

# Converting Colors

XYZ(110.6003, 96.1125,  
150.0562)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(110.6003, 96.1125, 150.0562)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(87.5868, 85.0736,  
106.4123)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE6FF
RGB	255, 230, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 95%
HSV	300°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123
YIQ	240.3250, 6.8750, 13.0750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

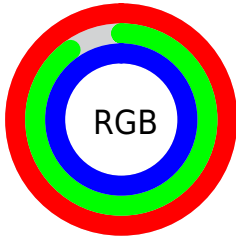
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 230, 255
Decimal	16770815
CIE Lab	93.91, 12.79, -8.97
CIE LCh	94, 15.620, 324.964
Yxy	85.0736, 0.3138, 0.3048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294960895 (0xFFFFE6FF)
YUV	240.3250, 7.2348, 12.8700
Hunter-Lab	92.2354, 8.0919, -3.8384

# Details

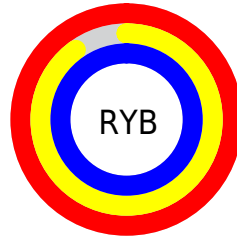
The XYZ color **87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **82.6787, 94.0575, 88.6645**, and the grayscale version is **83.0219, 87.3455, 95.1192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.6178, 46.3551, 59.8111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.0033, 71.9066, 104.2178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

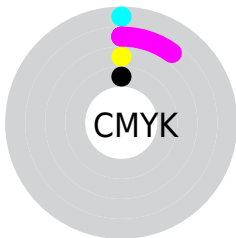
# Distribution



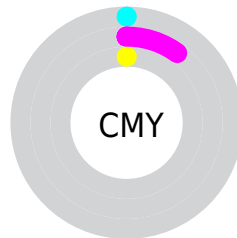
- Red (100%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123 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 87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 87.5868, 85.0736,  
106.4123

 87.5868, 85.0736,  
106.4123

508.5048,  
511.8716, 601.9826

 66.3106, 63.9022,  
81.0198


142.8772,  
140.4760, 172.0701

 48.7932, 46.5715,  
60.0268

177.6221,  
175.4758, 213.1724

 34.6693, 32.6970,  
43.0148


217.5873,  
215.8538, 260.3484

 23.5736, 21.8944,  
29.5652

263.1381,  
261.9945, 314.0166

 15.1406, 13.7794,  
19.2596

314.6399,  
314.2822, 374.5956

 9.0051, 7.9674,  
11.6793

372.4581,

 4.8016, 4.0741,

373.1014, 442.5039

6.4058

436.9579,  
438.8364, 518.1601

■ 2.1649, 1.7151,  
3.0206

■ 0.7241, 0.4334,  
1.1052

■ 87.5868, 85.0736,  
106.4123

■ 87.5868, 85.0736,  
106.4123

■ 81.0033, 71.9066,  
104.2178

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 75.4113, 60.7225,  
102.3538

■ 70.7642, 51.4284,  
100.8047

■ 67.0099, 43.9199,  
99.5533

■ 64.0912, 38.0825,  
98.5804

■ 61.9443, 33.7886,  
97.8648

■ 60.4960, 30.8921,  
97.3820

■ 59.6595, 29.2190,  
97.1032

■ 59.2955, 28.4910,  
96.9818

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.2826, 85.0736, 114.9861



87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123



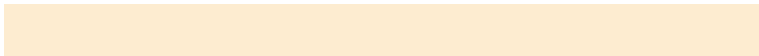
89.0913, 85.0736, 94.6559

# Triad

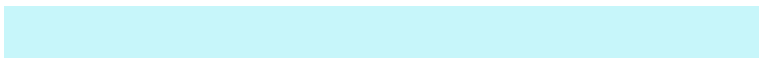
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123



81.5640, 85.0736, 71.6362



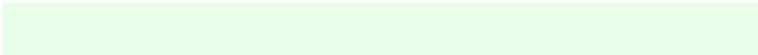
73.8239, 85.0736, 102.6380

# Complementary

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



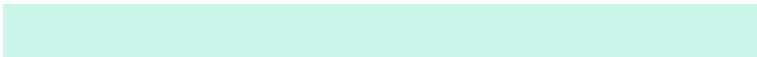
87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123



82.6787, 94.0575, 88.6645

# 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.



73.1518, 85.0736, 90.6346



87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123



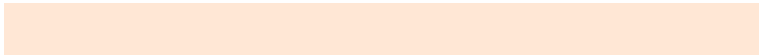
77.5312, 85.0736, 73.3786

# Square

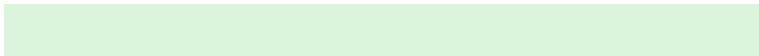
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123



85.5388, 85.0736, 75.1134



74.4866, 85.0736, 80.0935



76.3548, 85.0736, 112.6794

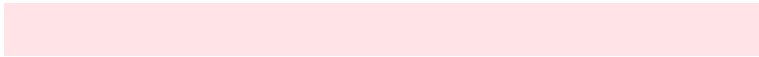


# Rectangle

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



87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123



88.8352, 85.0736, 86.8413



74.4866, 85.0736, 80.0935



73.3768, 85.0736, 98.6718

# Sweetspot

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



87.5884, 85.0769, 106.4128



92.6579, 95.2158, 108.1026



78.9834, 80.6408, 106.0101



19.6993, 20.1134, 23.0940



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.



87.5884, 85.0769, 106.4128



86.0533, 82.0066, 105.9011



85.6411, 84.2979, 96.1583



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

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



87.5884, 85.0769, 106.4128



86.0533, 82.0066, 105.9011



84.4977, 94.7850, 98.2428



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

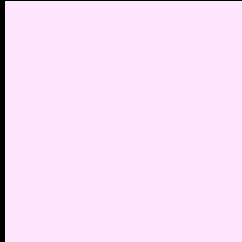
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

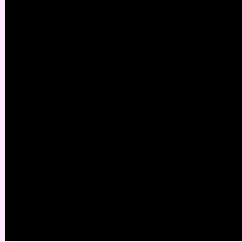
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

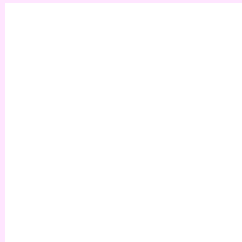
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123.



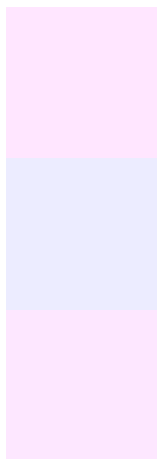
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.5868, 85.0736,

106.4123.

# 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

87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123

### Protanopia

82.6375, 85.0438, 106.6674

### Deuteranopia

87.1339, 85.2545, 106.4710



## Tritanopia

86.5478, 85.0622, 101.4796

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123

## Protanomaly

84.4350, 85.1203, 106.5874

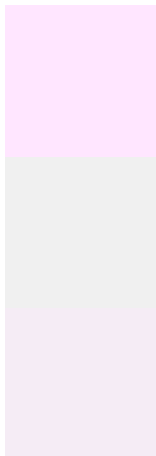
## Deuteranomaly

87.4990, 85.4427, 106.4881

## Tritanomaly

86.8616, 85.1877, 103.1316

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123

## Achromatopsia

82.8234, 87.1367, 94.8919

## Achromatomaly

84.1331, 85.9960, 98.5508

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123 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, 230, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 230, 255)  
}
```

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, 230, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 230, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123 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, 230, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 230, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 230, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 230, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 230, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 230,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.5868, 85.0736, 106.4123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 230, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
230, 255) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor