

# Converting Colors

XYZ(89.7520, 96.1109, 86.4577)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(89.7520, 96.1109, 86.4577)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(89.9155, 96.4269,  
86.5462)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFCE3
RGB	255, 252, 227
RGB Percent	100%, 99%, 89%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0117, 0.1098
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	54°, 100%, 95%
HSV	54°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462
YIQ	250.0470, 9.8130, -7.1390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

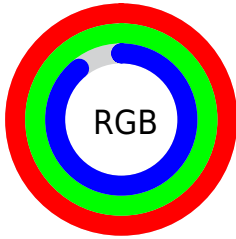
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 255, 227
Decimal	16776419
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.60, -3.14, 12.32
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	99, 12.717, 104.283
Yxy	96.4269, 0.3295, 0.3534
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294966499 (0xFFFFFCE3)
YUV	250.0470, -11.3622, 4.3438
Hunter-Lab	98.1972, -8.3993, 16.4827

# Details

The XYZ color 89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 78.0247, 80.1423, 105.9644, and the grayscale version is 90.9925, 95.7312, 104.2513.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000, and 50.2502, 54.0145, 46.8071 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 85.8040, 93.4252, 69.0789, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 94.5652, 99.6698, 106.7671.

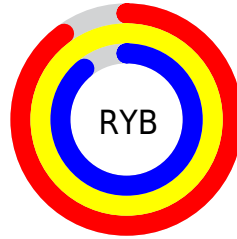
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (99%)

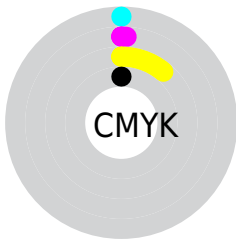
Blue (89%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (89%)

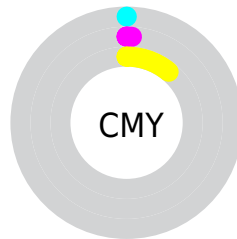


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)


Yellow (11%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462 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 89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 89.9155, 96.4269,  
86.5462

 89.9155, 96.4269,  
86.5462


515.9979,  
548.7230, 537.0080

 68.2466, 73.3232,  
64.5622


146.1000,  
156.2345, 144.4247

 50.3728, 54.2402,  
46.6571


181.3462,  
193.7071, 181.1564

 35.9287, 38.7938,  
32.4123


221.8490,  
236.7381, 223.6410

 24.5490, 26.5993,  
21.4092

267.9737,  
285.7119, 272.2972

 15.8683, 17.2725,  
13.2293

320.0855,  
341.0129, 327.5435

 9.5213, 10.4290,  
7.4540

378.5499,

 5.1425, 5.6843,

403.0255, 389.7983

3.6649

443.7323,  
472.1341, 459.4803

■ 2.3667, 2.6541,  
1.4434

■ 0.8285, 0.9539,  
0.1752

■ 89.9155, 96.4269,  
86.5462

■ 89.9155, 96.4269,  
86.5462

■ 85.8040, 93.4252,  
69.0789

94.5652, 99.6698,  
106.7671

■ 82.2010, 90.6433,  
54.2387

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 79.0841, 88.0754,  
41.8986

■ 76.4268, 85.7107,  
31.9184

■ 74.1997, 83.5374,  
24.1442

■ 72.3701, 81.5424,  
18.4038

■ 70.9004, 79.7105,  
14.4997

■ 69.7455, 78.0236,  
12.1948

■ 68.9105, 76.6010,  
11.1535

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.5818, 96.4269, 86.6616



89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462



86.7968, 96.4269, 91.1377

# Triad

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



89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462



86.6761, 96.4269, 119.7928



98.6352, 96.4269, 110.5803

# Complementary

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



89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462



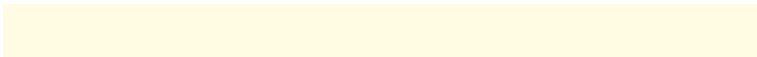
78.0247, 80.1423, 105.9644

# 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.



96.6827, 96.4269, 120.1848



89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462



89.7467, 96.4269, 125.7415

# Square

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



89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462



84.9607, 96.4269, 110.0740



93.4084, 96.4269, 125.8896



98.6833, 96.4269, 100.0698



# Rectangle

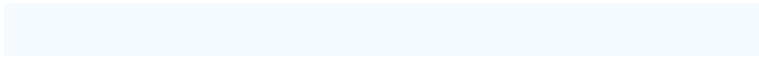
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462



85.4201, 96.4269, 96.4391



93.4084, 96.4269, 125.8896



98.1775, 96.4269, 114.0373

# Sweetspot

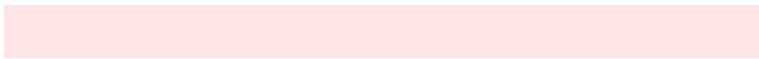
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.9178, 96.4310, 86.5483



93.5822, 98.9963, 102.4550



83.0302, 81.9274, 86.4980



19.9483, 21.1326, 21.5702



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

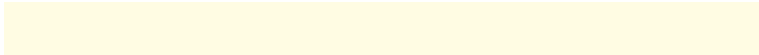


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



89.9178, 96.4310, 86.5483



89.0444, 95.8052, 82.8010



87.0265, 96.3471, 86.6845



19.3855, 20.7393, 19.1257



36.0741, 40.1595, 5.8503



3.5580, 4.0013, 0.5848



# Inverse Universe

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



78.0247, 80.1423, 105.9644



75.1603, 76.7899, 105.4683



80.6904, 80.2904, 105.8525



17.1593, 17.6902, 22.7601



9.6897, 4.2889, 49.7517

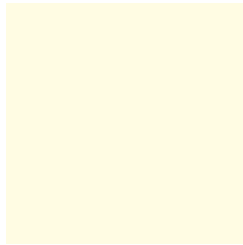


0.9923, 0.5153, 4.8604



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

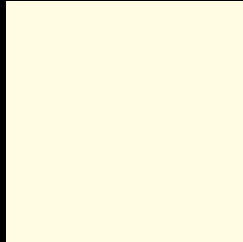
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

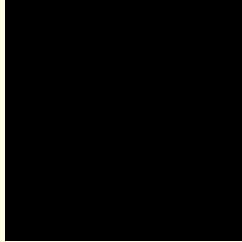
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.9155, 96.4269,

86.5462.

# 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

89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462



### Protanopia

91.7642, 96.6652, 97.8262

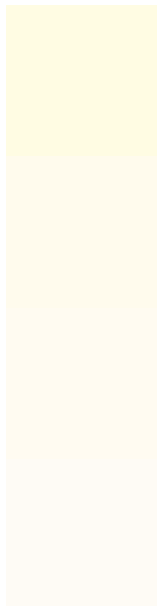
### Deuteranopia

92.5245, 96.4708, 103.3667

## **Tritanopia**

93.1087, 96.6620, 108.3580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462

## Protanomaly

91.0232, 96.3688, 93.9244

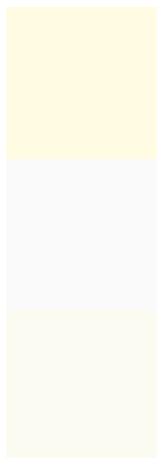
## Deuteranomaly

91.6144, 96.6052, 97.0372

## Tritanomaly

91.8517, 96.6578, 100.2019

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462

## Achromatopsia

90.8653, 95.5973, 104.1055

## Achromatomaly

90.6691, 96.1006, 97.7749

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462 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, 252, 227) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 252, 227)  
}
```

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, 252, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 252, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462 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, 252, 227) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 252, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 252, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 252, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 252, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 252,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 252, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
252, 227) }
```

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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