

# Converting Colors

XYZ(118.2617, 120.9241,  
67.7036)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(118.2617, 120.9241, 67.7036)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379)</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(86.6256, 96.6303,  
64.5379)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFC1
RGB	255, 255, 193
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 76%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.24, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 88%
HSV	60°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379
YIQ	247.9320, 19.9020, -19.2820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	193, 255, 193
Decimal	16777153
CIE Lab	98.68, -9.55, 29.73
CIE LCh	99, 31.221, 107.803
Yxy	96.6303, 0.3496, 0.3900
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967233 (0xFFFFFFFFC1)
YUV	247.9320, -27.0815, 6.1986
Hunter-Lab	98.3007, -14.7266, 29.8845

# Details

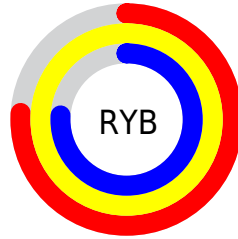
The XYZ color **86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **59.1133, 56.6987, 102.4361**, and the grayscale version is **89.3695, 94.0236, 102.3917**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.2553, 99.6821, 104.7153**, and **48.1430, 54.2580, 32.3615** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.0216, 95.5886, 50.8252**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.7207, 97.8683, 80.8365**.

# Distribution



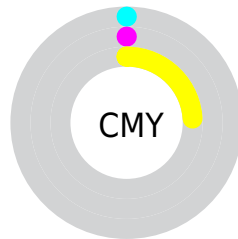
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379 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 86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 86.6256, 96.6303,  
64.5379

 86.6256, 96.6303,  
64.5379


505.3948,  
549.3711, 459.3902

 65.5124, 73.4926,  
46.6375


 141.5445,  
156.5150, 112.9921

 48.1429, 54.3789,  
32.3969


176.0810,  
194.0308, 144.3831

 34.1518, 38.9046,  
21.3975


215.8225,  
237.1082, 181.1080

 23.1737, 26.6856,  
13.2208

261.1346,  
286.1314, 223.5853

 14.8432, 17.3372,  
7.4483

312.3825,  
341.4849, 272.2337

 8.7950, 10.4752,  
3.6613

369.9316,

 4.6638, 5.7152,

403.5531, 327.4716

1.4414

434.1473,  
472.7204, 389.7176

■ 2.0841, 2.6727,  
0.1737

■ 0.6805, 0.9633,  
0.0000

■ 86.6256, 96.6303,  
64.5379

■ 86.6256, 96.6303,  
64.5379

■ 84.0216, 95.5886,  
50.8252

■ 89.7207, 97.8683,  
80.8365

■ 81.8827, 94.7331,  
39.5617

■ 93.3295, 99.3118,  
99.8398

■ 80.1817, 94.0527,  
30.6045

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 78.8884, 93.5354,  
23.7943

■ 77.9688, 93.1675,  
18.9514

■ 77.3830, 92.9332,  
15.8671

■ 77.0827, 92.8131,  
14.2856

■ 77.0000, 92.7800,  
13.8500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

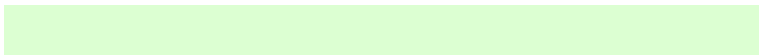
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.5701, 96.6303, 63.6314



86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379



79.5457, 96.6303, 75.1629

# Triad

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



86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379



80.6442, 96.6303, 146.6242



109.9254, 96.6303, 116.0988

# Complementary

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



86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379



59.1133, 56.6987, 102.4361

# 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.



105.3492, 96.6303, 142.3658



86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379



88.2164, 96.6303, 161.8329

# Square

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



86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379



76.2516, 96.6303, 121.1995



97.2683, 96.6303, 160.1577



109.4295, 96.6303, 90.6997



# Rectangle

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



86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379



76.6554, 96.6303, 87.4860



97.2683, 96.6303, 160.1577



108.9175, 96.6303, 125.1883

# Sweetspot

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



86.6259, 96.6304, 64.5392



92.3080, 98.9032, 94.4608



69.9363, 63.2513, 58.9761



19.7097, 21.1502, 19.9658



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

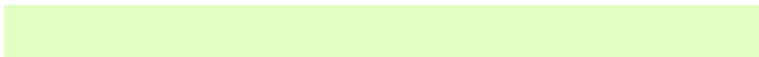
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.6259, 96.6304, 64.5392



85.3456, 96.1182, 57.7974



76.1267, 91.2178, 64.0479



19.5613, 21.0908, 19.1843



40.2342, 48.4795, 7.2369



3.9175, 4.7203, 0.7046



# Inverse Universe

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



59.1133, 56.6987, 102.4361



53.6518, 50.1179, 101.4537



67.8613, 61.2084, 102.8455



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657

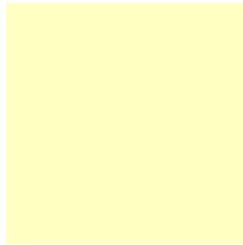


0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

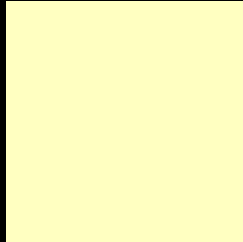
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

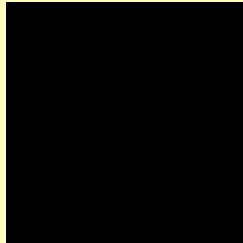
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379.



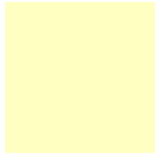
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.6256, 96.6303,

64.5379.

# 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

86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379



### Protanopia

91.4654, 96.5456, 96.2525

### Deuteranopia

92.2141, 96.3466, 101.7322

## **Tritanopia**

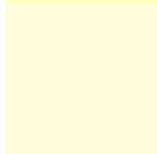
93.4756, 96.8512, 108.3752

# Trichromacy



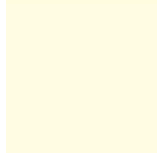
## Original Color

86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379



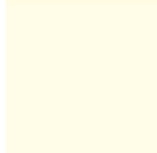
## Protanomaly

89.3697, 96.2085, 83.6719



## Deuteranomaly

89.9155, 96.4269, 86.5462



## Tritanomaly

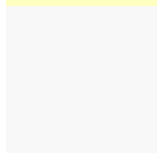
90.6159, 96.7070, 90.2343

# Monochromacy



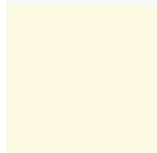
## Original Color

86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379



## Achromatopsia

89.2221, 93.8686, 102.2229



## Achromatomaly

88.2844, 95.1050, 87.1028

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379 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, 255, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 193)  
}
```

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, 255, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379 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, 255, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 255, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.6256, 96.6303, 64.5379 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 255, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 193) }
```

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