

# Converting Colors

XYZ(99.6515, 100.0000,  
77.4051)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(99.6515, 100.0000, 77.4051)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(86.9450, 93.2498,  
77.0349)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFF8D6
RGB	255, 248, 214
RGB Percent	100%, 97%, 84%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0274, 0.1608
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	50°, 100%, 92%
HSV	50°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349
YIQ	246.2170, 15.0860, -9.0900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

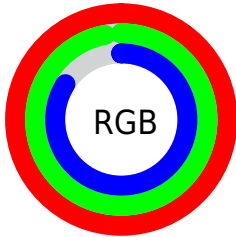
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 255, 214
Decimal	16775382
CIE Lab	97.33, -3.12, 17.18
CIE LCh	97, 17.462, 100.284
Yxy	93.2498, 0.3380, 0.3625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294965462 (0xFFFFF8D6)
YUV	246.2170, -15.8830, 7.7027
Hunter-Lab	96.5659, -8.2745, 20.2979

# Details

The XYZ color **86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **71.6375, 73.2272, 104.9663**, and the grayscale version is **87.8909, 92.4680, 100.6977**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.3963, 52.2082, 40.3273** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.6187, 89.4072, 60.7640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.8167, 97.3665, 96.0051**.

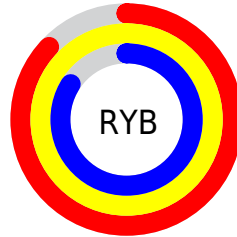
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (97%)

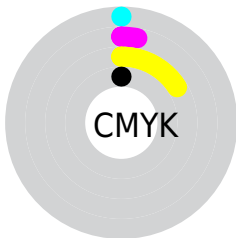
Blue (84%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (84%)

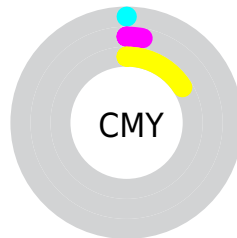


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349 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 86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.9450, 93.2498,  
77.0349

86.9450, 93.2498,  
77.0349

506.4294,  
538.5466, 504.3238

65.7776, 70.6791,  
56.7698

141.9875,  
151.8444, 130.9622

48.3589, 52.0804,  
40.4123

176.5933,  
188.6371, 165.4615

34.3236, 37.0692,  
27.5439

216.4093,  
230.9394, 205.5426

23.3064, 25.2610,  
17.7461

261.8009,  
279.1355, 251.6240

14.9418, 16.2717,  
10.6003

313.1333,  
333.6099, 304.1243

8.8646, 9.7166,  
5.6880

370.7719,

4.7094, 5.2115,

394.7469, 363.4620

2.5906

435.0822,  
462.9310, 430.0557

■ 2.1108, 2.3719,  
0.8876

■ 0.6951, 0.8114,  
0.0000

■ 86.9450, 93.2498,  
77.0349

■ 86.9450, 93.2498,  
77.0349

■ 82.6187, 89.4072,  
60.7640

■ 91.8167, 97.3665,  
96.0051

■ 78.8073, 85.8169,  
47.0620

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 75.4872, 82.4722,  
35.7963

■ 72.6305, 79.3615,  
26.8201

■ 70.2061, 76.4721,  
19.9709

■ 68.1787, 73.7896,  
15.0646

■ 66.5073, 71.2972,  
11.8859

■ 65.1409, 68.9742,  
10.1673

■ 64.6586, 68.0973,  
9.7362

# Harmonies

## Analogous

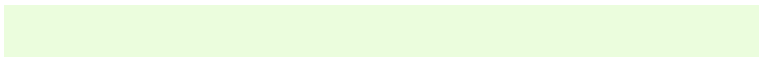
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



91.8766, 93.2498, 78.0026



86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349



82.6263, 93.2498, 82.1506

# Triad

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



86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349



81.5762, 93.2498, 120.1709



97.8835, 93.2498, 110.9963

# Complementary

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



86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349



71.6375, 73.2272, 104.9663

# Split Complementary

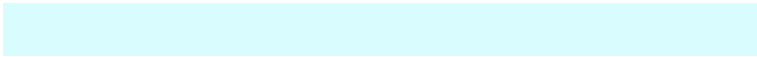
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



94.9201, 93.2498, 123.7472



86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349



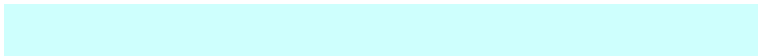
85.4631, 93.2498, 129.3756

# Square

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



86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349



79.6039, 93.2498, 106.4711



90.3389, 93.2498, 130.7420



98.3163, 93.2498, 96.7504

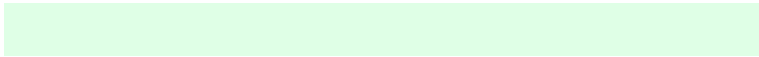


# Rectangle

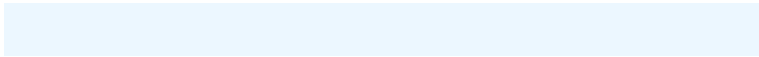
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349



80.6297, 93.2498, 88.6283



90.3389, 93.2498, 130.7420



97.1452, 93.2498, 115.6336

# Sweetspot

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



86.9472, 93.2538, 77.0369



92.3747, 97.8259, 98.2150



78.4074, 74.6023, 79.0364



19.6939, 20.8746, 20.7128



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

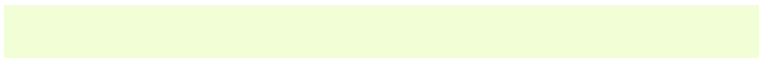
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.9472, 93.2538, 77.0369



85.6273, 92.1026, 72.0080



84.5218, 95.2555, 77.5511



19.2820, 20.5322, 19.0912



33.8825, 35.7763, 5.1197



3.3655, 3.6164, 0.5207



# Inverse Universe

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



71.6375, 73.2272, 104.9663



67.9099, 68.9274, 104.3328



73.7708, 71.6426, 104.5480



17.2534, 17.8784, 22.7915



9.9650, 4.8396, 49.8435

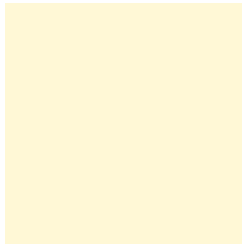


1.0366, 0.6038, 4.8752



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349 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 86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

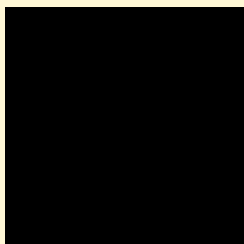
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349.



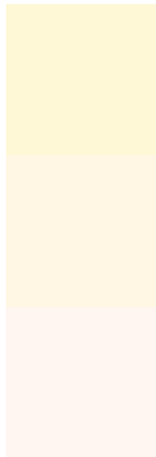
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.9450, 93.2498,



# 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

86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349

### Protanopia

88.3659, 93.3276, 86.0297

### Deuteranopia

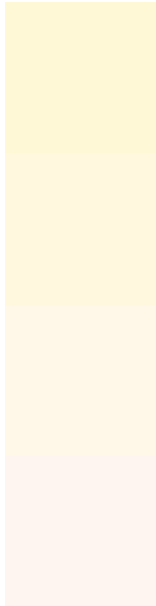
90.0730, 93.5224, 96.5234



## Tritanopia

91.6407, 93.1814, 107.7636

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349

## Protanomaly

87.6856, 93.0555, 82.4472

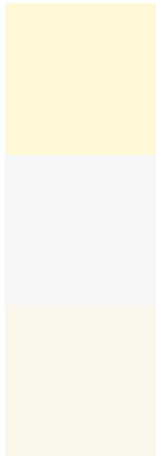
## Deuteranomaly

88.9246, 93.5511, 88.9716

## Tritanomaly

89.6206, 92.8561, 95.6376

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349

## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Achromatomaly

87.1790, 92.6018, 91.1210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349 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, 248, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 248, 214)  
}
```

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, 248, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 248, 214) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349 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, 248, 214) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 248, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 248, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 248, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 248, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 248,  
214) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.9450, 93.2498, 77.0349 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 248, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
248, 214) }
```

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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