

# Converting Colors

XYZ(85.5759, 96.2104, 59.0106)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(85.5759, 96.2104, 59.0106)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(85.5472, 96.1989,  
58.8592)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFB7
RGB	255, 255, 183
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 72%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.2823
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.28, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 86%
HSV	60°, 28%, 100%
XYZ	85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592
YIQ	246.7920, 23.1120, -22.3920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

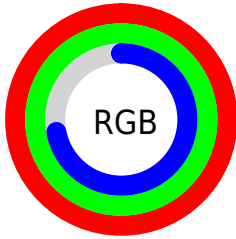
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	183, 255, 183
Decimal	16777143
CIE Lab	98.51, -10.83, 34.51
CIE LCh	99, 36.170, 107.421
Yxy	96.1989, 0.3555, 0.3998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967223 (0xFFFFFFFFB7)
YUV	246.7920, -31.4495, 7.1984
Hunter-Lab	98.0810, -15.9524, 33.0763

# Details

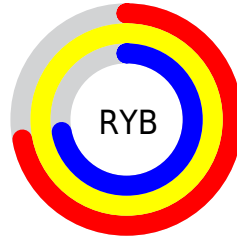
The XYZ color **85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **54.5130, 51.1556, 101.6086**, and the grayscale version is **88.4723, 93.0797, 101.3638**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5800, 99.0120, 95.8931**, and **47.1825, 53.8435, 28.6749** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.1288, 95.2315, 46.1238**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.4471, 97.3588, 74.1296**.

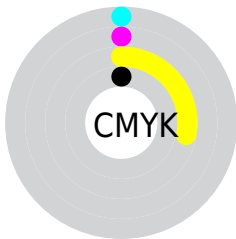
# Distribution



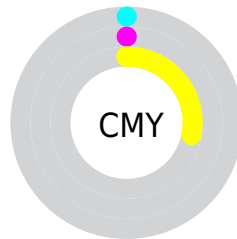
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592 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 85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 85.5472, 96.1989,  
58.8592

 85.5472, 96.1989,  
58.8592


501.8934,  
547.9960, 438.0673

 64.6176, 73.1332,  
42.0805


 140.0475,  
155.9199, 104.7001

 47.4146, 54.0849,  
28.8383


174.3490,  
193.3440, 134.5994

 33.5729, 38.6695,  
18.7140


213.8385,  
236.3230, 169.7093

 22.7270, 26.5028,  
11.2891

258.8813,  
285.2414, 210.4484

 14.5116, 17.2001,  
6.1450

309.8429,  
340.4835, 257.2352

 8.5614, 10.3773,  
2.8633

367.0885,

 4.5111, 5.6498,

402.4337, 310.4883

1.0252

430.9836,  
471.4764, 370.6261

■ 1.9951, 2.6333,  
0.0000

■ 0.6312, 0.9435,  
0.0000

■ 85.5472, 96.1989,  
58.8592

■ 85.5472, 96.1989,  
58.8592

■ 83.1288, 95.2315,  
46.1238

■ 88.4471, 97.3588,  
74.1296

■ 81.1650, 94.4460,  
35.7827

■ 91.8516, 98.7207,  
92.0577

■ 79.6277, 93.8311,  
27.6875

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 78.4853, 93.3741,  
21.6715

■ 77.7017, 93.0607,  
17.5451

■ 77.2344, 92.8738,  
15.0842

■ 77.0247, 92.7899,  
13.9799

■ 77.0000, 92.7800,  
13.8500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

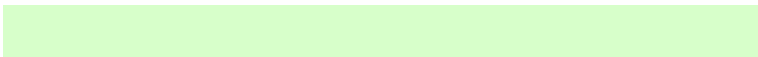
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.8820, 96.1989, 58.0061



85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592



77.4173, 96.1989, 70.4226

# Triad

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



85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592



78.4971, 96.1989, 153.1090



112.4891, 96.1989, 117.7883

# Complementary

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



85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592



54.5130, 51.1556, 101.6086

# 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.



107.0484, 96.1989, 148.7220



85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592



87.1260, 96.1989, 171.5745

# Square

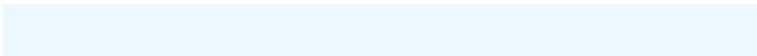
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592



73.5651, 96.1989, 122.9421



97.5852, 96.1989, 169.8312



111.9851, 96.1989, 88.4371

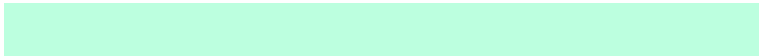


# Rectangle

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



85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592



74.1016, 96.1989, 84.1593



97.5852, 96.1989, 169.8312



111.2784, 96.1989, 128.4386

# Sweetspot

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



85.5475, 96.1990, 58.8605



91.9377, 98.7551, 92.5106



66.7215, 58.5470, 52.5852



19.5613, 21.0908, 19.1843



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

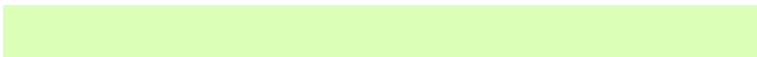
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



85.5475, 96.1990, 58.8605



84.0959, 95.6183, 51.2164



73.5213, 89.9993, 58.2977



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.



54.5130, 51.1556, 101.6086



48.3205, 43.6940, 100.4948



64.1978, 56.1483, 102.0618



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657

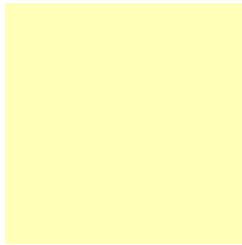


0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

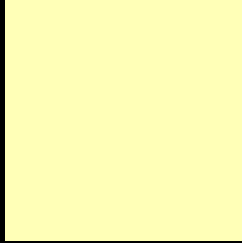
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

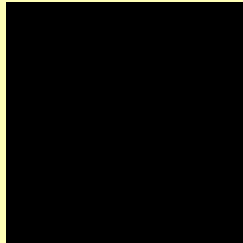
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.5472, 96.1989,



# Color Blindness Simulation

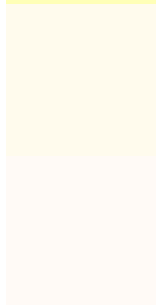
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592



### Protanopia

91.0232, 96.3688, 93.9244

### Deuteranopia

92.0602, 96.2850, 100.9216

## **Tritanopia**

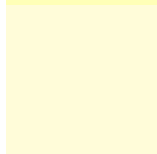
93.1657, 96.2314, 108.2719

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592



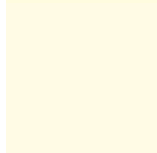
## Protanomaly

88.5748, 95.8906, 79.4860



## Deuteranomaly

89.3697, 96.2085, 83.6719



## Tritanomaly

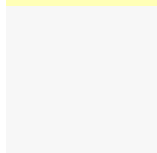
89.8800, 95.9115, 87.9043

# Monochromacy



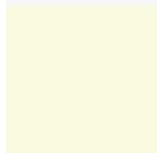
## Original Color

85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592



## Achromatopsia

88.4070, 93.0111, 101.2891



## Achromatomaly

87.0645, 94.0770, 84.0909

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592 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, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 183)  
}
```

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, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592 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, 183) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 183) }
```

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, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 85.5472, 96.1989, 58.8592 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, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 183) }
```

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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