

# Converting Colors

XYZ(83.7269, 88.3018, 71.3745)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(83.7269, 88.3018, 71.3745)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241)</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(83.6626, 88.0852,  
71.6241)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF0CF
RGB	255, 240, 207
RGB Percent	100%, 94%, 81%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0588, 0.1882
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.19, 0.00
HSL	41°, 100%, 91%
HSV	41°, 19%, 100%
XYZ	83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241
YIQ	240.7230, 19.5330, -7.0830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

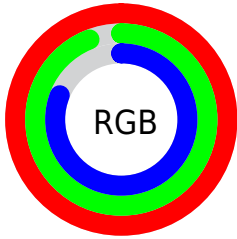
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 255, 207
Decimal	16773327
CIE Lab	95.20, -0.11, 17.78
CIE LCh	95, 17.780, 90.367
Yxy	88.0852, 0.3438, 0.3619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963407 (0xFFFFF0CF)
YUV	240.7230, -16.6254, 12.5209
Hunter-Lab	93.8537, -5.1264, 20.4507

# Details

The XYZ color **83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.9027, 72.7258, 104.9610**, and the grayscale version is **83.5090, 87.8579, 95.6773**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.1790, 48.5867, 37.0813** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.5001, 82.3529, 55.7448**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.4357, 94.2324, 90.1931**.

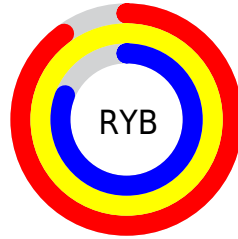
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (94%)

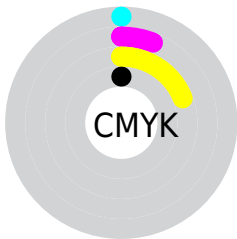
Blue (81%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (81%)

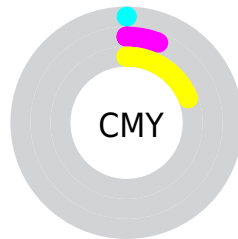


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)


Yellow (19%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241 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 83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 83.6626, 88.0852,  
71.6241

 83.6626, 88.0852,  
71.6241


495.7427,  
521.7822, 485.1745

 63.0557, 66.3936,  
52.3667


137.4268,  
144.6758, 123.2247

 46.1451, 48.5920,  
36.9132


171.3148,  
180.3436, 156.4050

 32.5654, 34.2959,  
24.8450


210.3605,  
221.4389, 195.0633

 21.9514, 23.1210,  
15.7437

254.9294,  
268.3461, 239.6182

 13.9376, 14.6829,  
9.1906

305.3867,  
321.4497, 290.4882

 8.1587, 8.5972,  
4.7672

362.0977,

 4.2493, 4.4794,

381.1339, 348.0919

2.0550

425.4280,  
447.7833, 412.8478

■ 1.8441, 1.9452,  
0.5888

■ 0.5440, 0.5753,  
0.0000

■ 83.6626, 88.0852,  
71.6241

■ 83.6626, 88.0852,  
71.6241

■ 78.5001, 82.3529,  
55.7448

■ 89.4357, 94.2324,  
90.1931

■ 73.9167, 77.0120,  
42.4223

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 69.8869, 72.0529,  
31.5203

■ 66.3808, 67.4617,  
22.8879

■ 63.3651, 63.2228,  
16.3568

■ 60.8022, 59.3189,  
11.7353

■ 58.6474, 55.7297,  
8.7962

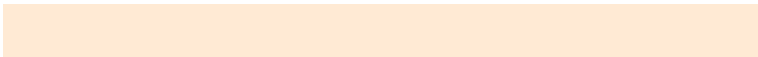
■ 56.8369, 52.4275,  
7.2101

■ 56.6368, 52.0537,  
7.0623

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.4142, 88.0852, 74.5349



83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241



79.0998, 88.0852, 74.6796

# Triad

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



83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241



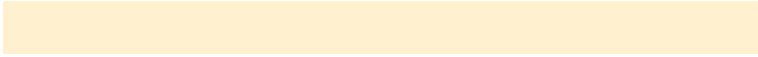
75.9378, 88.0852, 110.0423



92.0851, 88.0852, 109.7178

# Complementary

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



83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241



69.9027, 72.7258, 104.9610

# Split Complementary

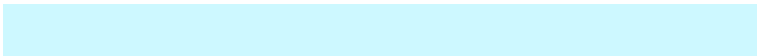
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



88.5216, 88.0852, 120.8245



83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241



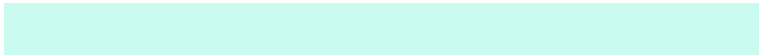
79.1995, 88.0852, 121.0243

# Square

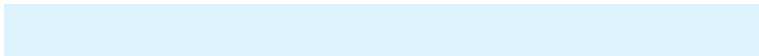
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241



74.7465, 88.0852, 96.0810



83.7821, 88.0852, 125.1448



93.3895, 88.0852, 95.7388



# Rectangle

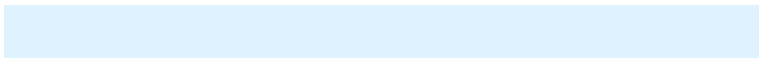
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241



76.7496, 88.0852, 79.8759



83.7821, 88.0852, 125.1448



91.1051, 88.0852, 113.9575

# Sweetspot

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



83.6647, 88.0890, 71.6260



91.1778, 96.0418, 95.9370



76.7651, 71.1713, 78.9402



19.4286, 20.4667, 20.2457



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

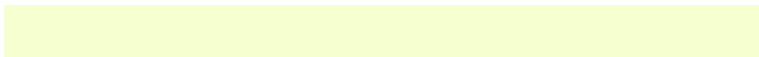
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



83.6647, 88.0890, 71.6260



81.4350, 85.6441, 64.6725



85.0991, 95.6542, 73.0106



19.0545, 20.0771, 19.0153



29.7334, 27.4780, 3.7367



2.9927, 2.8708, 0.3964



# Inverse Universe

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



69.9027, 72.7258, 104.9610



65.1229, 67.4363, 104.1919



68.6236, 66.4153, 103.8103



17.4659, 18.3034, 22.8623



11.0339, 6.9774, 50.1998



1.1670, 0.8646, 4.9187



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

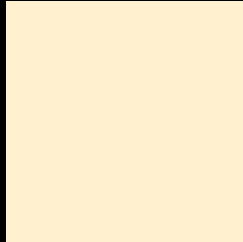
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241 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

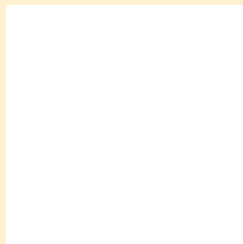
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241.



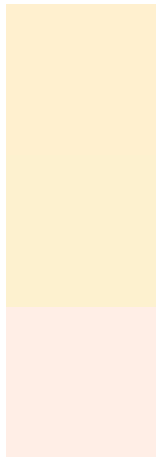
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 83.6626, 88.0852,

71.6241.

# 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

83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241

### Protanopia

83.2258, 88.2982, 71.6883

### Deuteranopia

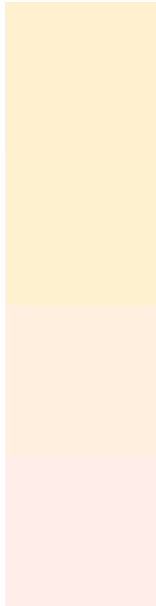
86.0975, 88.1222, 87.3344



## Tritanopia

88.3343, 88.0905, 101.9700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241

## Protanomaly

83.5908, 88.4864, 71.7054

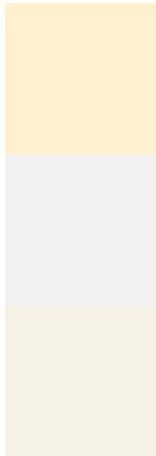
## Deuteranomaly

85.2913, 88.2669, 81.6491

## Tritanomaly

86.3755, 87.7689, 90.2305

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241

## Achromatopsia

83.6081, 87.9622, 95.7909

## Achromatomaly

83.6042, 88.1606, 86.7390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241 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, 240, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 240, 207)  
}
```

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, 240, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 240, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241 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, 240, 207) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 240, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 240, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 240, 207); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 240, 207); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 240, 207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 83.6626, 88.0852, 71.6241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 240, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
240, 207) }
```

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