

# Converting Colors

XYZ(173.5477, 127.0594,  
253.4836)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(173.5477, 127.0594, 253.4836)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(88.1466, 86.1932,  
106.5989)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE8FF
RGB	255, 232, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0902, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 95%
HSV	300°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989
YIQ	241.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 232, 255
Decimal	16771327
CIE Lab	94.39, 11.75, -8.26
CIE LCh	94, 14.364, 324.919
Yxy	86.1932, 0.3138, 0.3068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294961407 (0xFFFFE8FF)
YUV	241.4990, 6.6560, 11.8404
Hunter-Lab	92.8403, 7.0051, -3.0884

# Details

The XYZ color **88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **83.6069, 94.5033, 90.1827**, and the grayscale version is **83.9496, 88.3215, 96.1821**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.0071, 47.1337, 59.9408** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.4833, 72.8666, 104.3778**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

# Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989 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 88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 88.1466, 86.1932,  
106.5989

 88.1466, 86.1932,  
106.5989

510.3114,  
515.5680, 602.5749

 66.7757, 64.8277,  
81.1754

143.6527,  
142.0391, 172.3271

 49.1724, 47.3214,  
60.1542


178.5186,  
177.2883, 213.4689

 34.9713, 33.2898,  
43.1168


218.6136,  
217.9342, 260.6871

 23.8072, 22.3486,  
29.6447

264.3029,  
264.3612, 314.4005

 15.3146, 14.1132,  
19.3193

315.9520,  
316.9537, 375.0274

 9.1282, 8.1995,  
11.7221

373.9262,

 4.8827, 4.2228,

376.0960, 442.9864

6.4345

438.5909,  
442.1727, 518.6960

■ 2.2127, 1.7990,  
3.0380

■ 0.7494, 0.4865,  
1.1141

■ 88.1466, 86.1932,  
106.5989

■ 88.1466, 86.1932,  
106.5989

■ 81.4833, 72.8666,  
104.3778

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 75.8151, 61.5301,  
102.4884

■ 71.0957, 52.0914,  
100.9152

■ 67.2734, 44.4468,  
99.6411

■ 64.2914, 38.4828,  
98.6471

■ 62.0864, 34.0728,  
97.9121

■ 60.5863, 31.0726,  
97.4121

■ 59.7054, 29.3108,  
97.1185

■ 59.3172, 28.5344,  
96.9891

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.0899, 86.1932, 114.4684



88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989



89.5384, 86.1932, 95.7442

# Triad

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



88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989



82.5829, 86.1932, 74.2366



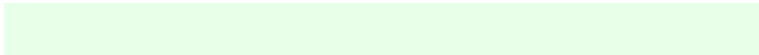
75.3782, 86.1932, 103.0898

# Complementary

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



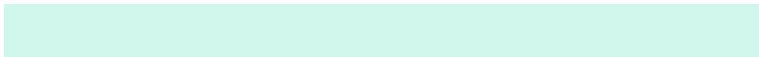
88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989



83.6069, 94.5033, 90.1827

# 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.



74.7541, 86.1932, 91.9805



88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989



78.8377, 86.1932, 75.8688

# Square

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



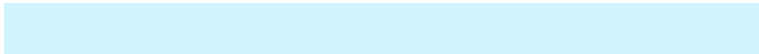
88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989



86.2625, 86.1932, 77.5136



76.0015, 86.1932, 82.1599



77.7336, 86.1932, 112.3335



# Rectangle

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



88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989



89.3042, 86.1932, 88.4851



76.0015, 86.1932, 82.1599



74.9621, 86.1932, 99.4270

# Sweetspot

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



88.1483, 86.1965, 106.5994



92.6579, 95.2158, 108.1026



80.1889, 82.0933, 106.2269



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.



88.1483, 86.1965, 106.5994



86.7454, 83.3908, 106.1318



86.3520, 85.4780, 97.1404



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

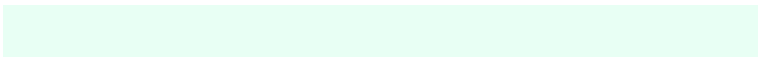
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



88.1483, 86.1965, 106.5994



86.7454, 83.3908, 106.1318



85.2943, 95.1783, 99.0685



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 88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989 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 88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989 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 88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989.



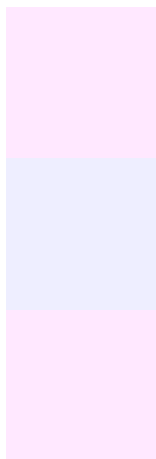
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.1466, 86.1932,

106.5989.

# 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

88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989

### Protanopia

83.8844, 86.5462, 106.8916

### Deuteranopia

88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989



## Tritanopia

87.4246, 86.3137, 103.3192

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989

## Protanomaly

85.3537, 86.4440, 106.7945

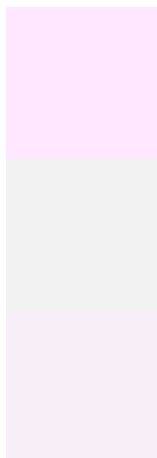
## Deuteranomaly

88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989

## Tritanomaly

87.5827, 86.3769, 104.1518

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989

## Achromatopsia

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

## Achromatomaly

85.7208, 87.6386, 100.3937

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989 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, 232, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 232, 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, 232, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 232, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989 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, 232, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 232, 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, 232, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 232, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 232, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 232,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 88.1466, 86.1932, 106.5989 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 232, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
232, 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](#).

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