

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.6598, 85.6057, 98.7471)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.6598, 85.6057, 98.7471)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(86.7312, 85.6270,  
99.1452)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE8F6
RGB	255, 232, 246
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 96%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0902, 0.0353
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	323°, 100%, 95%
HSV	323°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452
YIQ	240.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

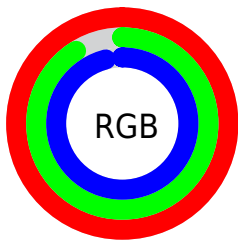
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 232, 246
Decimal	16771318
CIE Lab	94.15, 10.18, -3.93
CIE LCh	94, 10.908, 338.870
Yxy	85.6270, 0.3194, 0.3154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294961398 (0xFFFFE8F6)
YUV	240.4730, 2.7248, 12.7402
Hunter-Lab	92.5349, 5.3687, 1.2489

# Details

The XYZ color **86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **84.9184, 95.0279, 97.0890**, and the grayscale version is **83.1710, 87.5023, 95.2901**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.1083, 46.7741, 55.2079** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.5769, 71.7040, 89.0728**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

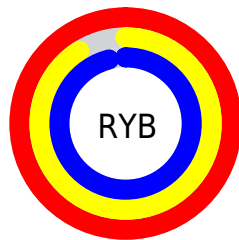
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (91%)

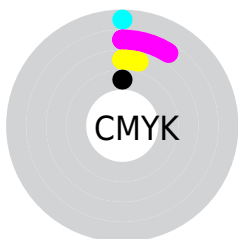
Blue (96%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (96%)

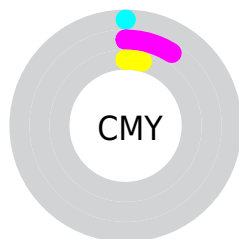


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)


Yellow (4%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452 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 86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.7312, 85.6270,  
99.1452

 86.7312, 85.6270,  
99.1452


505.7370,  
513.7005, 578.6719

 65.6001, 64.3596,  
74.9739


141.6910,  
141.2489, 162.0236

 48.2143, 46.9420,  
55.0899


176.2504,  
176.3721, 201.5679

 34.2086, 32.9898,  
39.0747


216.0166,  
216.8827, 247.0735

 23.2176, 22.1186,  
26.5095

261.3549,  
263.1651, 298.9591

 14.8758, 13.9441,  
16.9760

312.6308,  
315.6037, 357.6432

 8.8180, 8.0818,  
10.0556

370.2095,

 4.6788, 4.1473,

374.5829, 423.5443

5.3298

434.4565,  
440.4870, 497.0811

■ 2.0929, 1.7563,  
2.3799

■ 0.6853, 0.4597,  
0.7755

■ 86.7312, 85.6270,  
99.1452

■ 86.7312, 85.6270,  
99.1452

■ 78.5769, 71.7040,  
89.0728

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 71.4985, 59.8035,  
79.7576

■ 65.4487, 49.8326,  
71.1785

■ 60.3743, 41.6872,  
63.3112

■ 56.2173, 35.2531,  
56.1295

■ 52.9129, 30.4034,  
49.6049

■ 50.3874, 26.9930,  
43.7056

■ 48.5538, 24.8502,  
38.3952

■ 47.2840, 23.7211,  
33.6234

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.9572, 85.6270, 106.3088



86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452



87.0551, 85.6270, 90.7779

# Triad

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



86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452



80.5240, 85.6270, 78.2439



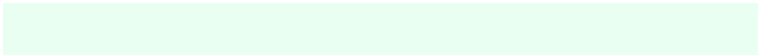
77.0962, 85.6270, 103.6829

# Complementary

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



86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452



84.9184, 95.0279, 97.0890

# 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.



75.9683, 85.6270, 95.7325



86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452



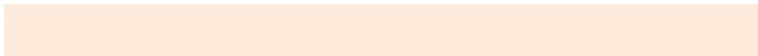
77.9161, 85.6270, 81.2763

# Square

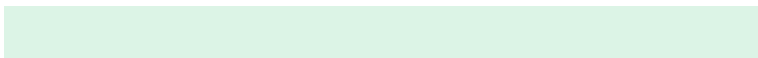
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



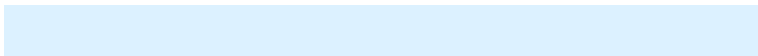
86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452



83.4248, 85.6270, 79.0366



76.2649, 85.6270, 87.5611



79.3805, 85.6270, 109.0355

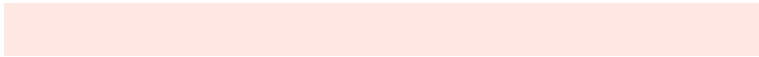


# Rectangle

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



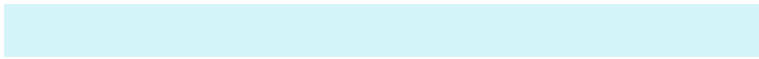
86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452



86.3977, 85.6270, 85.6896



76.2649, 85.6270, 87.5611



76.5717, 85.6270, 101.2071

# Sweetspot

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



86.7330, 85.6304, 99.1470



92.1796, 95.0245, 105.5838



83.1225, 83.6056, 106.3642



19.5698, 20.0616, 22.4122



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

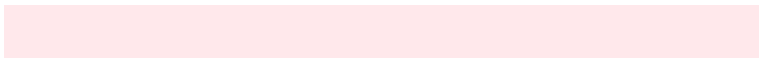
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.7330, 85.6304, 99.1470



85.0280, 82.7039, 97.0883



85.0487, 84.9567, 90.2772



18.4739, 18.1729, 21.1127



24.7249, 12.3793, 17.7337



2.4611, 1.2268, 2.0094



# Inverse Universe

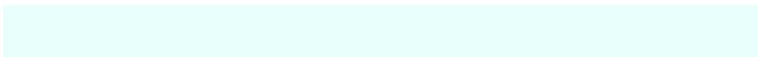
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.7330, 85.6304, 99.1470



85.0280, 82.7039, 97.0883



86.6616, 95.7252, 106.2686



18.4739, 18.1729, 21.1127



24.7249, 12.3793, 17.7337



2.4611, 1.2268, 2.0094



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

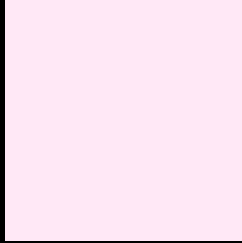
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

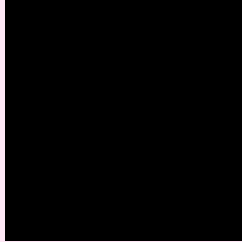
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452.



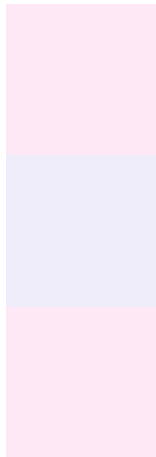
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.7312, 85.6270,

99.1452.

# 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

86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452

### Protanopia

82.9797, 85.7586, 101.8021

### Deuteranopia

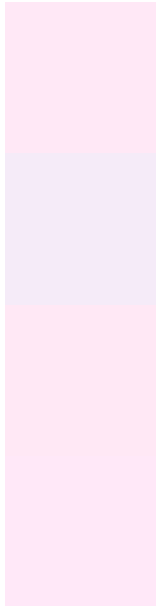
86.5780, 85.5658, 98.3389



## Tritanopia

87.1955, 85.8128, 101.5904

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452

## Protanomaly

84.3078, 85.6064, 100.8871

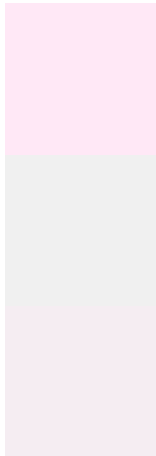
## Deuteranomaly

86.5780, 85.5658, 98.3389

## Tritanomaly

87.0399, 85.7505, 100.7709

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

83.9674, 86.3917, 96.2541

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452 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, 232, 246) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 232, 246)  
}
```

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, 232, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 232, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452 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, 232, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 232, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 232, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 232, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 232, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 232,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.7312, 85.6270, 99.1452 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 232, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
232, 246) }
```

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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