

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.0156, 90.8242, 78.4726)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.0156, 90.8242, 78.4726)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(86.1151, 90.9711,  
78.6661)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFF4D9
RGB	255, 244, 217
RGB Percent	100%, 96%, 85%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0431, 0.1490
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	43°, 100%, 93%
HSV	43°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661
YIQ	244.2110, 15.2230, -6.0650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

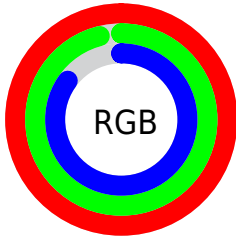
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 255, 217
Decimal	16774361
CIE Lab	96.40, -0.65, 14.33
CIE LCh	96, 14.343, 92.617
Yxy	90.9711, 0.3367, 0.3557
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294964441 (0xFFFFF4D9)
YUV	244.2110, -13.4150, 9.4620
Hunter-Lab	95.3788, -5.7497, 17.8642

# Details

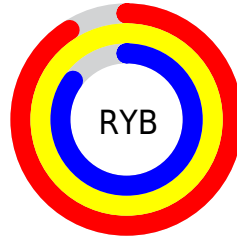
The XYZ color **86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **74.4081, 77.4565, 105.6366**, and the grayscale version is **86.2553, 90.7473, 98.8238**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **47.7935, 50.5808, 41.4265** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.8760, 85.3971, 61.8010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9598, 96.9355, 98.2638**.

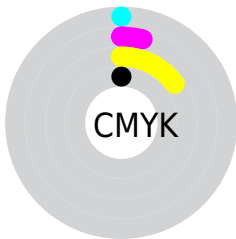
# Distribution



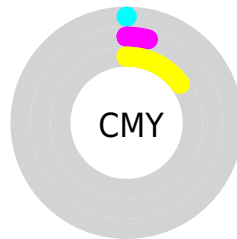
- Red (100%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661 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 86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.1151, 90.9711,  
78.6661

86.1151, 90.9711,  
78.6661

503.7389,  
531.1848, 510.0138

65.0887, 68.7864,  
58.1016

140.8361,  
148.6866, 133.2831

47.7980, 50.5377,  
41.4751

175.2615,  
184.9861, 168.1727

33.8775, 35.8409,  
28.3680

214.8838,  
226.7593, 208.6744

22.9620, 24.3113,  
18.3618

260.0686,  
274.3906, 255.2068

14.6860, 15.5647,  
11.0379

311.1812,  
328.2644, 308.1884

8.6842, 9.2167,  
5.9779

368.5869,

4.5912, 4.8828,

388.7651, 368.0377

2.7631

432.6510,  
456.2771, 435.1733

■ 2.0417, 2.1786,  
0.9750

■ 0.6572, 0.7083,  
0.0000

■ 86.1151, 90.9711,  
78.6661

■ 86.1151, 90.9711,  
78.6661

■ 80.8760, 85.3971,  
61.8010

■ 91.9598, 96.9355,  
98.2638

■ 76.2118, 80.1906,  
47.5389

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 72.0982, 75.3433,  
35.7482

■ 68.5066, 70.8419,  
26.2834

■ 65.4055, 66.6721,  
18.9839

■ 62.7594, 62.8181,  
13.6681

■ 60.5271, 59.2614,  
10.1249

■ 58.6582, 55.9802,  
8.0945

■ 57.8090, 54.3981,  
7.4530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.0456, 90.9711, 80.7784



86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661



82.3916, 90.9711, 81.6582

# Triad

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



86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661



80.1570, 90.9711, 111.3862



93.4651, 90.9711, 109.5157

# Complementary

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



86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661



74.4081, 77.4565, 105.6366

# Split Complementary

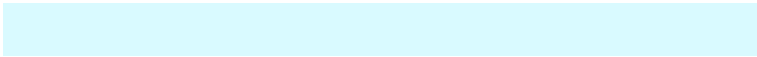
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



90.6711, 90.9711, 118.7556



86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661



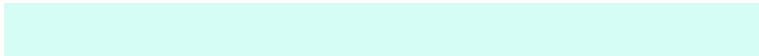
82.9812, 90.9711, 119.8926

# Square

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



86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661



79.0185, 90.9711, 100.0598



86.8165, 90.9711, 122.6868



94.3658, 90.9711, 98.0511



# Rectangle

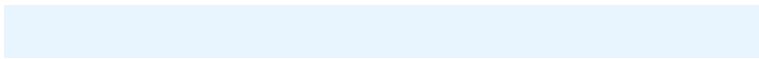
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661



80.5057, 90.9711, 86.2902



86.8165, 90.9711, 122.6868



92.7120, 90.9711, 113.0140

# Sweetspot

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



86.1172, 90.9749, 78.6680



92.5167, 97.4919, 100.1679



80.1127, 76.5105, 84.2369



19.7028, 20.7678, 21.0995



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.



86.1172, 90.9749, 78.6680



84.4298, 89.2061, 73.1551



86.7838, 96.3769, 79.6756



19.0912, 20.1506, 19.0276



30.3412, 28.6936, 3.9393



3.0482, 2.9818, 0.4149



# Inverse Universe

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



74.4081, 77.4565, 105.6366



70.5951, 73.2346, 105.0227



73.7906, 72.7903, 104.7685



17.4311, 18.2338, 22.8507



10.8136, 6.5368, 50.1264

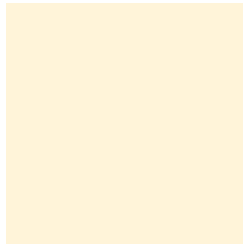


1.1419, 0.8145, 4.9103



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

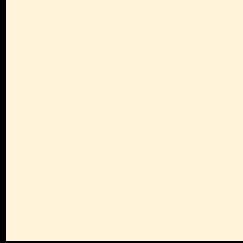
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

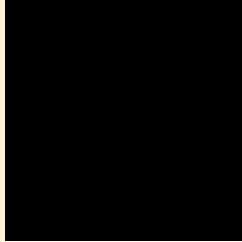
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.1151, 90.9711,

78.6661.

# 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

86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661

### Protanopia

86.2456, 91.0233, 79.3533

### Deuteranopia

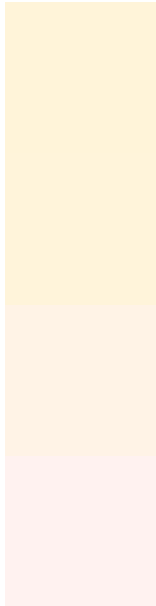
88.2782, 90.8787, 93.0093



## Tritanopia

90.4249, 91.2624, 105.7780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661

## Protanomaly

86.2456, 91.0233, 79.3533

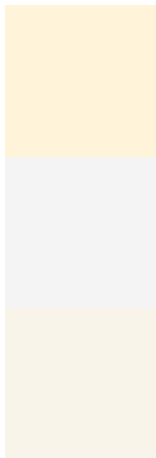
## Deuteranomaly

87.5735, 91.0744, 87.8264

## Tritanomaly

88.7203, 91.0555, 95.3375

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661

## Achromatopsia

85.9880, 90.4661, 98.5176

## Achromatomaly

85.9134, 90.5983, 90.8010

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661 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, 244, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 244, 217)  
}
```

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, 244, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 244, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661 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, 244, 217) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 244, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 244, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 244, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 244, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 244,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.1151, 90.9711, 78.6661 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 244, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
244, 217) }
```

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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