

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.0344, 89.4510,  
101.3165)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.0344, 89.4510, 101.3165)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(86.0036, 89.5147,  
101.5521)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F4F2F8
RGB	244, 242, 248
RGB Percent	96%, 95%, 97%
CMY	0.0431, 0.0510, 0.0274
CMYK	0.02, 0.02, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	260°, 30%, 96%
HSV	260°, 2%, 97%
XYZ	86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521
YIQ	243.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

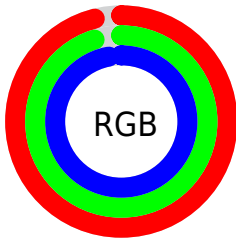
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">244, 242, 248</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16052984</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.80, 1.74, -2.66</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">96, 3.173, 303.155</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">89.5147, 0.3104, 0.3231</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294243064</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFF4F2F8</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">243.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">94.6122, -3.3128, 2.5896</a>

# Details

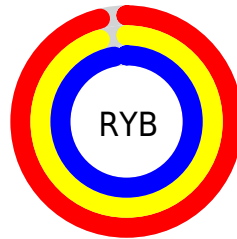
The XYZ color **86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **87.6039, 93.1409, 97.3698**, and the grayscale version is **85.4006, 89.8481, 97.8446**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **47.8124, 49.6149, 56.9258** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.6320, 72.9144, 99.0013**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.9435, 99.5574, 103.0734**.

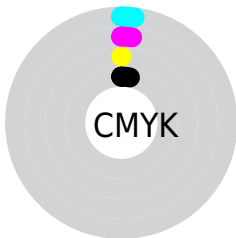
# Distribution



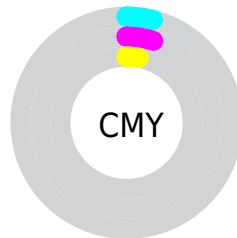
- Red (96%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521 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 86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.0036, 89.5147,  
101.5521

86.0036, 89.5147,  
101.5521

503.3769,  
526.4509, 586.4466

64.9962, 67.5782,  
76.9733

140.6813,  
146.6641, 165.3589

47.7227, 49.5547,  
56.7195

175.0824,  
182.6458, 205.4240

33.8177, 35.0597,  
40.3722

214.6787,  
224.0780, 251.4884

22.9158, 23.7088,  
27.5129

259.8357,  
271.3452, 303.9704

14.6517, 15.1178,  
17.7230

310.9186,  
324.8317, 363.2887

8.6600, 8.9021,  
10.5839

368.2929,

4.5754, 4.6774,

384.9219, 429.8618

5.6772

432.3238,  
452.0001, 504.1082

■ 2.0325, 2.0592,  
2.5842

■ 0.6521, 0.6416,  
0.8843

■ 86.0036, 89.5147,  
101.5521

■ 86.0036, 89.5147,  
101.5521

■ 73.6320, 72.9144,  
99.0013

■ 93.9435, 99.5574,  
103.0734

■ 62.7206, 58.4907,  
96.7924

■ 53.2153, 46.1548,  
94.9123

■ 45.0554, 35.8075,  
93.3451

■ 38.1757, 27.3410,  
92.0735

■ 32.5050, 20.6372,  
91.0784

■ 27.9647, 15.5641,  
90.3385

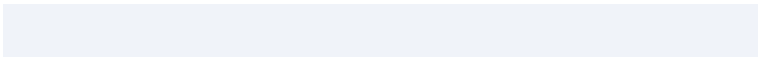
■ 24.4655, 11.9704,  
89.8293

■ 21.9019, 9.6743,  
89.5212

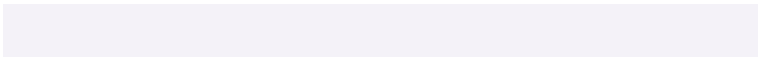
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.1736, 89.5147, 102.3522



86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521



86.5895, 89.5147, 99.6563

# Triad

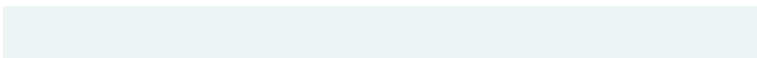
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521



85.8423, 89.5147, 93.2341



83.4138, 89.5147, 97.7315

# Complementary

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



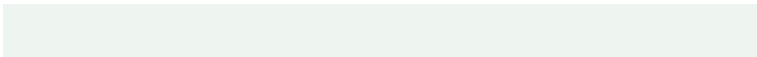
86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521



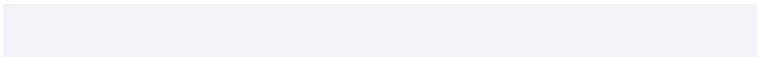
87.6039, 93.1409, 97.3698

# 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.



83.5902, 89.5147, 95.3086



86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521



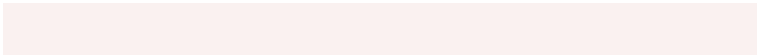
84.9886, 89.5147, 92.7384

# Square

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



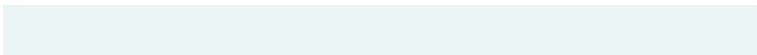
86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521



86.4960, 89.5147, 94.8573



84.1651, 89.5147, 93.4916



83.6816, 89.5147, 100.1227



# Rectangle

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



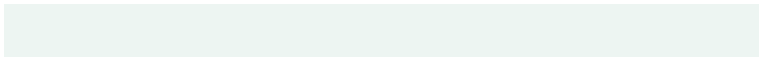
86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521



86.7608, 89.5147, 98.0411



84.1651, 89.5147, 93.4916



83.4231, 89.5147, 96.8937

# Sweetspot

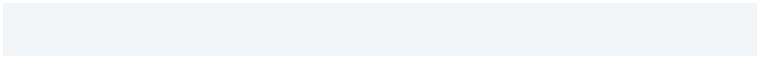
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.0062, 89.5185, 101.5541



93.6188, 98.0625, 108.6015



86.5506, 91.6299, 101.9329



20.0534, 21.0098, 23.2483



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

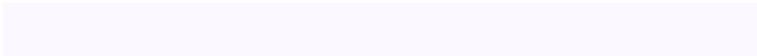


# Same Dimension

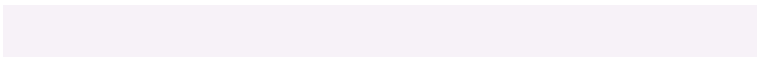
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.0062, 89.5185, 101.5541



90.8051, 94.2606, 108.0159



87.0208, 90.0416, 101.6015



18.3809, 19.0104, 22.0859



11.1904, 4.7115, 48.2932

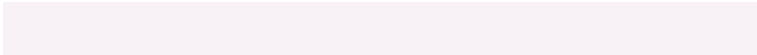


1.1438, 0.4917, 4.4778



# Inverse Universe

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



87.1013, 90.1187, 99.9975



92.2506, 95.0529, 105.9578



86.5942, 92.6204, 97.3225



18.7540, 19.2149, 21.5534



24.6709, 12.2841, 20.7731

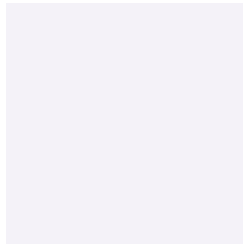


2.3341, 1.1574, 2.1827



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

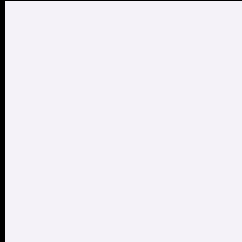
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

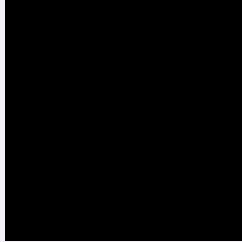
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

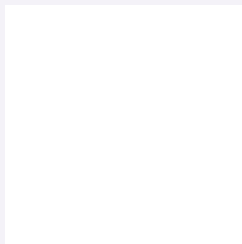
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521.



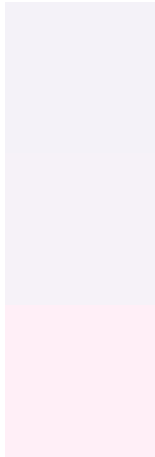
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.0036, 89.5147,

101.5521.

# 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

86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521

### Protanopia

86.7014, 89.8744, 101.5848

### Deuteranopia

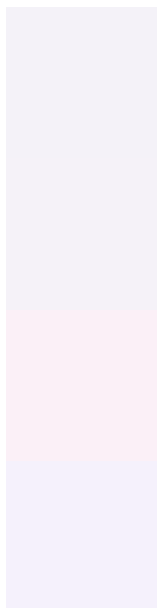
88.8950, 89.7084, 100.6259



## Tritanopia

87.1615, 89.5431, 107.2974

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521

## Protanomaly

86.3516, 89.6940, 101.5684

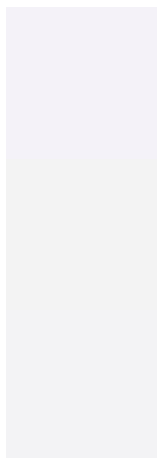
## Deuteranomaly

87.7323, 89.5448, 100.6556

## Tritanomaly

86.6822, 89.3513, 104.7734

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521

## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

## Achromatomaly

85.4942, 89.7484, 99.2034

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521 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, 242, 248) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(244, 242, 248)  
}
```

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, 242, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(244, 242, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521 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, 242, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(244, 242, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(244, 242, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(244, 242, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 242, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(244, 242,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.0036, 89.5147, 101.5521 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(244, 242, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(244,  
242, 248) }
```

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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