

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.6208, 90.9756, 81.5558)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.6208, 90.9756, 81.5558)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(83.6201, 90.9751,  
81.5593)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F4F7DD
RGB	244, 247, 221
RGB Percent	96%, 97%, 87%
CMY	0.0431, 0.0313, 0.1333
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.11, 0.03
HSL	67°, 62%, 92%
HSV	67°, 11%, 97%
XYZ	83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593
YIQ	243.1390, 6.5580, -8.7220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

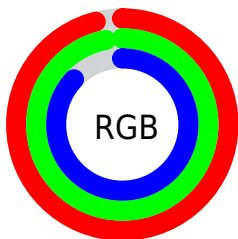
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 247, 224
Decimal	16054237
CIE Lab	96.40, -5.38, 12.16
CIE LCh	96, 13.295, 113.873
Yxy	90.9751, 0.3264, 0.3552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294244317 (0xFFF4F7DD)
YUV	243.1390, -10.9145, 0.7551
Hunter-Lab	95.3809, -10.4261, 16.0683

# Details

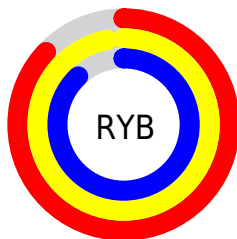
The XYZ color **83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.3890, 74.2781, 98.4697**, and the grayscale version is **85.3847, 89.8313, 97.8263**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.2528, 50.7061, 43.4259** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.5864, 89.2511, 65.4371**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1583, 92.9087, 100.2363**.

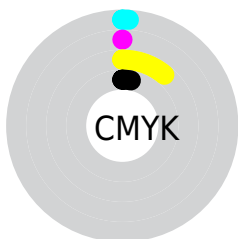
# Distribution



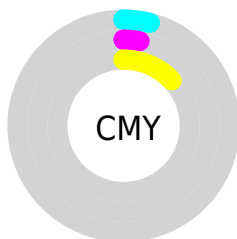
- Red (96%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593 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 83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.6201, 90.9751,  
81.5593

83.6201, 90.9751,  
81.5593

495.6036,  
531.1977, 520.0171

63.0205, 68.7897,  
60.4686

137.3676,  
148.6921, 137.3869

46.1165, 50.5404,  
43.3687

171.2463,  
184.9925, 172.9610

32.5428, 35.8430,  
29.8410

210.2820,  
226.7666, 214.2000

21.9340, 24.3130,  
19.4669

254.8400,  
274.3989, 261.5224

13.9247, 15.5659,  
11.8279

305.2859,  
328.2738, 315.3468

8.1497, 9.2175,  
6.5055

361.9849,

4.2435, 4.8833,

388.7756, 376.0916

3.0811

425.3023,  
456.2888, 444.1756

■ 1.8408, 2.1790,  
1.1362

■ 0.5421, 0.7085,  
0.0000

■ 83.6201, 90.9751,  
81.5593

■ 83.6201, 90.9751,  
81.5593

■ 79.5864, 89.2511,  
65.4371

■ 88.1583, 92.9087,  
100.2363

■ 76.0287, 87.7162,  
51.7527

■ 90.6331, 94.0157,  
107.9777

■ 72.9268, 86.3654,  
40.3892

■ 91.6622, 94.5462,  
108.0259

■ 70.2561, 85.1889,  
31.2174

■ 92.5526, 95.0052,  
108.0675

■ 67.9897, 84.1758,  
24.0957

■ 66.0973, 83.3140,  
18.8658

■ 64.5446, 82.5899,  
15.3465

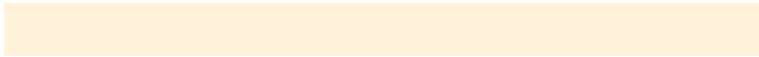
■ 63.2903, 81.9868,  
13.3209

■ 62.3142, 81.5019,  
12.4471

# Harmonies

## Analogous

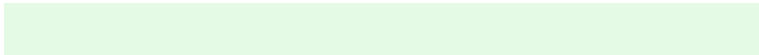
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



87.2311, 90.9751, 80.1377



83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593



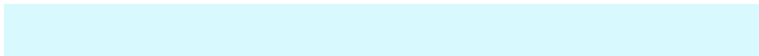
80.8460, 90.9751, 87.5167

# Triad

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



83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593



82.3399, 90.9751, 116.4520



93.7416, 90.9751, 101.2482

# Complementary

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



83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593



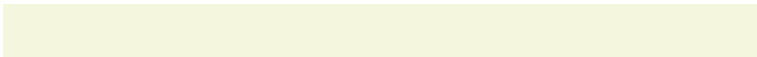
73.3890, 74.2781, 98.4697

# Split Complementary

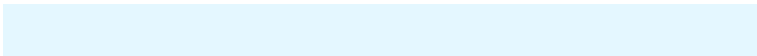
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



92.3470, 90.9751, 111.5683



83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593



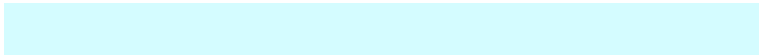
85.7116, 90.9751, 120.7403

# Square

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



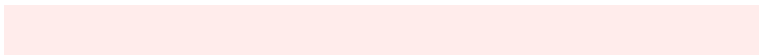
83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593



80.1218, 90.9751, 107.5382



89.3821, 90.9751, 118.8925

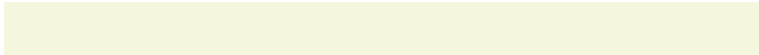


93.1431, 90.9751, 91.0327

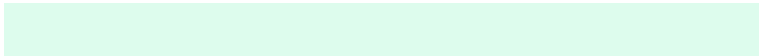


# Rectangle

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



83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593



79.8096, 90.9751, 93.5010



89.3821, 90.9751, 118.8925



93.4891, 90.9751, 104.8276

# Sweetspot

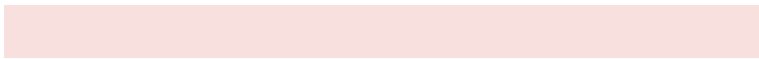
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.6226, 90.9791, 81.5613



93.5181, 99.3497, 102.5266



77.9602, 78.0936, 79.3726



19.9309, 21.2285, 21.5896



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

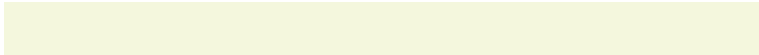


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



83.6226, 90.9791, 81.5613



88.7693, 97.3265, 83.1091



79.3994, 88.8020, 81.3636



17.7151, 19.2107, 17.5719



33.0323, 43.1416, 6.5862



2.9556, 3.8187, 0.5813



# Inverse Universe

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



73.3890, 74.2781, 98.4697



75.3955, 75.5001, 105.2070



77.4395, 76.3662, 98.6593



15.7590, 16.0184, 20.8038



9.1991, 3.7166, 46.7706

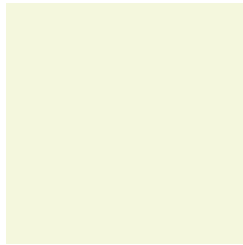


0.8652, 0.3559, 4.1133



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

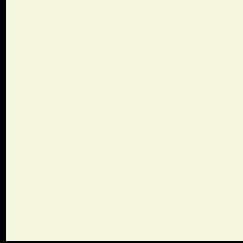
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593 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

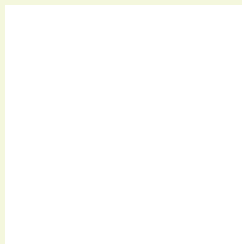
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593.



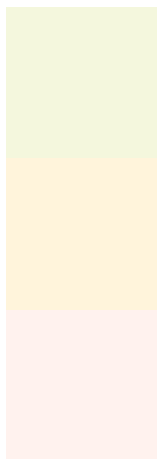
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.6201, 90.9751,

81.5593.

# 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

83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593

### Protanopia

86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447

### Deuteranopia

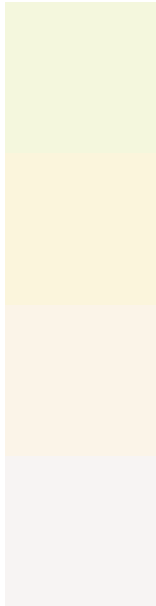
88.4247, 90.9373, 93.7811



## Tritanopia

88.5135, 90.6807, 107.4457

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593

## Protanomaly

85.3543, 90.9814, 80.7726

## Deuteranomaly

86.6998, 91.0368, 89.3462

## Tritanomaly

86.8861, 90.9466, 97.7691

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593

## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

## Achromatomaly

84.3082, 89.7542, 91.4780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593 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(244, 247, 221) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 247, 221)  
}
```

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(244, 247, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 247, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593 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(244, 247, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 247, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(244, 247, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 247, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 247, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 247,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.6201, 90.9751, 81.5593 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 247, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244,  
247, 221) }
```

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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