

# Converting Colors

XYZ(94.9791, 91.3769, 87.1131)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(94.9791, 91.3769, 87.1131)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(85.0912, 86.3338,  
86.3080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEBE5
RGB	255, 235, 229
RGB Percent	100%, 92%, 90%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0784, 0.1020
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.10, 0.00
HSL	14°, 100%, 95%
HSV	14°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080
YIQ	240.2960, 13.8460, 2.3740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

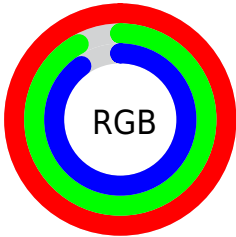
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	255, 237, 229
Decimal	16772069
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.45, 5.80, 5.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	94, 7.884, 42.682
Yxy	86.3338, 0.3302, 0.3350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294962149 (0xFFFFE5E5)
YUV	240.2960, -5.5689, 12.8954
Hunter-Lab	92.9160, 0.8649, 9.9678

# Details

The XYZ color **85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **84.2379, 91.6269, 107.8537**, and the grayscale version is **83.0927, 87.4200, 95.2004**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **47.0488, 47.3020, 46.6949** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.4806, 74.3983, 67.1432**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.8477, 99.7236, 108.4372**.

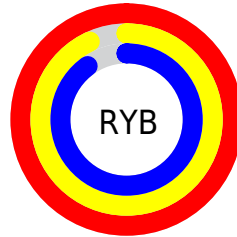
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (92%)

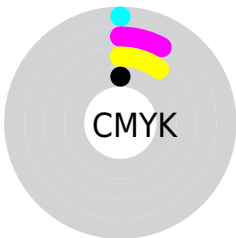
Blue (90%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (90%)

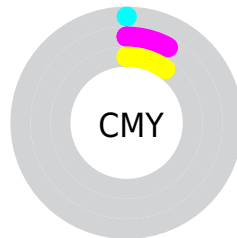


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (10%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080 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 85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 85.0912, 86.3338,  
86.3080

 85.0912, 86.3338,  
86.3080


500.4089,  
516.0312, 536.2033

 64.2395, 64.9440,  
64.3663

139.4140,  
142.2352, 144.0896

 47.1071, 47.4157,  
46.4994


173.6157,  
177.5156, 180.7665

 33.3286, 33.3644,  
32.2886


212.9982,  
218.1951, 223.1924

 22.5387, 22.4057,  
21.3154

257.9268,  
264.6579, 271.7856

 14.3721, 14.1553,  
13.1612

308.7668,  
317.2886, 326.9648

 8.4634, 8.2288,  
7.4076

365.8835,

 4.4471, 4.2417,

376.4714, 389.1484

3.6360

429.6425,  
442.5908, 458.7551

■ 1.9581, 1.8097,  
1.4279

■ 0.6102, 0.4932,  
0.1633

■ 85.0912, 86.3338,  
86.3080

■ 85.0912, 86.3338,  
86.3080

■ 76.4806, 74.3983,  
67.1432

94.8477, 99.7236,  
108.4372

■ 68.9675, 63.8573,  
50.8110

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 62.5082, 54.6625,  
37.1780

■ 57.0541, 46.7588,  
26.0975

■ 52.5526, 40.0874,  
17.4090

■ 48.9458, 34.5843,  
10.9335

■ 46.1692, 30.1799,  
6.4666

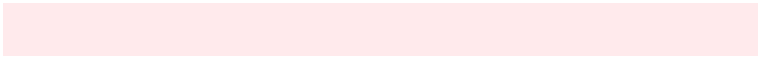
■ 44.1485, 26.7962,  
3.7651

■ 42.7985, 24.3770,  
2.4495

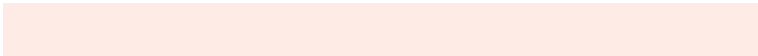
# Harmonies

## Analogous

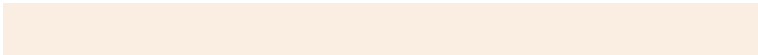
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



86.0995, 86.3338, 91.4630



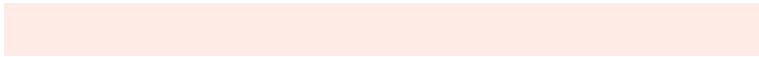
85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080



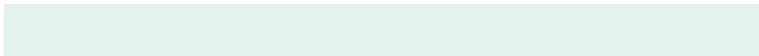
83.2772, 86.3338, 83.2916

# Triad

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



85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080



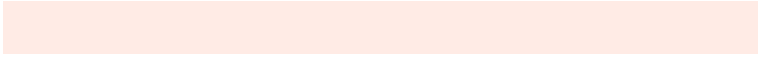
78.2271, 86.3338, 90.5700



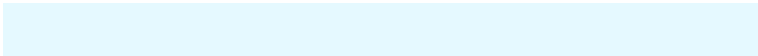
82.9559, 86.3338, 105.8595

# Complementary

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



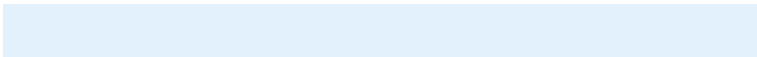
85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080



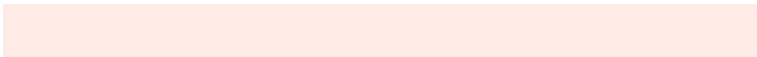
84.2379, 91.6269, 107.8537

# 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.



80.8501, 86.3338, 105.5951



85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080



78.1444, 86.3338, 96.5893

# Square

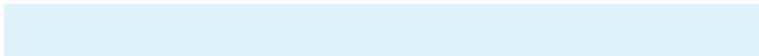
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080



79.3249, 86.3338, 85.6786



79.0971, 86.3338, 102.1419

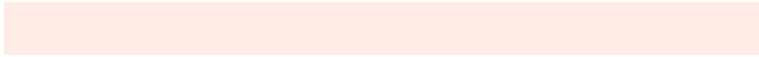


84.8525, 86.3338, 102.8495



# Rectangle

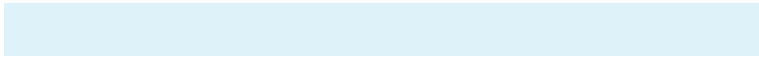
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



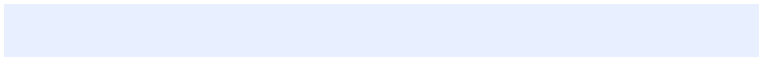
85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080



81.8671, 86.3338, 82.8160



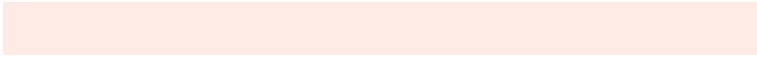
79.0971, 86.3338, 102.1419



82.2486, 86.3338, 106.1542

# Sweetspot

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



85.0932, 86.3374, 86.3098



91.9944, 95.8206, 101.9257



86.4160, 84.1620, 101.6132



19.5196, 20.2753, 21.4273



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

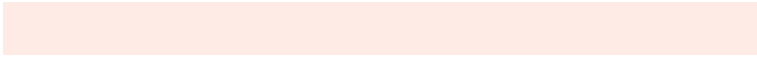


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

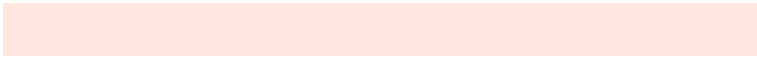


# Same Dimension

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



85.0932, 86.3374, 86.3098



83.4557, 84.0773, 82.6357



88.8380, 93.8271, 87.5581



18.3497, 18.6676, 18.7804



22.4558, 12.9229, 1.3108

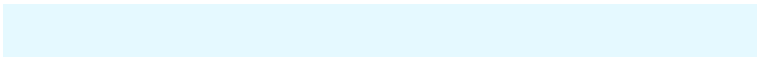


2.2651, 1.4155, 0.1538

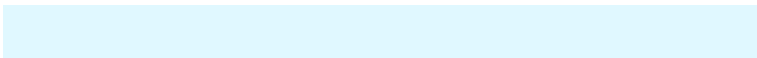


# Inverse Universe

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



84.2379, 91.6269, 107.8537



82.4613, 90.2248, 107.6767



80.4651, 84.0812, 106.5961



18.1783, 19.7282, 23.0998



19.8777, 24.6649, 53.1477

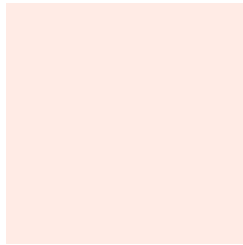


2.0177, 2.5662, 5.2022



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

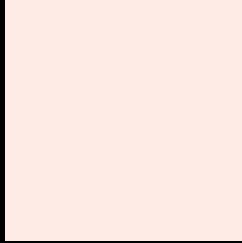
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080 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

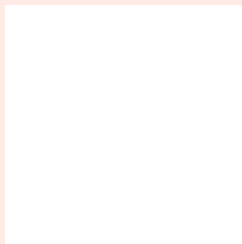
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080.



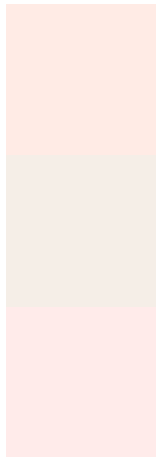
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.0912, 86.3338,

86.3080.

# 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

85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080

### Protanopia

82.6545, 86.3311, 87.9085

### Deuteranopia

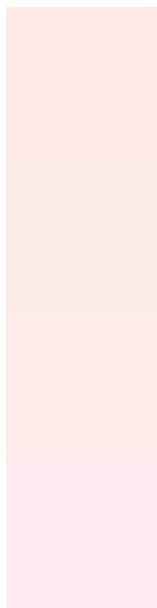
85.7996, 86.6172, 90.0386



## Tritanopia

87.3222, 86.3151, 100.8650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080

## Protanomaly

83.6340, 86.4213, 87.1359

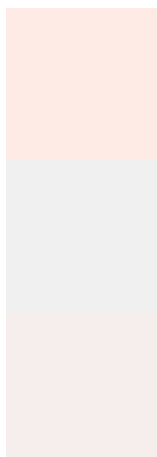
## Deuteranomaly

85.5138, 86.5029, 88.5336

## Tritanomaly

86.5400, 86.4565, 95.3457

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

83.3710, 86.6177, 91.6816

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080 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, 235, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 235, 229)  
}
```

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, 235, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 235, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080 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, 235, 229) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 235, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 235, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 235, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 235, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 235,  
229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 85.0912, 86.3338, 86.3080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 235, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
235, 229) }
```

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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