

# Converting Colors

XYZ(95.9444, 116.2532,  
69.4423)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(95.9444, 116.2532, 69.4423)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(85.8687, 96.2010,  
66.2674)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FCFFC4
RGB	252, 255, 196
RGB Percent	99%, 100%, 77%
CMY	0.0118, 0.0000, 0.2314
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.23, 0.00
HSL	63°, 100%, 88%
HSV	63°, 23%, 100%
XYZ	85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674
YIQ	247.3770, 17.1510, -18.9850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

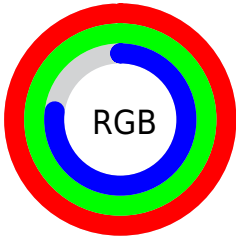
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 255, 199
Decimal	16580548
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.51, -10.23, 27.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	99, 29.758, 110.104
Yxy	96.2010, 0.3458, 0.3874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294770628 (0xFFFCFFC4)
YUV	247.3770, -25.3289, 4.0544
Hunter-Lab	98.0821, -15.3709, 28.5993

# Details

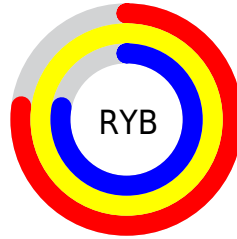
The XYZ color **85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **61.3440, 58.8432, 102.7324**, and the grayscale version is **88.9040, 93.5340, 101.8585**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.7296, 99.8718, 107.2129**, and **47.5822, 53.9433, 33.4954** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.7405, 94.8956, 52.2356**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.4944, 97.7057, 82.9002**.

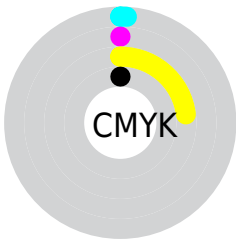
# Distribution



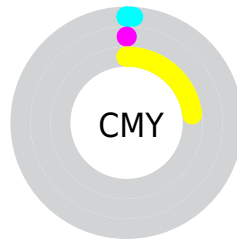
- Red (99%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674 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 85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 85.8687, 96.2010,  
66.2674

 85.8687, 96.2010,  
66.2674


502.9386,  
548.0027, 465.7629

 64.8843, 73.1350,  
48.0317


140.4940,  
155.9228, 115.5007

 47.6316, 54.0863,  
33.4918


174.8657,  
193.3473, 147.3353

 33.7453, 38.6707,  
22.2293


214.4304,  
236.3269, 184.5400

 22.8600, 26.5036,  
13.8255

259.5537,  
285.2457, 227.5333

 14.6103, 17.2008,  
7.8621

310.6008,  
340.4884, 276.7336

 8.6308, 10.3778,  
3.9203

367.9371,

 4.5564, 5.6501,

402.4392, 332.5597

1.5817

431.9279,  
471.4825, 395.4299

■ 2.0214, 2.6335,  
0.2777

■ 0.6460, 0.9435,  
0.0000

■ 85.8687, 96.2010,  
66.2674

■ 85.8687, 96.2010,  
66.2674

■ 82.7405, 94.8956,  
52.2356

■ 89.4944, 97.7057,  
82.9002

■ 80.0834, 93.7791,  
40.6693

■ 93.6394, 99.4185,  
102.2518

■ 77.8709, 92.8408,  
31.4271

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 76.0730, 92.0687,  
24.3518

■ 74.6561, 91.4494,  
19.2662

■ 73.5814, 90.9673,  
15.9660

■ 72.8016, 90.6035,  
14.2023

■ 72.3902, 90.4036,  
13.6343

# Harmonies

## Analogous

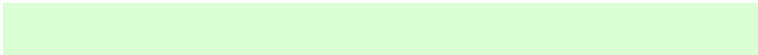
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



94.3080, 96.2010, 64.6730



85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674



79.3260, 96.2010, 77.2100

# Triad

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



85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674



81.2337, 96.2010, 145.4479



108.7147, 96.2010, 113.0992

# Complementary

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



85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674



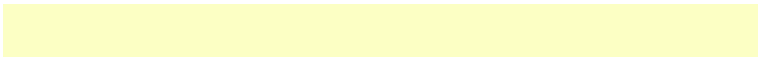
61.3440, 58.8432, 102.7324

# 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.



104.7201, 96.2010, 138.1567



85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674



88.6233, 96.2010, 158.6758

# Square

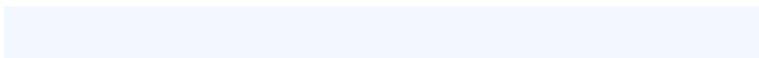
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



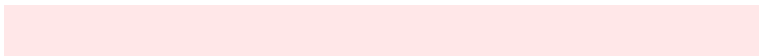
85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674



76.7686, 96.2010, 121.8843



97.2392, 96.2010, 155.8163



107.8623, 96.2010, 89.2955

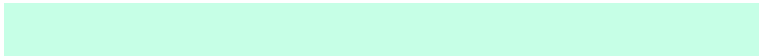


# Rectangle

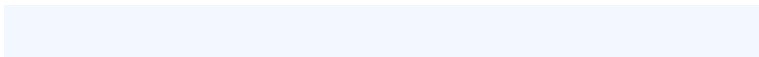
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674



76.7503, 96.2010, 89.4407



97.2392, 96.2010, 155.8163



107.8852, 96.2010, 121.7059

# Sweetspot

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



85.8691, 96.2012, 66.2688



91.9749, 98.7315, 94.4452



71.6165, 66.0704, 61.2041



19.6323, 21.1102, 19.9622



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

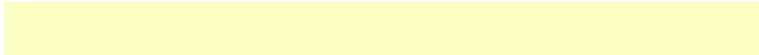


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

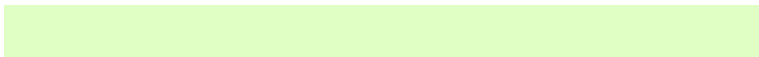
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



85.8691, 96.2012, 66.2688



84.2869, 95.5420, 59.1269



76.0174, 91.1224, 65.8077



19.4646, 21.0409, 19.1797



37.8652, 47.2583, 7.1261



3.7137, 4.6152, 0.6951



# Inverse Universe

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



61.3440, 58.8432, 102.7324



55.6573, 51.9289, 101.6976



69.9286, 63.2687, 103.1342



17.0884, 17.4218, 22.7120



9.5532, 3.8353, 49.6714

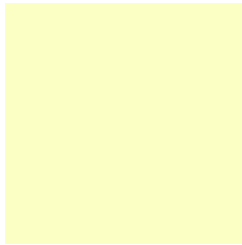


0.9589, 0.3882, 4.8377



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

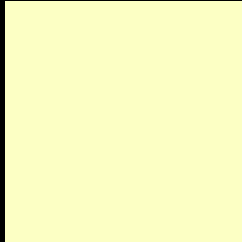
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

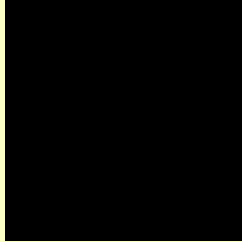
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674.



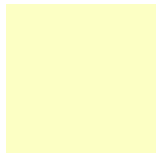
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.8687, 96.2010,

66.2674.

# 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

85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674



### Protanopia

91.1698, 96.4274, 94.6961

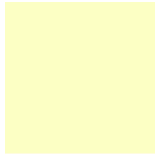
### Deuteranopia

92.0602, 96.2850, 100.9216

## **Tritanopia**

92.7987, 96.0422, 108.2547

# Trichromacy



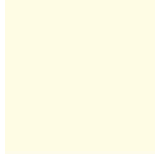
## Original Color

85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674



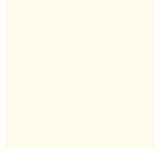
## Protanomaly

89.0027, 96.0194, 83.6547



## Deuteranomaly

89.6870, 96.2931, 87.2582



## Tritanomaly

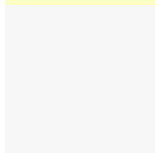
89.8565, 95.8175, 91.6006

# Monochromacy



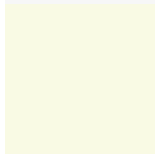
## Original Color

85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674



## Achromatopsia

88.4070, 93.0111, 101.2891



## Achromatomaly

87.2561, 94.1124, 86.9654

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674 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, 255, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(252, 255, 196)  
}
```

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, 255, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(252, 255, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674 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, 255, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(252, 255, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(252, 255, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(252, 255, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 255, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 255,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 85.8687, 96.2010, 66.2674 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(252, 255, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(252,  
255, 196) }
```

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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