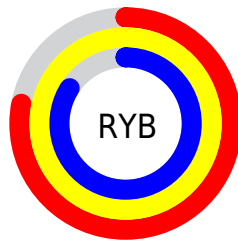
The XYZ color **82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **66.1458, 62.6759, 103.2191**, and the grayscale version is **86.8306, 91.3526, 99.4830**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **45.6321, 52.9026, 35.0003** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0324, 92.4240, 54.0284**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1405, 96.9453, 85.6607**.

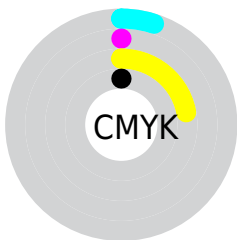
# Distribution



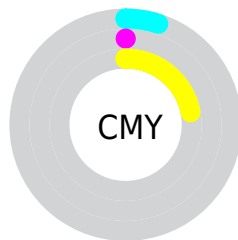
- Red (95%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327 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 82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.8033, 94.5674,  
68.5327

82.8033, 94.5674,  
68.5327

492.9246,  
542.7791, 474.0303

62.3443, 71.7750,  
49.8618

136.2299,  
153.6668, 118.7753

45.5676, 52.9749,  
34.9332

169.9281,  
190.7426, 151.1841

32.1079, 37.7827,  
23.3283

208.7702,  
233.3483, 189.0093

21.5999, 25.8141,  
14.6285

253.1214,  
281.8683, 232.6695

13.6781, 16.6846,  
8.4154

303.3470,  
336.6870, 282.5831

7.9774, 10.0099,  
4.2703

359.8126,

4.1321, 5.4055,

398.1887, 339.1688

1.7748

422.8833,  
466.7580, 402.8450

■ 1.7772, 2.4871,  
0.4112

■ 0.5039, 0.8702,  
0.0000

■ 82.8033, 94.5674,  
68.5327

■ 82.8033, 94.5674,  
68.5327

■ 78.0324, 92.4240,  
54.0284

■ 88.1405, 96.9453,  
85.6607

■ 73.8009, 90.5041,  
42.0140

■ 94.0661, 99.5664,  
105.5290

■ 70.0822, 88.7971,  
32.3500

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 66.8459, 87.2907,  
24.8815

■ 64.0586, 85.9715,  
19.4350

■ 61.6817, 84.8239,  
15.8112

■ 59.6690, 83.8293,  
13.7699

■ 58.1956, 83.0860,  
12.9700

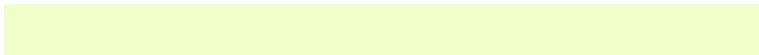
# Harmonies

## Analogous

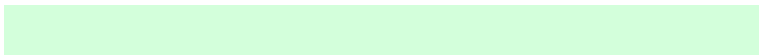
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.4281, 94.5674, 64.6700



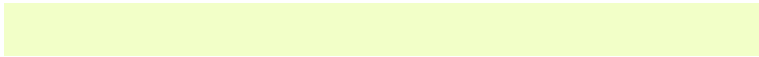
82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327



77.3701, 94.5674, 81.1845

# Triad

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



82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327



81.9152, 94.5674, 145.3835



106.2812, 94.5674, 104.5323

# Complementary

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



82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327



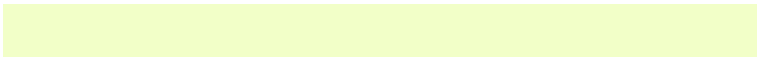
66.1458, 62.6759, 103.2191

# 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.



103.6782, 94.5674, 128.3359



82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327



89.3410, 94.5674, 154.0087

# Square

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



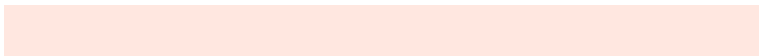
82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327



76.8793, 94.5674, 125.2387



97.3562, 94.5674, 147.3514

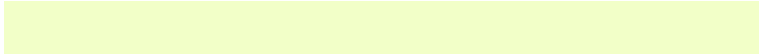


104.2771, 94.5674, 83.5073

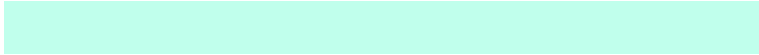


# Rectangle

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



82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327



75.5589, 94.5674, 94.0045



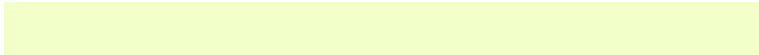
97.3562, 94.5674, 147.3514



105.9129, 94.5674, 112.4835

# Sweetspot

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



82.8038, 94.5676, 68.5341



91.3657, 98.3740, 96.3772



75.4184, 72.9358, 64.7480



19.4730, 21.0194, 20.3500



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

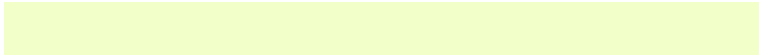


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

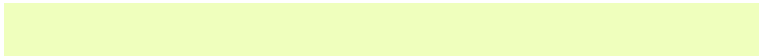


# Same Dimension

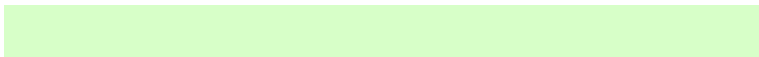
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



82.8038, 94.5676, 68.5341



80.6207, 93.5892, 61.7889



74.1126, 90.0871, 68.1273



19.1169, 20.8617, 19.1635



30.5477, 43.4860, 6.7836



3.0707, 4.2837, 0.6650



# Inverse Universe

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



66.1458, 62.6759, 103.2191



61.1867, 56.3761, 102.2645



74.7534, 67.1133, 103.6220



17.4048, 17.5849, 22.7268



10.5227, 4.3351, 49.7167

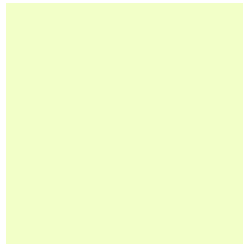


1.1164, 0.4695, 4.8450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

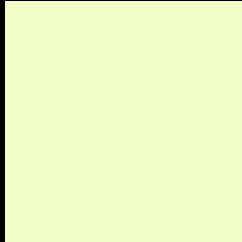
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

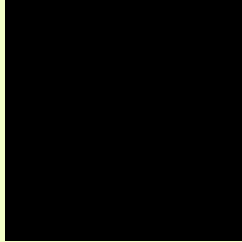
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

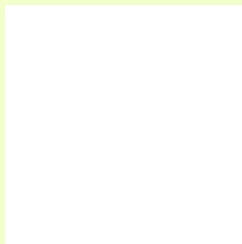
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327.



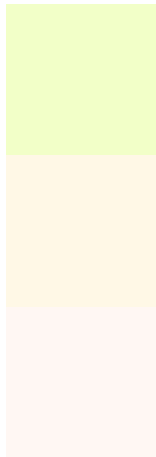
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 82.8033, 94.5674,



# 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

82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327

### Protanopia

89.0903, 94.1080, 88.3320

### Deuteranopia

90.6784, 94.2526, 98.2073

## **Tritanopia**

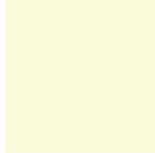
91.0417, 94.6788, 108.0842

# Trichromacy



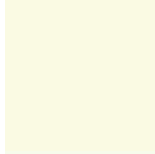
## Original Color

82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327



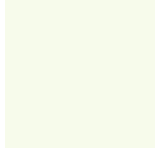
## Protanomaly

86.7077, 94.4328, 80.6752



## Deuteranomaly

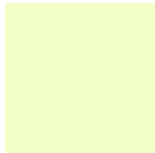
87.4751, 94.2413, 86.2530



## Tritanomaly

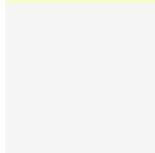
87.8503, 94.7667, 92.2589

# Monochromacy



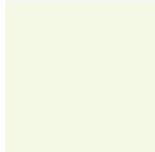
## Original Color

82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327



## Achromatopsia

86.7900, 91.3099, 99.4364



## Achromatomaly

85.3268, 92.6416, 87.5132

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327 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, 255, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 255, 200)  
}
```

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, 255, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 255, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327 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, 255, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 255, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 255, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 255, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 255, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 255,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 82.8033, 94.5674, 68.5327 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 255, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
255, 200) }
```

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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