

# Converting Colors

XYZ(85.8110, 89.9110, 97.5597)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(85.8110, 89.9110, 97.5597)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(85.8844, 89.9847,  
97.6362)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F5F3F3
RGB	245, 243, 243
RGB Percent	96%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.0392, 0.0470, 0.0471
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.04
HSL	0°, 9%, 96%
HSV	0°, 1%, 96%
XYZ	85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362
YIQ	243.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

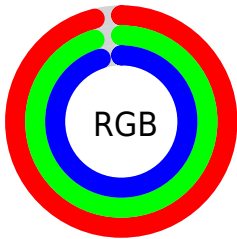
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	245, 243, 243
Decimal	16118771
CIE Lab	95.99, 0.67, 0.22
CIE LCh	96, 0.707, 18.548
Yxy	89.9847, 0.3140, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294308851 (0xFF5F3F3)
YUV	243.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296
Hunter-Lab	94.8603, -4.3955, 5.3772

# Details

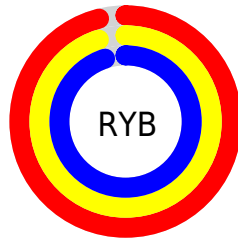
The XYZ color **85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.0960, 90.9508, 99.4049**, and the grayscale version is **85.6717, 90.1333, 98.1552**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **47.7262, 49.9473, 54.1391** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5933, 74.9328, 77.1536**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4667, 98.1527, 108.7323**.

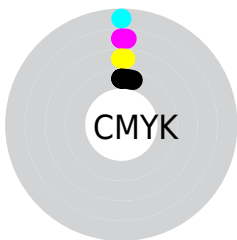
# Distribution



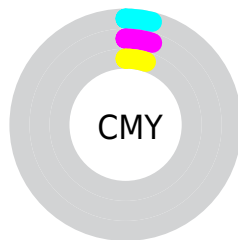
- Red (96%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362 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 85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.8844, 89.9847,  
97.6362

85.8844, 89.9847,  
97.6362

502.9897,  
527.9811, 573.7690

64.8973, 67.9680,  
73.7221

140.5158,  
147.3171, 159.9284

47.6422, 49.8717,  
54.0712

174.8909,  
183.4016, 199.1435

33.7537, 35.3114,  
38.2650

214.4593,  
224.9441, 244.2961

22.8665, 23.9029,  
25.8850

259.5865,  
272.3291, 295.8046

14.6151, 15.2616,  
16.5126

310.6378,  
325.9409, 354.0876

8.6342, 9.0032,  
9.7294

367.9785,

4.5586, 4.7433,

386.1639, 419.5637

5.1166

431.9740,  
453.3825, 492.6513

■ 2.0227, 2.0974,  
2.2559

■ 0.6467, 0.6632,  
0.7064

■ 85.8844, 89.9847,  
97.6362

■ 85.8844, 89.9847,  
97.6362

■ 75.5933, 74.9328,  
77.1536

■ 91.4667, 98.1527,  
108.7323

■ 66.7100, 61.9390,  
59.4792

■ 59.1759, 50.9173,  
44.4924

■ 52.9248, 41.7715,  
32.0618

■ 47.8854, 34.3971,  
22.0446

■ 43.9792, 28.6795,  
14.2843

■ 41.1185, 24.4907,  
8.6058

■ 39.2028, 21.6840,  
4.8086

■ 38.1120, 20.0838,  
2.6524

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.8965, 89.9847, 98.1918



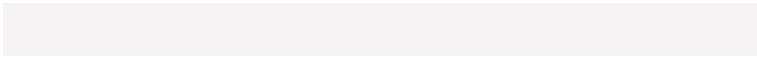
85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362



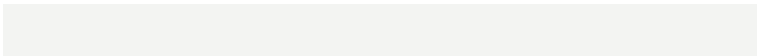
85.7767, 89.9847, 97.1739

# Triad

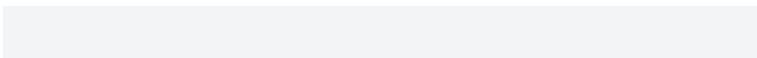
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362



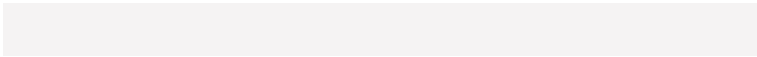
85.2465, 89.9847, 97.2676



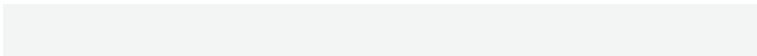
85.4532, 89.9847, 99.0363

# Complementary

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



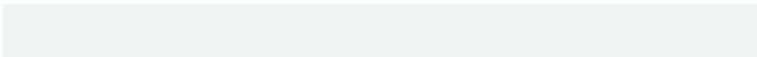
85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362



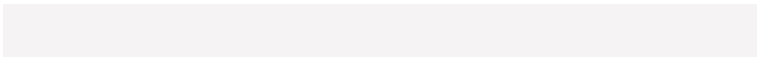
86.0960, 90.9508, 99.4049

# Split Complementary

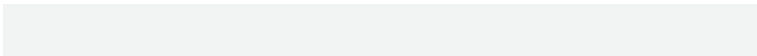
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



85.2793, 89.9847, 98.7866



85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362



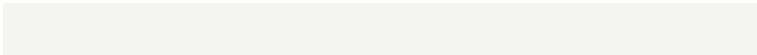
85.1601, 89.9847, 97.7646

# Square

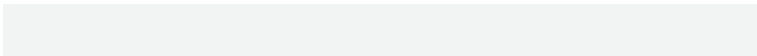
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



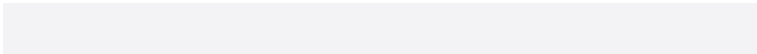
85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362



85.4083, 89.9847, 96.9616



85.1721, 89.9847, 98.3207

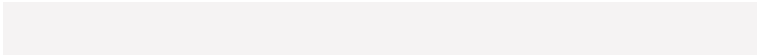


85.6473, 89.9847, 99.0016

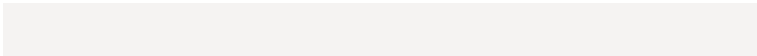


# Rectangle

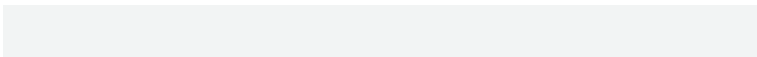
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



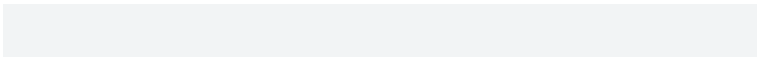
85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362



85.6652, 89.9847, 96.9801



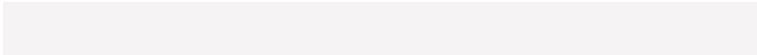
85.1721, 89.9847, 98.3207



85.3904, 89.9847, 98.9828

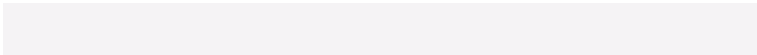
# Sweetspot

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



85.8869, 89.9886, 97.6382

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



86.1894, 90.1076, 99.2372



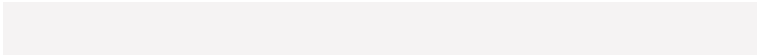
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



85.8869, 89.9886, 97.6382



93.8357, 98.2239, 106.4832



86.1858, 90.5862, 97.7378



18.4039, 19.2698, 20.8953



20.2903, 10.4663, 0.9508

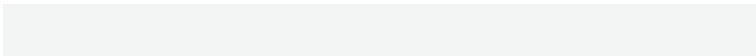


1.7843, 0.9218, 0.0839



# Inverse Universe

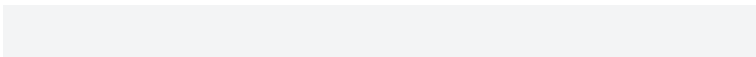
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.0960, 90.9508, 99.4049



94.1164, 99.5162, 108.8558



85.7955, 90.3500, 99.3047



18.4560, 19.5096, 21.3356



26.3883, 38.5704, 52.5921

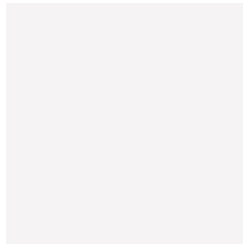


2.3202, 3.3918, 4.6226



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

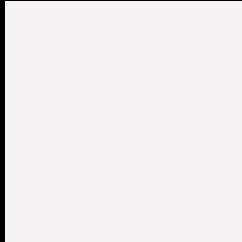
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362 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

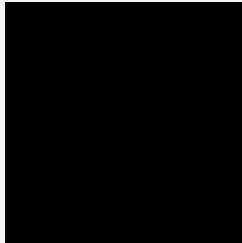
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

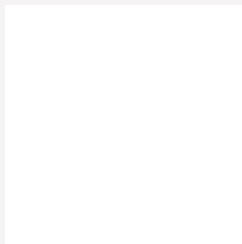


**XYZ 85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362.



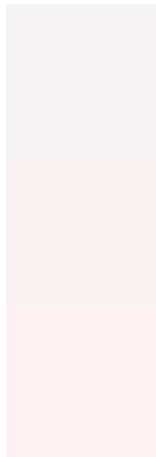
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.8844, 89.9847,

97.6 62.

# 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

85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362

### Protanopia

86.6412, 89.9318, 97.5861

### Deuteranopia

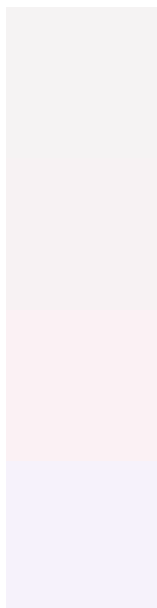
88.7292, 90.1118, 98.3047



## Tritanopia

87.5113, 89.7234, 107.3138

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362

## Protanomaly

86.2876, 89.7495, 97.5696

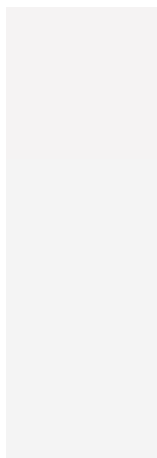
## Deuteranomaly

87.5681, 89.9515, 98.3350

## Tritanomaly

87.1708, 90.0621, 104.0561

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362

## Achromatopsia

85.9880, 90.4661, 98.5176

## Achromatomaly

85.9880, 90.4661, 98.5176

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362 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(245, 243, 243) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 243, 243)  
}
```

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(245, 243, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 243, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362 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(245, 243, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 243, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 243, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 243, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 243, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 243,  
243) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 85.8844, 89.9847, 97.6362 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 243, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
243, 243) }
```

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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