

# Converting Colors

XYZ(113.0799, 108.9547,  
71.8644)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(113.0799, 108.9547, 71.8644)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(87.1448, 95.8224,  
70.4025)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFDCB
RGB	255, 253, 203
RGB Percent	100%, 99%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0078, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	58°, 100%, 90%
HSV	58°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025
YIQ	247.8980, 17.2420, -15.1260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

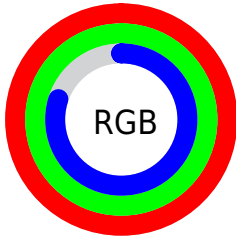
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 255, 203
Decimal	16776651
CIE Lab	98.36, -7.20, 24.23
CIE LCh	98, 25.277, 106.543
Yxy	95.8224, 0.3439, 0.3782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294966731 (0xFFFFFDCB)
YUV	247.8980, -22.1347, 6.2285
Hunter-Lab	97.8889, -12.3975, 25.8804

# Details

The XYZ color **87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **64.5095, 63.5774, 103.4794**, and the grayscale version is **89.3071, 93.9581, 102.3203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.4534, 53.6555, 36.2366** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.0454, 94.0933, 55.5901**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.7502, 97.7629, 87.8519**.

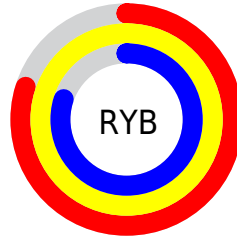
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (99%)

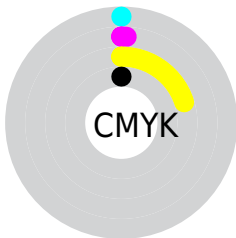
Blue (80%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (80%)

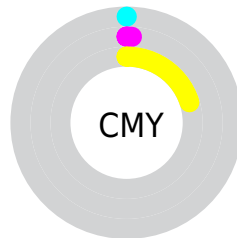


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)


Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025 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 87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 87.1448, 95.8224,  
70.4025

 87.1448, 95.8224,  
70.4025


507.0760,  
546.7945, 480.7892

 65.9435, 72.8197,  
51.3759


142.2646,  
155.4003, 121.4691

 48.4941, 53.8285,  
36.1291


176.9137,  
192.7442, 154.3461

 34.4312, 38.4646,  
24.2434


216.7762,  
235.6373, 192.6771

 23.3895, 26.3435,  
15.3004

262.2174,  
284.4640, 236.8805

 15.0036, 17.0808,  
8.8815

313.6026,  
339.6087, 287.3748

 8.9083, 10.2921,  
4.5682

371.2972,

 4.7380, 5.5930,

401.4557, 344.5787

1.9420

435.6665,  
470.3895, 408.9107

■ 2.1276, 2.5992,  
0.5192

■ 0.7041, 0.9263,  
0.0000

■ 87.1448, 95.8224,  
70.4025

■ 87.1448, 95.8224,  
70.4025

■ 84.0454, 94.0933,  
55.5901

■ 90.7502, 97.7629,  
87.8519

■ 81.4209, 92.5534,  
43.2800

94.8775, 99.9115,  
108.0521

■ 79.2469, 91.1963,  
33.3349

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 77.4944, 90.0103,  
25.6018

■ 76.1310, 88.9825,  
19.9099

■ 75.1196, 88.0979,  
16.0632

■ 74.4155, 87.3388,  
13.8278

■ 73.9601, 86.7002,  
12.8367

# Harmonies

## Analogous

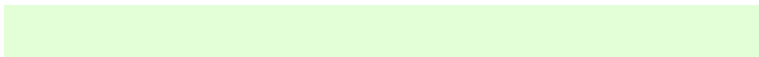
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



94.3759, 95.8224, 69.9730



87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025



81.2797, 95.8224, 79.0973

# Triad

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



87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025



81.7754, 95.8224, 136.2564



105.3934, 95.8224, 113.9534

# Complementary

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



87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025



64.5095, 63.5774, 103.4794

# 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.



101.6301, 95.8224, 134.4384



87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025



87.8546, 95.8224, 148.4267

# Square

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



87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025



78.2948, 95.8224, 116.1820



95.1243, 95.8224, 147.7201



105.1783, 95.8224, 93.3207

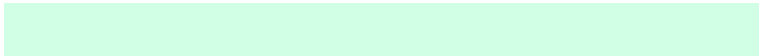


# Rectangle

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



87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025



78.8184, 95.8224, 89.1631



95.1243, 95.8224, 147.7201



104.5435, 95.8224, 121.1357

# Sweetspot

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



87.1471, 95.8265, 70.4045



92.4968, 98.6798, 96.3766



73.6887, 68.4098, 67.4600



19.7411, 21.0918, 20.3499



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

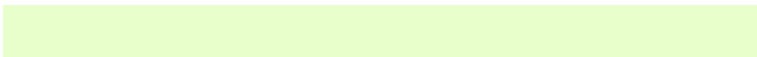
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.1471, 95.8265, 70.4045



85.9712, 95.1781, 64.7613



79.6891, 92.9210, 70.2368



19.4980, 20.9642, 19.1632



38.6722, 45.3556, 6.7163



3.7832, 4.4519, 0.6599



# Inverse Universe

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



64.5095, 63.5774, 103.4794



60.0198, 58.2088, 102.6798



70.8965, 66.1666, 103.6425



17.0588, 17.4893, 22.7266



9.5111, 3.9318, 49.6922

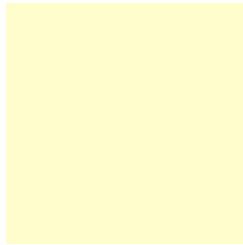


0.9448, 0.4204, 4.8446



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

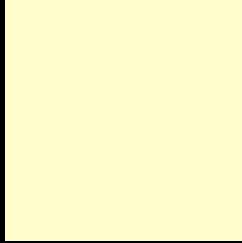
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

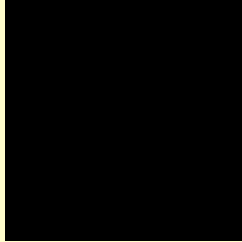
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.1448, 95.8224,



# Color Blindness Simulation

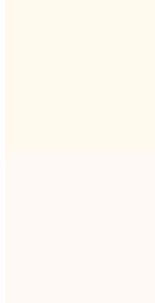
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025



### Protanopia

90.7117, 95.7456, 93.8205

### Deuteranopia

91.7502, 95.6652, 100.8182

## **Tritanopia**

92.8574, 95.6148, 108.1691

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025

## Protanomaly

89.3278, 95.6906, 84.9962

## Deuteranomaly

89.7085, 95.3444, 88.5381

## Tritanomaly

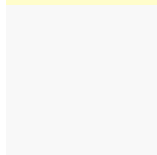
90.5659, 95.6873, 93.0530

# Monochromacy



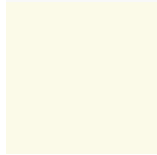
## Original Color

87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025



## Achromatopsia

89.2221, 93.8686, 102.2229



## Achromatomaly

88.5348, 94.7066, 89.9579

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025 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, 253, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 253, 203)  
}
```

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, 253, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 253, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025 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, 253, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 253, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 253, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 253, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 253, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 253,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.1448, 95.8224, 70.4025 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 253, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
253, 203) }
```

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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