

# Converting Colors

XYZ(85.9215, 84.7633, 96.5462)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(85.9215, 84.7633, 96.5462)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(85.9936, 84.8829,  
96.6457)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE7F3
RGB	255, 231, 243
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 95%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0941, 0.0471
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	330°, 100%, 95%
HSV	330°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457
YIQ	239.5440, 10.4520, 8.8200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

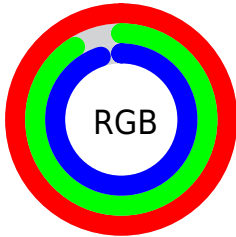
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 231, 243
Decimal	16771059
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.83, 10.18, -2.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	94, 10.565, 344.400
Yxy	84.8829, 0.3214, 0.3173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294961139 (0xFFFFE7F3)
YUV	239.5440, 1.7038, 13.5549
Hunter-Lab	92.1319, 5.3765, 2.2976

# Details

The XYZ color **85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **84.8952, 94.9812, 98.6563**, and the grayscale version is **82.4512, 86.7451, 94.4654**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **47.5883, 46.2536, 53.4334** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.5106, 70.8923, 84.6455**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

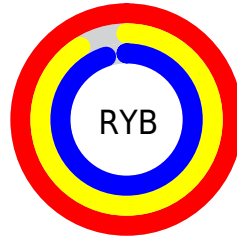
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (91%)

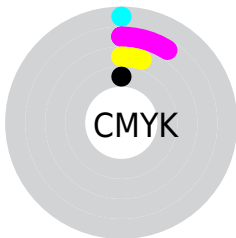
Blue (95%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (95%)

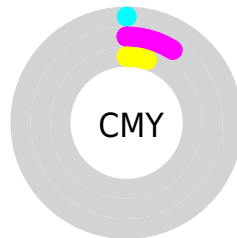


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)


Yellow (5%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457 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 85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 85.9936, 84.8829,  
96.6457

 85.9936, 84.8829,  
96.6457


503.3444,  
511.2405, 570.5386

 64.9879, 63.7446,  
72.9010


140.6674,  
140.2096, 158.5513

 47.7160, 46.4439,  
53.4037


175.0663,  
175.1667, 197.5494

 33.8123, 32.5962,  
37.7352


214.6603,  
215.4990, 242.4689

 22.9117, 21.8173,  
25.4770

259.8148,  
261.5908, 293.7285

 14.6486, 13.7227,  
16.2105

310.8950,  
313.8264, 351.7468

 8.6579, 7.9281,  
9.5173

368.2665,

 4.5740, 4.0490,

372.5903, 416.9422

4.9787

432.2945,  
438.2669, 489.7333

■ 2.0317, 1.7010,  
2.1763

■ 0.6517, 0.4243,  
0.6606

■ 85.9936, 84.8829,  
96.6457

■ 85.9936, 84.8829,  
96.6457

■ 77.5106, 70.8923,  
84.6455

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 70.1518, 58.9407,  
73.6654

■ 63.8682, 48.9341,  
63.6766

■ 58.6050, 40.7677,  
54.6467

■ 54.3021, 34.3260,  
46.5409

■ 50.8930, 29.4809,  
39.3217

■ 48.3019, 26.0859,  
32.9481

■ 46.4390, 23.9669,  
27.3736

■ 45.1683, 22.8575,  
22.5356

# Harmonies

## Analogous

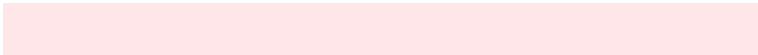
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.5170, 84.8829, 103.9216



85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457



86.0242, 84.8829, 88.6292

# Triad

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



85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457



79.3429, 84.8829, 78.2352



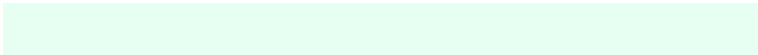
76.8808, 84.8829, 103.6740

# Complementary

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



85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457



84.8952, 94.9812, 98.6563

# 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.



75.5593, 84.8829, 96.3236



85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457



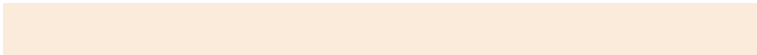
76.9583, 84.8829, 81.8056

# Square

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



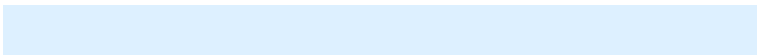
85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457



82.1399, 84.8829, 78.3102



75.5873, 84.8829, 88.3252



79.2348, 84.8829, 108.1371

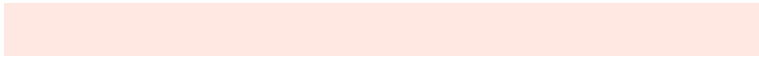


# Rectangle

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



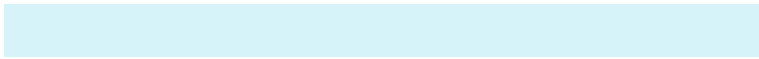
85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457



85.2179, 84.8829, 83.9562



75.5873, 84.8829, 88.3252



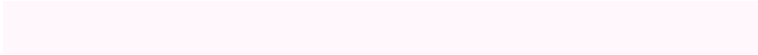
76.3035, 84.8829, 101.4408

# Sweetspot

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



85.9955, 84.8863, 96.6475



92.0480, 94.9719, 104.8911



83.5908, 83.4304, 106.3057



19.5343, 20.0474, 22.2252



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

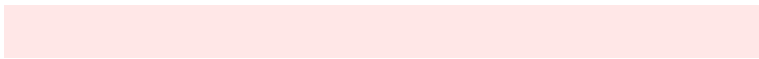
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



85.9955, 84.8863, 96.6475



84.5686, 82.5201, 94.6689



84.2422, 84.1850, 87.4150



18.3881, 18.1386, 20.6611



23.6424, 11.9462, 12.0331



2.3571, 1.1852, 1.4619



# Inverse Universe

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



85.9955, 84.8863, 96.6475



84.5686, 82.5201, 94.6689



86.7669, 95.7299, 108.5124



18.3881, 18.1386, 20.6611



23.6424, 11.9462, 12.0331

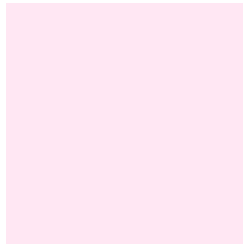


2.3571, 1.1852, 1.4619



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

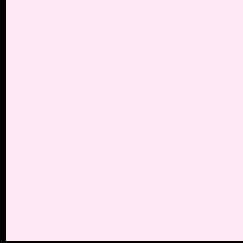
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

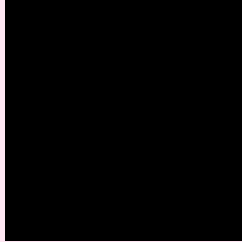
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457.



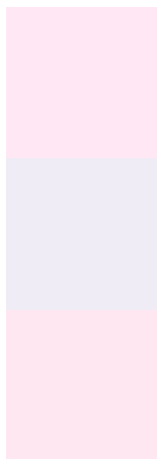
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.9936, 84.8829,

96.6457.

# 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

85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457

### Protanopia

82.2266, 84.9954, 99.2607

### Deuteranopia

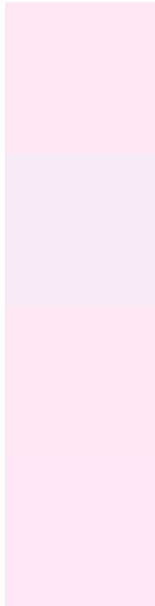
85.8429, 84.8226, 95.8524



## Tritanopia

86.4801, 84.6309, 100.5843

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457

## Protanomaly

83.5604, 84.8507, 98.3599

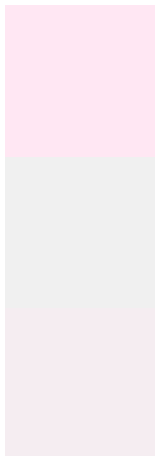
## Deuteranomaly

85.8429, 84.8226, 95.8524

## Tritanomaly

86.1714, 84.5074, 98.9586

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

83.8176, 86.3317, 95.4651

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457 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, 231, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 231, 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(255, 231, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 231, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457 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, 231, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 231, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 231, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 231, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 231, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 231,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 85.9936, 84.8829, 96.6457 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 231, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
231, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor