

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.1230, 92.7021,  
107.9619)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.1230, 92.7021, 107.9619)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(86.1866, 92.6335,  
107.9453)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EBF9FF
RGB	235, 249, 255
RGB Percent	92%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.0784, 0.0235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.08, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	198°, 100%, 96%
HSV	198°, 8%, 100%
XYZ	86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453
YIQ	245.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

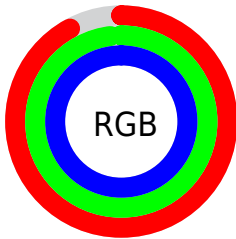
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	235, 243, 255
Decimal	15464959
CIE Lab	97.08, -3.45, -4.46
CIE LCh	97, 5.642, 232.247
Yxy	92.6335, 0.3005, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293655039 (0xFFEBF9FF)
YUV	245.4980, 4.6845, -9.2067
Hunter-Lab	96.2463, -8.5879, 0.8755

# Details

The XYZ color **86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **87.6899, 90.1667, 91.3809**, and the grayscale version is **87.1635, 91.7028, 99.8643**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **47.8534, 51.8009, 60.9025** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.0493, 83.9737, 106.8081**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

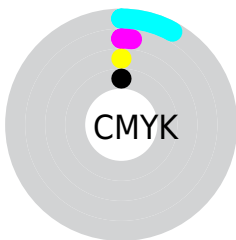
# Distribution



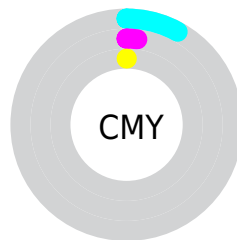
- Red (92%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453 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 86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.1866, 92.6335,  
107.9453

86.1866, 92.6335,  
107.9453

503.9710,  
536.5608, 606.8396

65.1481, 70.1669,  
82.2986

140.9353,  
150.9911, 174.1805

47.8463, 51.6626,  
61.0744

175.3763,  
187.6509, 215.6061

33.9159, 36.7362,  
43.8543

215.0154,  
229.8106, 263.1284

22.9916, 25.0033,  
30.2196

260.2180,  
277.8545, 317.1660

14.7080, 16.0795,  
19.7519

311.3495,  
332.1671, 378.1373

8.6997, 9.5805,  
12.0325

368.7753,

4.6013, 5.1217,

393.1328, 446.4610

6.6430

432.8607,  
461.1359, 522.5556

■ 2.0476, 2.3188,  
3.1648

■ 0.6605, 0.7837,  
1.1794

■ 86.1866, 92.6335,  
107.9453

■ 86.1866, 92.6335,  
107.9453

■ 76.0493, 83.9737,  
106.8081

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 67.1603, 76.0959,  
105.7560

■ 59.4661, 68.9734,  
104.7867

■ 52.9065, 62.5733,  
103.8971

■ 47.4154, 56.8599,  
103.0837

■ 42.9197, 51.7936,  
102.3428

■ 39.3364, 47.3299,  
101.6701

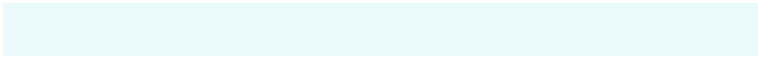
■ 36.5676, 43.4164,  
101.0606

■ 34.4831, 39.9839,  
100.5080

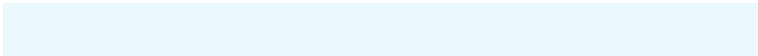
# Harmonies

## Analogous

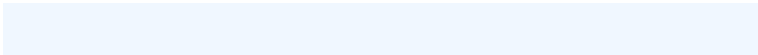
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



85.2456, 92.6335, 104.2139



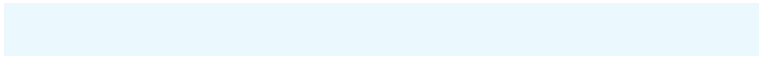
86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453



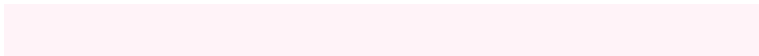
87.6336, 92.6335, 109.7899

# Triad

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



86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453



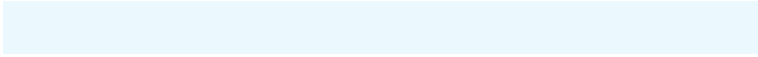
91.1099, 92.6335, 102.0480



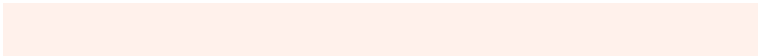
86.8928, 92.6335, 92.9725

# Complementary

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



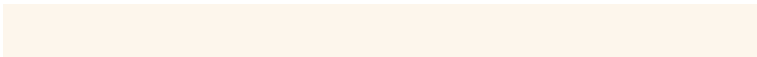
86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453



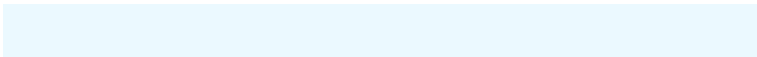
87.6899, 90.1667, 91.3809

# Split Complementary

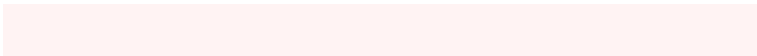
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



88.4585, 92.6335, 92.4320



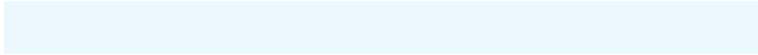
86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453



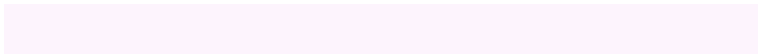
90.9057, 92.6335, 97.5830

# Square

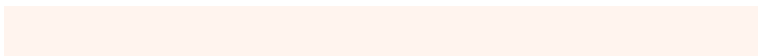
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



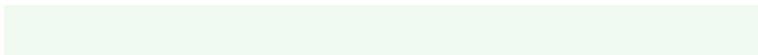
86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453



90.4851, 92.6335, 106.3190



89.9307, 92.6335, 94.0958

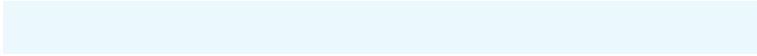


85.6499, 92.6335, 95.5953



# Rectangle

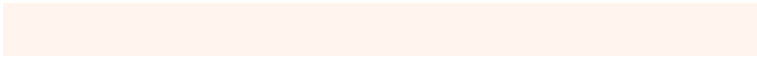
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453



88.6956, 92.6335, 109.6638



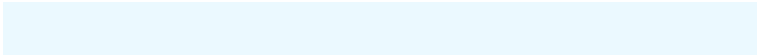
89.9307, 92.6335, 94.0958



87.3983, 92.6335, 92.5445

# Sweetspot

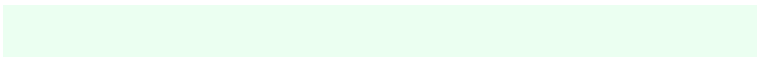
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.1890, 92.6373, 107.9459



92.7128, 98.0740, 108.6514



85.8492, 95.5136, 96.8706



19.8689, 21.0121, 23.2585



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

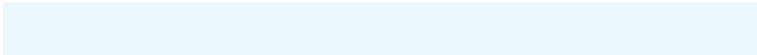


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

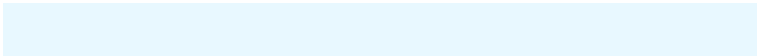


# Same Dimension

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



86.1890, 92.6373, 107.9459



84.9495, 91.5932, 107.8097



83.2762, 86.8118, 106.9750



18.0682, 19.5081, 23.0631



17.9459, 20.8014, 52.5038



1.8431, 2.2168, 5.1440



# Inverse Universe

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



88.0486, 87.5177, 101.8790



87.0727, 85.7862, 100.8743



90.6290, 96.0448, 92.3606



18.5471, 18.2021, 21.4981



25.8465, 12.8279, 23.6397

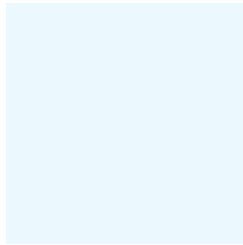


2.5649, 1.2683, 2.5561



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

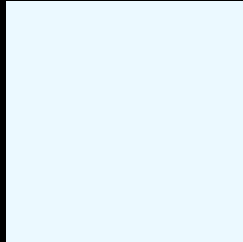
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

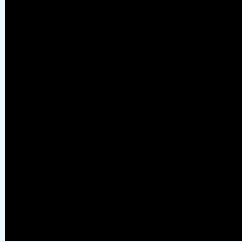
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

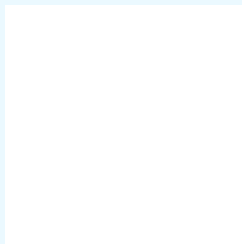
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453.



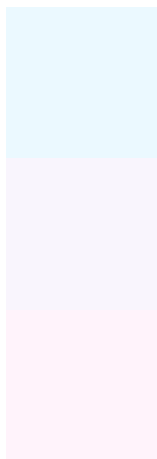
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.1866, 92.6335,



# 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

86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453

### Protanopia

89.4490, 92.5364, 106.0754

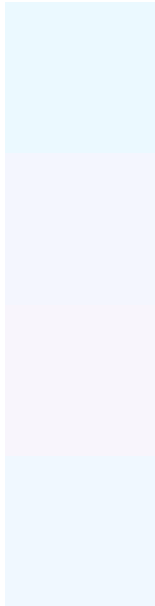
### Deuteranopia

90.7032, 92.3262, 104.3070

## **Tritanopia**

88.2729, 92.7962, 107.8667

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453

## Protanomaly

88.1534, 92.3004, 106.9355

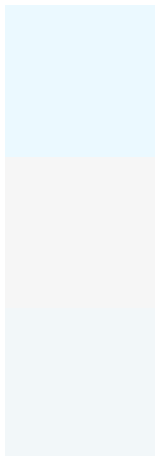
## Deuteranomaly

88.9345, 92.2895, 105.2218

## Tritanomaly

87.5526, 92.8801, 107.9209

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453

## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Achromatomaly

86.9776, 92.2383, 102.8421

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453 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(235, 249, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 249, 255)  
}
```

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(235, 249, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 249, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453 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(235, 249, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 249, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 249, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 249, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 249, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 249,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.1866, 92.6335, 107.9453 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 249, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235,  
249, 255) }
```

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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