

# Converting Colors

XYZ(170.7028, 173.3109,  
91.8988)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(170.7028, 173.3109, 91.8988)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767)</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(89.9183, 97.9473,  
81.8767)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFDC
RGB	255, 255, 220
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 86%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.1372
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 93%
HSV	60°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767
YIQ	251.0100, 11.2350, -10.8850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

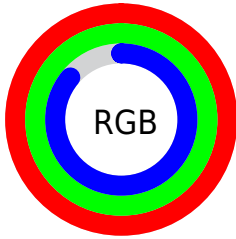
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 255, 220
Decimal	16777180
CIE Lab	99.20, -5.72, 16.75
CIE LCh	99, 17.699, 108.839
Yxy	97.9473, 0.3333, 0.3631
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967260 (0xFFFFFFFFDC)
YUV	251.0100, -15.2879, 3.4992
Hunter-Lab	98.9683, -11.0173, 20.2271

# Details

The XYZ color **89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.1596, 73.6235, 104.9626**, and the grayscale version is **91.8182, 96.5999, 105.1973**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **50.2743, 55.1105, 43.5850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.7941, 96.6976, 65.4251**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5582, 99.4033, 101.0443**.

# Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767 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 89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 89.9183, 97.9473,  
81.8767

 89.9183, 97.9473,  
81.8767


516.0069,  
553.5580, 521.1078

 68.2489, 74.5904,  
60.7287


146.1038,  
158.3302, 137.8362

 50.3747, 55.2774,  
43.5771


181.3507,  
196.1250, 173.4848

 35.9302, 39.6239,  
30.0034


221.8541,  
239.5013, 214.8040

 24.5502, 27.2454,  
19.5891

267.9795,  
288.8434, 262.2123

 15.8692, 17.7576,  
11.9156

320.0920,  
344.5357, 316.1283

 9.5219, 10.7761,  
6.5644

378.5572,

 5.1429, 5.9165,

406.9627, 376.9705

3.1169

443.7404,  
476.5086, 445.1575

■ 2.3670, 2.7944,  
1.1546

■ 0.8286, 1.0253,  
0.0000

■ 89.9183, 97.9473,  
81.8767

■ 89.9183, 97.9473,  
81.8767

■ 86.7941, 96.6976,  
65.4251

■ 93.5582, 99.4033,  
101.0443

■ 84.1616, 95.6447,  
51.5626

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 81.9961, 94.7784,  
40.1589

■ 80.2701, 94.0881,  
31.0703

■ 78.9538, 93.5615,  
24.1385

■ 78.0132, 93.1853,  
19.1853

■ 77.4091, 92.9436,  
16.0041

■ 77.0935, 92.8174,  
14.3426

■ 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.



95.0363, 97.9473, 81.0511



89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767



85.8006, 97.9473, 88.9622

# Triad

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



89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767



86.6963, 97.9473, 129.5844



103.2082, 97.9473, 112.2624

# Complementary

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



89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767



73.1596, 73.6235, 104.9626

# 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.



100.7936, 97.9473, 126.5349



89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767



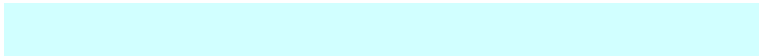
91.1823, 97.9473, 137.1356

# Square

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



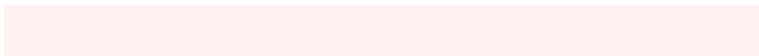
89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767



83.9886, 97.9473, 116.1216



96.3476, 97.9473, 135.9705



102.8390, 97.9473, 97.7042

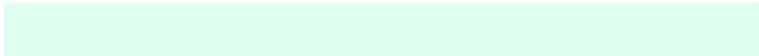


# Rectangle

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



89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767



84.1175, 97.9473, 96.6835



96.3476, 97.9473, 135.9705



102.6917, 97.9473, 117.2745

# Sweetspot

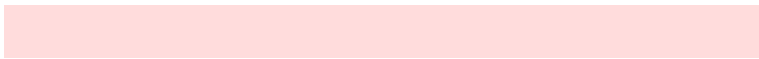
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.9185, 97.9474, 81.8781



93.4509, 99.3604, 100.4793



79.7523, 77.6149, 78.4894



19.9400, 21.2423, 21.1786



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.



89.9185, 97.9474, 81.8781



89.1632, 97.6453, 77.9003



83.7711, 94.7783, 81.5904



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.



73.1596, 73.6235, 104.9626



69.9372, 69.7407, 104.3830



78.7363, 76.4984, 105.2236



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 89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

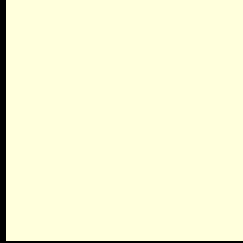
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

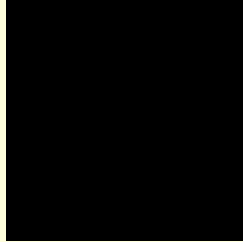
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.9183, 97.9473,



# 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

89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767

### Protanopia

93.1538, 98.2260, 102.0455

### Deuteranopia

93.4630, 97.8458, 105.2269

## **Tritanopia**

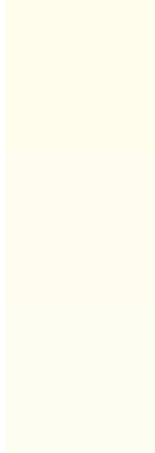
93.7335, 97.9116, 108.5663

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767



## Protanomaly

91.9679, 98.2580, 94.2392

## Deuteranomaly

92.0935, 97.8018, 96.4619

## Tritanomaly

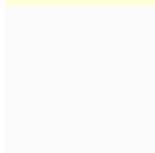
92.0253, 97.7322, 98.0183

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767



## Achromatopsia

91.6934, 96.4686, 105.0543



## Achromatomaly

90.6835, 96.6075, 96.3057

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767 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, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 220)  
}
```

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, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767 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, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 220) }
```

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, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 89.9183, 97.9473, 81.8767 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 220) }
```

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