

# Converting Colors

XYZ(105.7619, 100.0000,  
98.1715)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(105.7619, 100.0000, 98.1715)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(89.1698, 91.2353,  
97.7044)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF2F3
RGB	255, 242, 243
RGB Percent	100%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0510, 0.0471
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	355°, 100%, 97%
HSV	355°, 5%, 100%
XYZ	89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044
YIQ	246.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

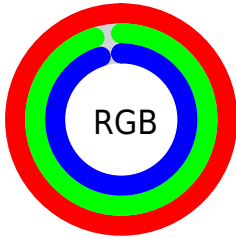
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">255, 242, 243</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16773875</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">96.51, 4.53, 1.07</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">97, 4.656, 13.291</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">91.2353, 0.3206, 0.3281</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294963955</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFFF2F3</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">246.0010, -1.4795, 7.8921</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">95.5172, -0.5169, 6.2143</a>

# Details

The XYZ color **89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **90.2701, 97.5543, 107.8417**, and the grayscale version is **87.6074, 92.1698, 100.3730**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.8172, 50.7114, 54.1763** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7720, 75.7699, 77.8060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

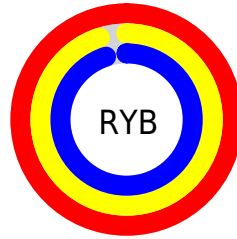
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (95%)

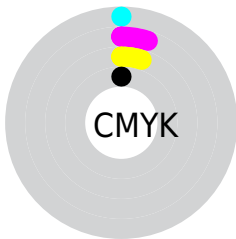
Blue (95%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (95%)

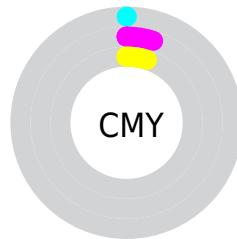


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044 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 89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.1698, 91.2353,  
97.7044

89.1698, 91.2353,  
97.7044

513.6048,  
532.0411, 573.9911

67.6263, 69.0057,  
73.7786

145.0689,  
149.0531, 160.0232

49.8663, 50.7163,  
54.1172

180.1552,  
185.4100, 199.2532

35.5246, 35.9829,  
38.3015

220.4864,  
227.2449, 244.4218

24.2356, 24.4210,  
25.9132

266.4280,  
274.9420, 295.9474

15.6342, 15.6462,  
16.5335

318.3453,  
328.8857, 354.2486

9.3549, 9.2741,  
9.7440

376.6036,

5.0323, 4.9204,

389.4606, 419.7439

5.1262

441.5683,  
457.0509, 492.8519

■ 2.3012, 2.2006,  
2.2615

■ 0.7953, 0.7203,  
0.7095

■ 89.1698, 91.2353,  
97.7044

■ 89.1698, 91.2353,  
97.7044

■ 78.7720, 75.7699,  
77.8060

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 69.8256, 62.5056,  
60.5551

■ 62.2679, 51.3457,  
45.8418

■ 56.0292, 42.1820,  
33.5462

■ 51.0336, 34.8967,  
23.5390

■ 47.1975, 29.3596,  
15.6784

■ 44.4272, 25.4240,  
9.8072

■ 42.6141, 22.9189,  
5.7463

■ 41.6262, 21.6348,  
3.2843

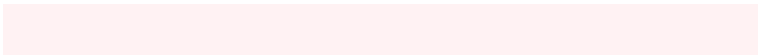
# Harmonies

## Analogous

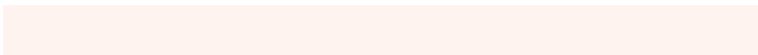
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



89.1305, 91.2353, 101.4104



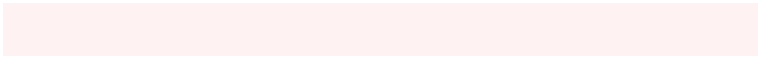
89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044



88.5470, 91.2353, 94.5154

# Triad

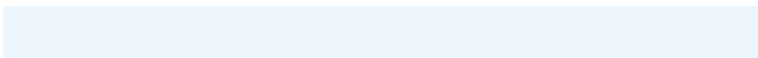
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044



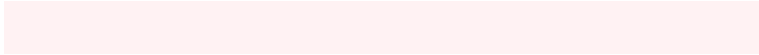
85.0151, 91.2353, 94.2239



86.0003, 91.2353, 106.3491

# Complementary

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



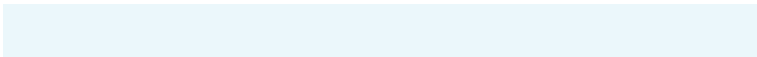
89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044



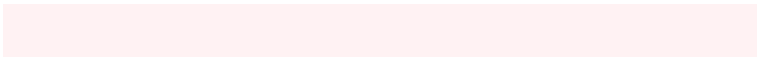
90.2701, 97.5543, 107.8417

# 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.



84.9112, 91.2353, 104.3255



89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044



84.3463, 91.2353, 97.2974

# Square

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



89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044



86.1435, 91.2353, 92.5400



84.3085, 91.2353, 100.9932

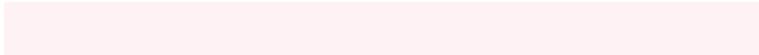


87.2919, 91.2353, 106.4647

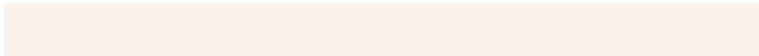


# Rectangle

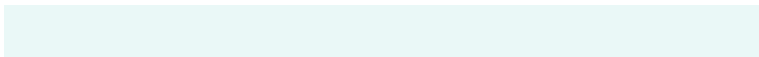
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



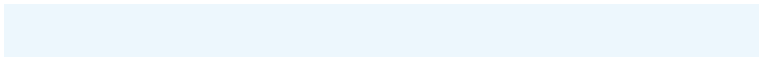
89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044



87.8438, 91.2353, 93.0863



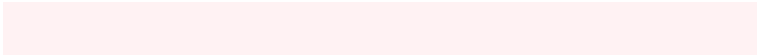
84.3085, 91.2353, 100.9932



85.5987, 91.2353, 105.8672

# Sweetspot

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



89.1718, 91.2390, 97.7063



92.6955, 96.4895, 104.4205



90.6467, 91.7830, 107.5460



19.8653, 20.6895, 22.3972



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

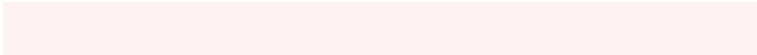


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

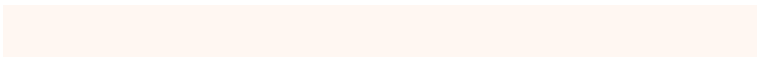
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89.1718, 91.2390, 97.7063



88.1700, 89.7469, 95.7950



90.6573, 94.4500, 97.4616



18.7188, 18.9814, 20.2116



21.6326, 11.1423, 1.4496

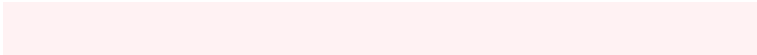


2.1249, 1.0923, 0.2391



# Inverse Universe

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



89.1718, 91.2390, 97.7063



88.1700, 89.7469, 95.7950



88.7270, 94.2124, 108.1161



18.7188, 18.9814, 20.2116



21.6326, 11.1423, 1.4496

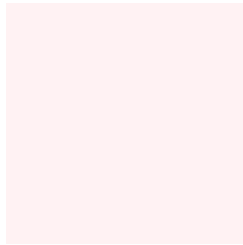


2.1249, 1.0923, 0.2391



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

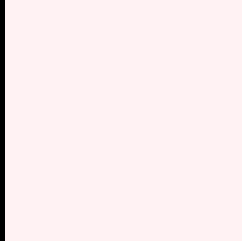
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

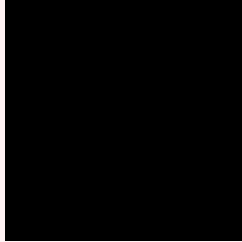
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044.



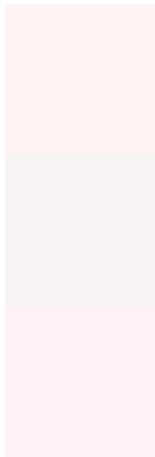
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.1698, 91.2353,

97.744.

# 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

89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044

### Protanopia

87.7467, 91.3728, 98.5999

### Deuteranopia

89.4736, 91.3568, 99.3041



## Tritanopia

90.3783, 91.2014, 107.4479

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044

**Protanomaly**

88.1634, 91.1421, 98.5334

**Deuteranomaly**

89.3213, 91.2959, 98.5021

**Tritanomaly**

89.7409, 90.9465, 104.0914

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044

**Achromatopsia**

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

**Achromatomaly**

88.2008, 92.0371, 99.5025

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044 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, 242, 243) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 242, 243)  
}
```

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, 242, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 242, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044 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, 242, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 242, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 242, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 242, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 242, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 242,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 242, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
242, 243) }
```

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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