

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.5864, 90.0697, 96.9855)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.5864, 90.0697, 96.9855)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(83.5749, 90.1552,  
97.0012)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ECF6F2
RGB	236, 246, 242
RGB Percent	93%, 96%, 95%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0353, 0.0510
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.02, 0.04
HSL	156°, 36%, 95%
HSV	156°, 4%, 96%
XYZ	83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012
YIQ	242.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

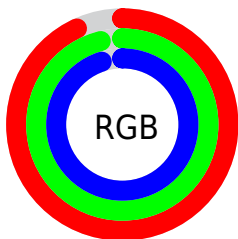
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 242, 246
Decimal	15529714
CIE Lab	96.06, -4.01, 0.77
CIE LCh	96, 4.079, 169.182
Yxy	90.1552, 0.3087, 0.3330
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293719794 (0xFFE6CF6F2)
YUV	242.5540, -0.2731, -5.7479
Hunter-Lab	94.9501, -9.0473, 5.8943

# Details

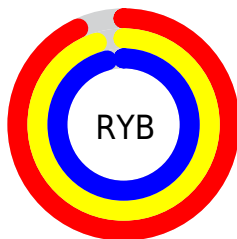
The XYZ color **83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **83.7331, 85.8775, 94.6054**, and the grayscale version is **84.8440, 89.2625, 97.2069**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.0988, 50.0754, 53.6902** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.5242, 85.6582, 89.0656**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.7441, 94.1936, 105.3149**.

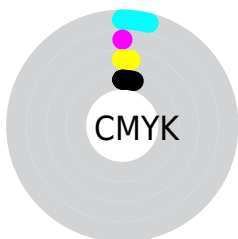
# Distribution



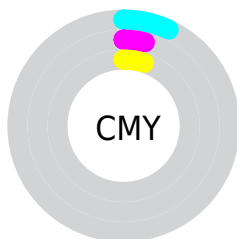
- Red (93%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012 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 83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.5749, 90.1552,  
97.0012

83.5749, 90.1552,  
97.0012

495.4555,  
528.5356, 571.6991

62.9830, 68.1094,  
73.1956

137.3047,  
147.5540, 159.0457

46.0861, 49.9867,  
53.6431

171.1734,  
183.6757, 198.1218

32.5187, 35.4028,  
37.9252

210.1984,  
225.2581, 243.1251

21.9154, 23.9734,  
25.6233

254.7450,  
272.6858, 294.4742

13.9110, 15.3139,  
16.3188

305.1787,  
326.3429, 352.5876

8.1401, 9.0400,  
9.5932

361.8648,

4.2373, 4.7673,

386.6140, 417.8838

5.0280

425.1686,  
453.8834, 490.7815

■ 1.8372, 2.1114,  
2.2047

■ 0.5400, 0.6710,  
0.6771

■ 83.5749, 90.1552,  
97.0012

■ 83.5749, 90.1552,  
97.0012

■ 74.5242, 85.6582,  
89.0656

■ 91.7441, 94.1936,  
105.3149

■ 66.6286, 81.7452,  
81.5915

■ 92.2475, 94.3949,  
107.9658

■ 59.8407, 78.3942,  
74.5717

■ 54.1065, 75.5777,  
67.9971

■ 49.3675, 73.2656,  
61.8578

■ 45.5592, 71.4249,  
56.1437

■ 42.6091, 70.0183,  
50.8441

■ 40.4334, 69.0028,  
45.9473

■ 38.9297, 68.3258,  
41.4408

# Harmonies

## Analogous

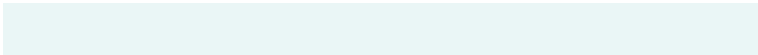
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



84.0572, 90.1552, 94.1550



83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012



83.6555, 90.1552, 100.2209

# Triad

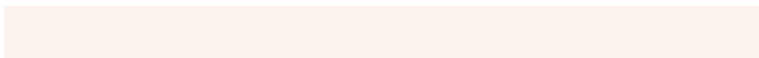
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012



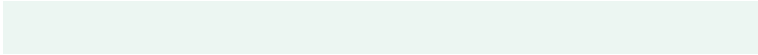
86.4051, 90.1552, 104.1544



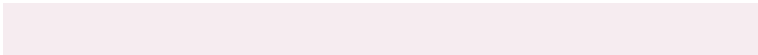
87.1169, 90.1552, 93.5328

# Complementary

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



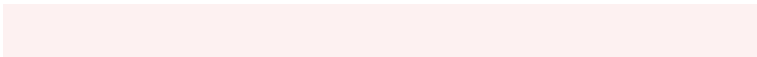
83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012



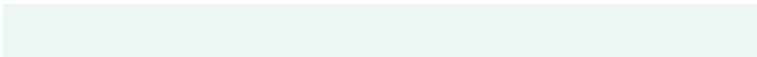
83.7331, 85.8775, 94.6054

# 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.



87.7568, 90.1552, 96.1348



83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012



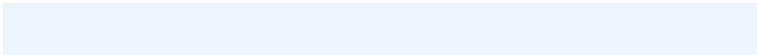
87.3434, 90.1552, 102.2845

# Square

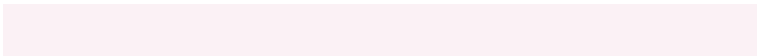
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012



85.2829, 90.1552, 104.3987



87.8401, 90.1552, 99.3354



86.0980, 90.1552, 92.1820

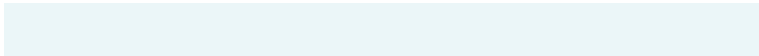


# Rectangle

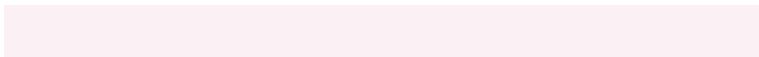
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



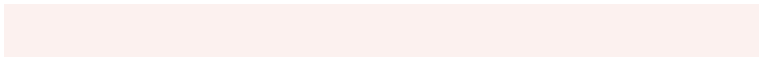
83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012



84.0178, 90.1552, 102.1447



87.8401, 90.1552, 99.3354



87.3838, 90.1552, 94.2875

# Sweetspot

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



83.5774, 90.1590, 97.0032



93.9541, 99.4540, 107.9932



84.0910, 90.5262, 92.3996



20.1216, 21.2930, 23.1246



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

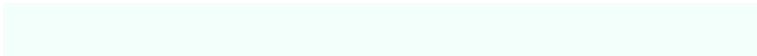


# Same Dimension

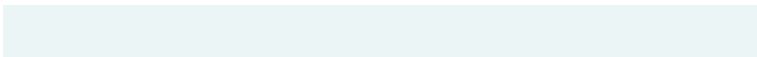
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



83.5774, 90.1590, 97.0032



89.7030, 97.3372, 104.4178



83.9326, 89.8963, 100.1213



17.4439, 19.0091, 20.3479



20.4954, 36.3430, 21.1604

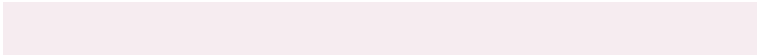


1.8520, 3.2145, 2.1267



# Inverse Universe

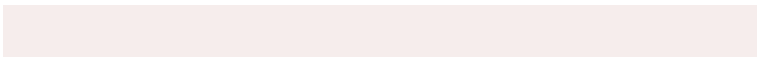
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



83.7331, 85.8775, 94.6054



89.9097, 91.6504, 101.2332



83.3852, 86.1233, 91.5869



17.4897, 17.7490, 19.6422



21.5393, 10.9592, 7.5482

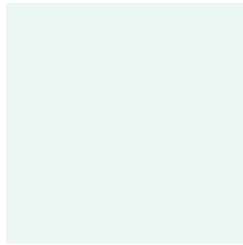


1.9424, 0.9829, 0.9231



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

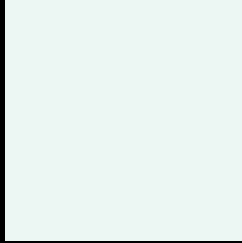
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

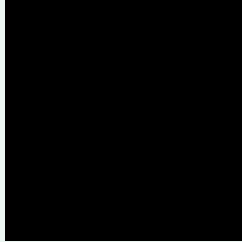
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

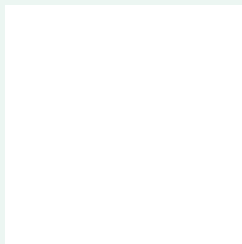
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012.



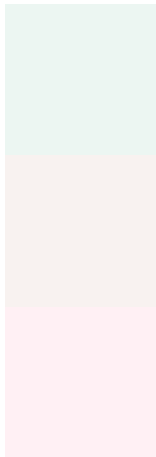
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.5749, 90.1552,

97.0 12.

# 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

83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012

### Protanopia

86.1917, 89.7520, 95.2192

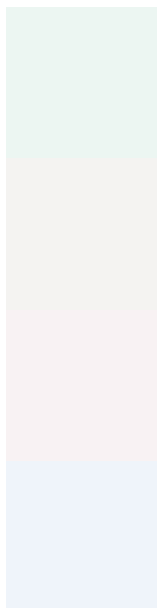
### Deuteranopia

88.7292, 90.1118, 98.3047

## **Tritanopia**

86.3762, 90.0220, 107.4312

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012

## Protanomaly

85.2360, 89.6852, 96.0376

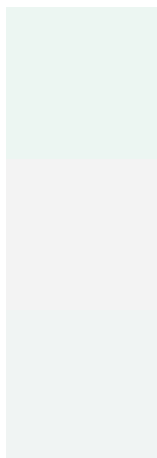
## Deuteranomaly

86.6412, 89.9318, 97.5861

## Tritanomaly

85.2026, 89.9542, 103.3147

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012

## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

## Achromatomaly

84.4635, 89.6977, 97.6557

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012 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(236, 246, 242) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 246, 242)  
}
```

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(236, 246, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 246, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012 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(236, 246, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 246, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 246, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 246, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 246, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 246,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.5749, 90.1552, 97.0012 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 246, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
246, 242) }
```

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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