

Converting Colors

XYZ(86.5987, 91.4561, 80.3137)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(86.5987, 91.4561, 80.3137)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| XYZ(86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**XYZ(86.6786, 91.6793,
80.1453)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | FFF5DB |
| RGB | 255, 245, 219 |
| RGB Percent | 100%, 96%, 86% |
| CMY | 0.0000, 0.0392, 0.1412 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.04, 0.14, 0.00 |
| HSL | 43°, 100%, 93% |
| HSV | 43°, 14%, 100% |
| XYZ | 86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453 |
| YIQ | 245.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

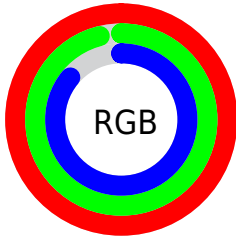
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RYP | 233, 255, 219 |
| Decimal | 16774619 |
| CIE Lab | 96.69, -0.86, 13.71 |
| CIE LCh | 97, 13.738, 93.572 |
| Yxy | 91.6793, 0.3353, 0.3547 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4294964699 (0xFFFFF5DB) |
| YUV | 245.0260, -12.8308, 8.7472 |
| Hunter-Lab | 95.7493, -5.9713, 17.3968 |

Details

The XYZ color **86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.2821, 78.3166, 105.7566**, and the grayscale version is **86.9058, 91.4317, 99.5691**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.1871, 51.0813, 42.4419** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.4750, 86.2393, 63.0978**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.4828, 97.4967, 99.9325**.

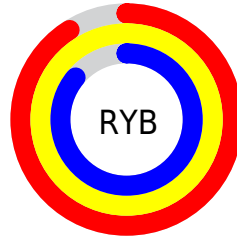
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (96%)

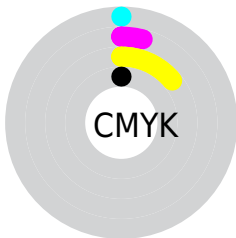
Blue (86%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (86%)

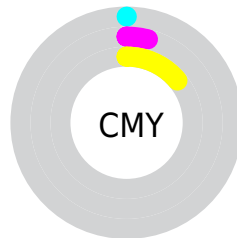


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)


Magenta (4%)


Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453 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 86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 86.6786, 91.6793,
80.1453

 86.6786, 91.6793,
80.1453


505.5666,
533.4785, 515.1420

 65.5564, 69.3743,
59.3111


141.6180,
149.6688, 135.3832

 48.1788, 51.0166,
42.4419


176.1660,
186.1221, 170.6240

 34.1803, 36.2218,
29.1193


215.9199,
228.0604, 211.5041

 23.1957, 24.6056,
18.9248

261.2452,
275.8678, 258.4419

 14.8596, 15.7834,
11.4397

312.5071,
329.9290, 311.8561

 8.8066, 9.3710,
6.2455

370.0711,

 4.6713, 4.9840,

390.6283, 372.1651

2.9237

434.3025,
458.3500, 439.7876

■ 2.0885, 2.2379,
1.0558

■ 0.6829, 0.7405,
0.0000

■ 86.6786, 91.6793,
80.1453

■ 86.6786, 91.6793,
80.1453

■ 81.4750, 86.2393,
63.0978

■ 92.4828, 97.4967,
99.9325

■ 76.8414, 81.1538,
48.6610

95.0500, 100.0000,
108.9000

■ 72.7537, 76.4150,
36.7043

■ 69.1838, 72.0100,
27.0832

■ 66.1004, 67.9248,
19.6384

■ 63.4687, 64.1439,
14.1904

■ 61.2480, 60.6494,
10.5309

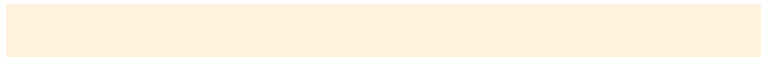
■ 59.3890, 57.4201,
8.4051

■ 58.4236, 55.6271,
7.6579

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.4708, 91.6793, 82.0361



86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453



83.1134, 91.6793, 83.1990

Triad

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



86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453



81.1220, 91.6793, 111.9966



93.9287, 91.6793, 109.5475

Complementary

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



86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453



75.2821, 78.3166, 105.7566

Split Complementary

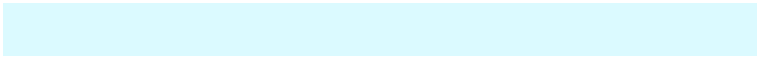
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



91.2914, 91.6793, 118.5262



86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453



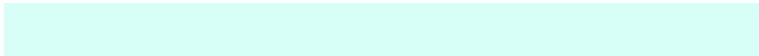
83.8889, 91.6793, 120.0117

Square

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



86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453



79.9653, 91.6793, 101.1482



87.5999, 91.6793, 122.4840



94.7282, 91.6793, 98.5097

Rectangle

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



86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453



81.3237, 91.6793, 87.7695



87.5999, 91.6793, 122.4840



93.2239, 91.6793, 112.9328

Sweetspot

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



86.6807, 91.6832, 80.1472



92.5542, 97.5669, 100.1804



80.7430, 77.5925, 84.9975



19.7123, 20.7869, 21.1027



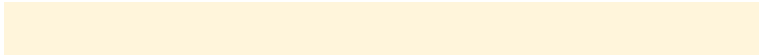
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



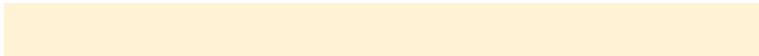
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

Same Dimension

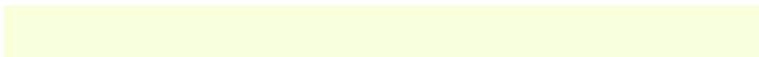
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.6807, 91.6832, 80.1472



85.1197, 90.0762, 74.9563



86.9749, 96.4452, 81.0509



19.1099, 20.1879, 19.0338



30.6596, 29.3304, 4.0454



3.0771, 3.0397, 0.4245

Inverse Universe

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



75.2821, 78.3166, 105.7566



71.6716, 74.3071, 105.1729



74.9980, 74.1827, 104.9736



17.4134, 18.1985, 22.8448



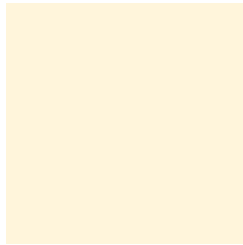
10.7089, 6.3274, 50.0915



1.1298, 0.7902, 4.9063

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

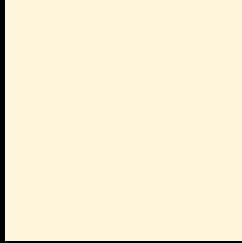
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

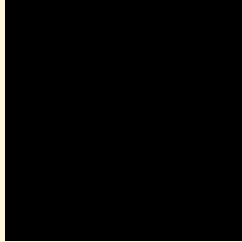
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

XYZ 86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453.



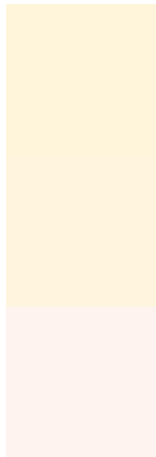
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.6786, 91.6793,

80.1453.

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

86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453

Protanopia

87.0772, 91.8387, 82.2444

Deuteranopia

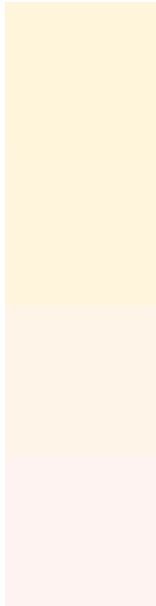
88.8706, 91.5932, 94.6566



Tritanopia

90.8815, 91.9200, 106.7183

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453

Protanomaly

86.9436, 91.7853, 81.5405

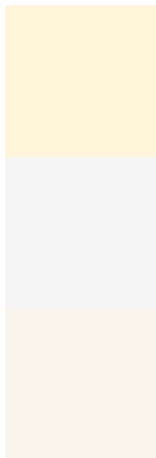
Deuteranomaly

88.1562, 91.7876, 89.4144

Tritanomaly

89.1678, 91.7121, 96.2216

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453

Achromatopsia

86.7900, 91.3099, 99.4364

Achromatomaly

86.8597, 91.5007, 92.4403

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453 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, 245, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 245, 219)  
}
```

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, 245, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 245, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453 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, 245, 219) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 245, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 245, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 245, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 245, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 245,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.6786, 91.6793, 80.1453 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 245, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
245, 219) }
```

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