

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.4292, 91.1168, 80.2584)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.4292, 91.1168, 80.2584)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(86.3769, 91.0758,  
80.0447)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFF4DB
RGB	255, 244, 219
RGB Percent	100%, 96%, 86%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0431, 0.1412
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	42°, 100%, 93%
HSV	42°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447
YIQ	244.4390, 14.5810, -5.4430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

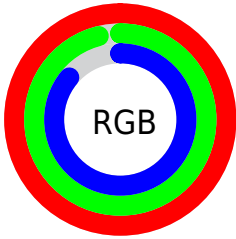
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	235, 255, 219
Decimal	16774363
CIE Lab	96.44, -0.35, 13.36
CIE LCh	96, 13.365, 91.505
Yxy	91.0758, 0.3354, 0.3537
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294964443 (0xFFFFF4DB)
YUV	244.4390, -12.5414, 9.2620
Hunter-Lab	95.4336, -5.4487, 17.0742

# Details

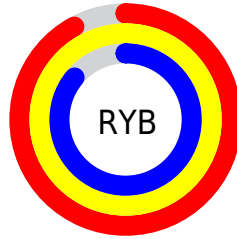
The XYZ color **86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.5596, 78.8717, 105.8491**, and the grayscale version is **86.4317, 90.9328, 99.0259**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **47.9728, 50.6525, 42.3704** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.9801, 85.2494, 62.9328**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.3912, 97.3136, 99.9019**.

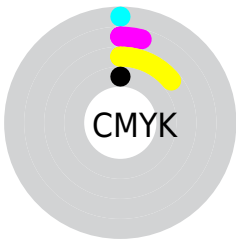
# Distribution



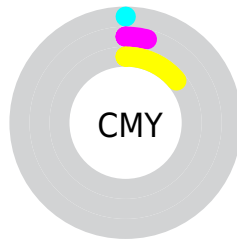
- Red (100%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (14%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447 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 86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.3769, 91.0758,  
80.0447

 86.3769, 91.0758,  
80.0447


504.5885,  
531.5242, 514.7942

 65.3060, 68.8733,  
59.2288

141.1994,  
148.8318, 135.2405

 47.9749, 50.6085,  
42.3761


175.6818,  
185.1541, 170.4575

 34.0182, 35.8971,  
29.0681


215.3654,  
226.9517, 211.3119

 23.0705, 24.3548,  
18.8863

260.6155,  
274.6091, 258.2223

 14.7666, 15.5970,  
11.4122

311.7975,  
328.5107, 311.6072

 8.7410, 9.2394,  
6.2272

369.2767,

 4.6284, 4.8977,

389.0408, 371.8851

2.9127

433.4186,  
456.5838, 439.4746

■ 2.0634, 2.1874,  
1.0502

■ 0.6692, 0.7131,  
0.0000

■ 86.3769, 91.0758,  
80.0447

■ 86.3769, 91.0758,  
80.0447

■ 80.9801, 85.2494,  
62.9328

■ 92.3912, 97.3136,  
99.9019

■ 76.1701, 79.8113,  
48.4372

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 71.9225, 74.7526,  
36.4272

■ 68.2088, 70.0600,  
26.7582

■ 64.9975, 65.7189,  
19.2707

■ 62.2532, 61.7130,  
13.7852

■ 59.9352, 58.0238,  
10.0933

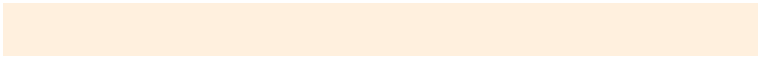
■ 57.9936, 54.6293,  
7.9399

■ 56.9863, 52.7527,  
7.1788

# Harmonies

## Analogous

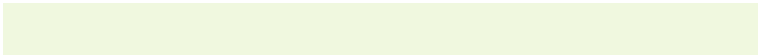
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.0264, 91.0758, 82.2117



86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447



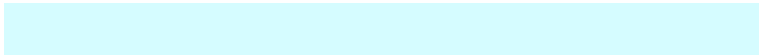
82.8763, 91.0758, 82.6879

# Triad

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



86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447



80.6017, 91.0758, 110.2741



93.0121, 91.0758, 109.2759

# Complementary

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



86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447



75.5596, 78.8717, 105.8491

# Split Complementary

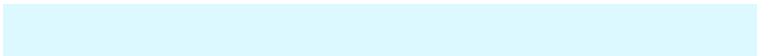
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



90.3612, 91.0758, 117.6997



86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447



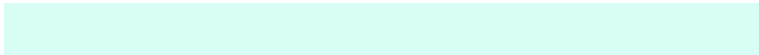
83.1931, 91.0758, 118.3045

# Square

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



86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447



79.6017, 91.0758, 99.7056



86.7530, 91.0758, 121.1131



93.9226, 91.0758, 98.6285

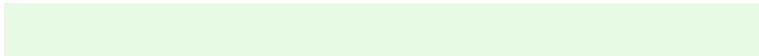


# Rectangle

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



86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447



81.0802, 91.0758, 86.9403



86.7530, 91.0758, 121.1131



92.2913, 91.0758, 112.4874

# Sweetspot

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



86.3790, 91.0796, 80.0466



92.4652, 97.3889, 100.1507



80.9114, 77.6598, 85.8841



19.6897, 20.7417, 21.0952



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

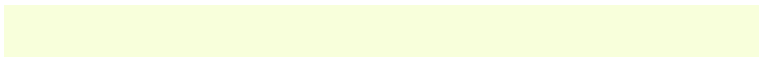
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.3790, 91.0796, 80.0466



84.7605, 89.3578, 74.8365



87.3999, 96.6643, 81.0708



19.0656, 20.0993, 19.0190



29.9147, 27.8406, 3.7971



3.0093, 2.9040, 0.4019



# Inverse Universe

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



75.5596, 78.8717, 105.8491



71.9958, 74.9556, 105.2810



74.6212, 73.9884, 104.9560



17.4554, 18.2823, 22.8588



10.9652, 6.8400, 50.1769

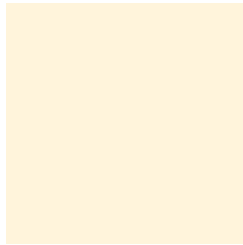


1.1592, 0.8491, 4.9161



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

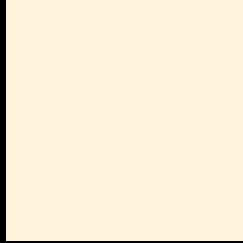
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

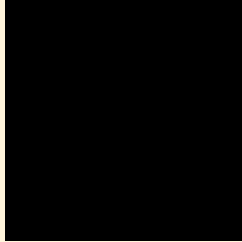
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.3769, 91.0758,



# 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

86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447

### Protanopia

86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447

### Deuteranopia

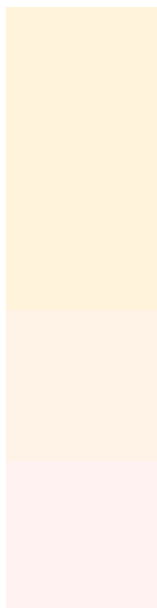
88.4247, 90.9373, 93.7811



## Tritanopia

90.4249, 91.2624, 105.7780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447

## Protanomaly

86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447

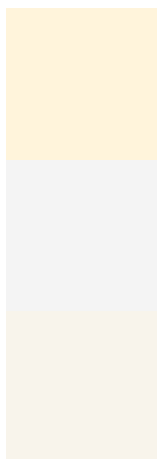
## Deuteranomaly

87.7144, 91.1307, 88.5682

## Tritanomaly

88.8693, 91.1151, 96.1222

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447

## Achromatopsia

85.9880, 90.4661, 98.5176

## Achromatomaly

86.0575, 90.6560, 91.5599

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447 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, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(255, 244, 219)  
}
```

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, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 244, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447 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, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 244, 219) }
```

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, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 244, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 244, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 244,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.3769, 91.0758, 80.0447 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, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
244, 219) }
```

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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