

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.3616, 89.3159, 89.8511)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.3616, 89.3159, 89.8511)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(86.3082, 89.4892,  
89.8150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| <b>Format</b> | <b>Color</b>              |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex           | FCF1E9                    |
| RGB           | 252, 241, 233             |
| RGB Percent   | 99%, 95%, 91%             |
| CMY           | 0.0118, 0.0549, 0.0863    |
| CMYK          | 0.00, 0.04, 0.08, 0.01    |
| HSL           | 25°, 76%, 95%             |
| HSV           | 25°, 8%, 99%              |
| XYZ           | 86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150 |
| YIQ           | 243.3770, 9.1240, -0.1560 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

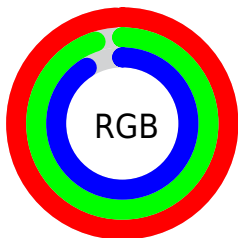
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 252, 247, 233                |
| Decimal                             | 16577001                     |
| CIE Lab                             | 95.78, 2.35, 5.16            |
| CIE LCh                             | 96, 5.674, 65.515            |
| Yxy                                 | 89.4892, 0.3249,<br>0.3369   |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294767081<br>(0xFFFCF1E9)   |
| YUV                                 | 243.3770, -5.1159,<br>7.5624 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 94.5987, -2.6913,<br>9.9273  |

# Details

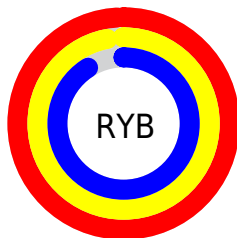
The XYZ color **86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **83.5256, 89.0520, 104.8831**, and the grayscale version is **85.5282, 89.9823, 97.9907**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **47.7905, 49.4744, 48.6256** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.8175, 79.8626, 70.8075**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.9554, 99.4357, 108.8488**.

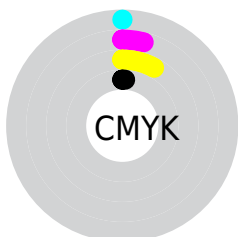
# Distribution



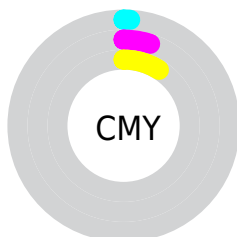
- Red (99%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150 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 86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.3082, 89.4892,  
89.8150

 86.3082, 89.4892,  
89.8150


504.3656,  
526.3678, 547.9834

 65.2490, 67.5571,  
67.2544


141.1041,  
146.6287, 149.0147

 47.9284, 49.5375,  
48.8285


175.5715,  
182.6048, 186.4908

 33.9812, 35.0460,  
34.1188


215.2390,  
224.0310, 229.7758

 23.0420, 23.6983,  
22.7068

260.4720,  
271.2918, 279.2883

 14.7454, 15.1100,  
14.1739

311.6358,  
324.7715, 335.4467

 8.7260, 8.8966,  
8.1016

369.0958,

 4.6186, 4.6738,

384.8544, 398.6697

4.0713

433.2172,  
451.9251, 469.3758

■ 2.0577, 2.0572,  
1.6645

■ 0.6661, 0.6404,  
0.3363

■ 86.3082, 89.4892,  
89.8150

■ 86.3082, 89.4892,  
89.8150

■ 78.8175, 79.8626,  
70.8075

■ 93.9554, 99.4357,  
108.8488

■ 72.1543, 71.1042,  
54.5041

■ 66.2896, 63.1919,  
40.7816

■ 61.1897, 56.0984,  
29.5051

■ 56.8180, 49.7946,  
20.5269

■ 53.1346, 44.2494,  
13.6835

■ 50.0949, 39.4290,  
8.7891

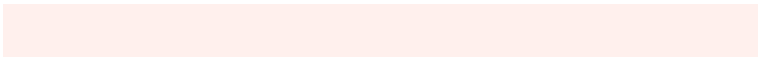
■ 47.6478, 35.2963,  
5.6257

■ 45.7285, 31.8076,  
3.9074

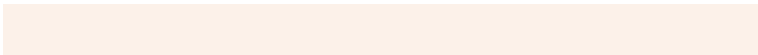
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.5260, 89.4892, 92.5245



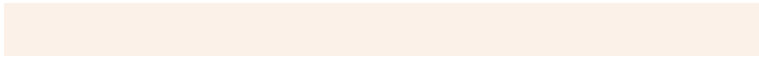
86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150



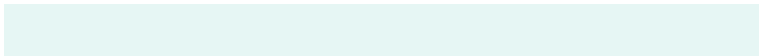
84.7683, 89.4892, 89.1216

# Triad

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



86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150



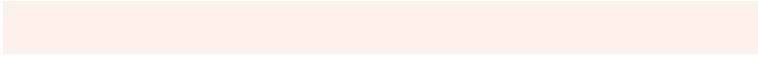
82.1009, 89.4892, 98.2679



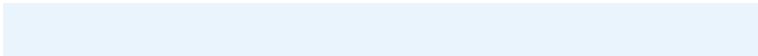
86.8143, 89.4892, 104.6121

# Complementary

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



86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150



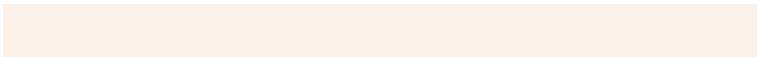
83.5256, 89.0520, 104.8831

# Split Complementary

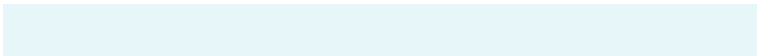
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



85.3459, 89.4892, 106.2575



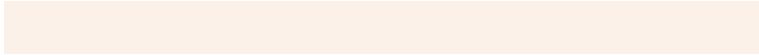
86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150



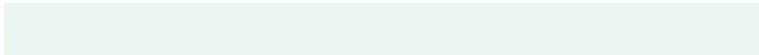
82.6344, 89.4892, 102.5235

# Square

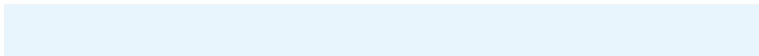
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150



82.3515, 89.4892, 93.9154



83.8176, 89.4892, 105.4817

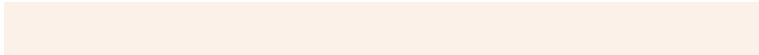


87.8207, 89.4892, 101.0487



# Rectangle

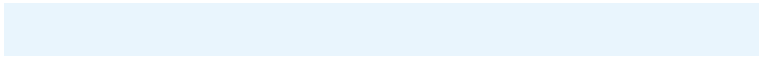
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150



83.7691, 89.4892, 89.8770



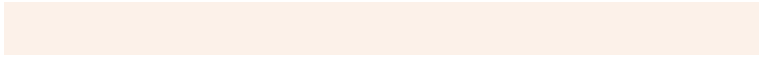
83.8176, 89.4892, 105.4817



86.3577, 89.4892, 105.4127

# Sweetspot

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



86.3107, 89.4931, 89.8169



93.3053, 97.8071, 104.3212



85.6268, 85.5113, 97.6479



19.9895, 20.9578, 22.3770



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

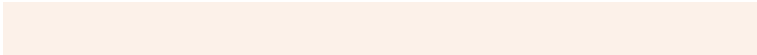


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

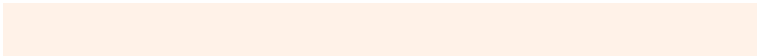


# Same Dimension

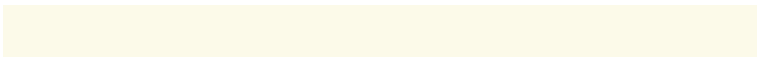
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.3107, 89.4931, 89.8169



87.4810, 90.4258, 89.2244



89.1693, 95.2104, 90.7698



17.8456, 18.4270, 18.0786



23.7438, 16.4442, 1.9226

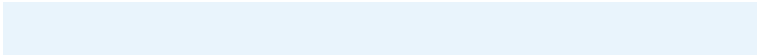


2.3014, 1.7276, 0.2122

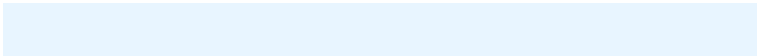


# Inverse Universe

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



83.5256, 89.0520, 104.8831



84.0978, 89.8898, 107.5258



80.7654, 83.5316, 103.9631



17.1174, 18.3116, 22.0176



14.6432, 14.6421, 50.0280

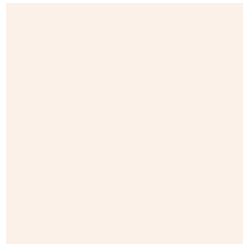


1.4611, 1.5659, 4.6684



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

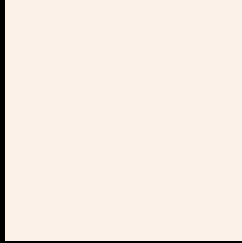
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

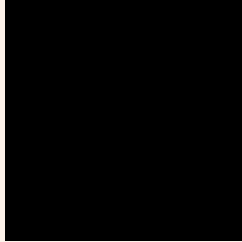
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150.



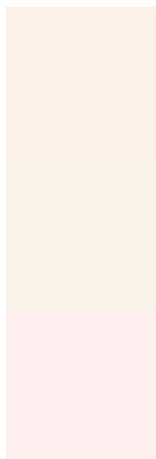
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.3082, 89.4892,



# 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

86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150

### Protanopia

85.5270, 89.5272, 89.8635

### Deuteranopia

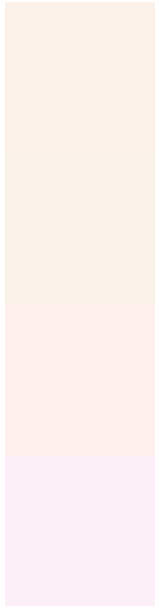
87.6865, 89.2250, 94.2619



## Tritanopia

89.4976, 89.4399, 107.1543

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150

## Protanomaly

85.8845, 89.7114, 89.8802

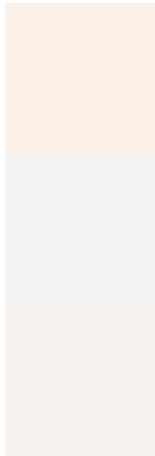
## Deuteranomaly

87.3192, 89.5054, 92.7948

## Tritanomaly

88.1630, 89.3311, 100.5916

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150

## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

## Achromatomaly

85.3382, 89.3291, 94.4058

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150 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(252, 241, 233) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(252, 241, 233)  
}
```

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(252, 241, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(252, 241, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150 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(252, 241, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(252, 241, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(252, 241, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(252, 241, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 241, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 241,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.3082, 89.4892, 89.8150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(252, 241, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(252,  
241, 233) }
```

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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