

# Converting Colors

XYZ(86.7083, 88.7402,  
107.1664)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(86.7083, 88.7402, 107.1664)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(86.8663, 88.9527,  
107.1990)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5F0FF
RGB	245, 240, 255
RGB Percent	96%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.0392, 0.0588, 0.0000
CMYK	0.04, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	260°, 100%, 97%
HSV	260°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990
YIQ	243.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

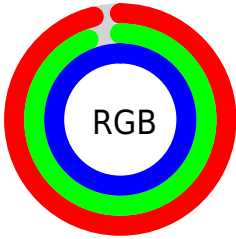
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	245, 240, 255
Decimal	16118015
CIE Lab	95.56, 4.36, -6.62
CIE LCh	96, 7.924, 303.365
Yxy	88.9527, 0.3069, 0.3143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294308095 (0xFF5F0FF)
YUV	243.2050, 5.8149, 1.5742
Hunter-Lab	94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3692

# Details

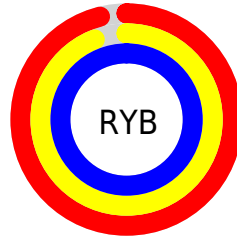
The XYZ color **86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **90.9148, 98.1363, 96.5931**, and the grayscale version is **85.3129, 89.7558, 97.7441**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.3198, 49.1770, 60.3715** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.2192, 72.0633, 104.6056**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

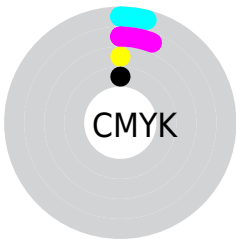
# Distribution



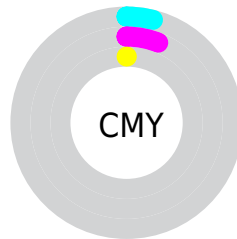
- Red (96%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990 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 86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.8663, 88.9527,  
107.1990

86.8663, 88.9527,  
107.1990

506.1746,  
524.6181, 604.4776

65.7122, 67.1123,  
81.6759

141.8784,  
145.8828, 173.1535

48.3057, 49.1759,  
60.5642

176.4671,  
181.7413, 214.4219

34.2813, 34.7591,  
43.4453

216.2648,  
223.0414, 261.7759

23.2737, 23.4773,  
29.9006

261.6367,  
270.1673, 315.6339

14.9175, 14.9464,  
19.5118

312.9483,  
323.5036, 376.4146

8.8475, 8.7818,  
11.8601

370.5649,

4.6981, 4.5991,

383.4345, 444.5364

6.5271

434.8519,  
450.3446, 520.4179

■ 2.1042, 2.0140,  
3.0942

■ 0.6915, 0.6156,  
1.1430

■ 86.8663, 88.9527,  
107.1990

■ 86.8663, 88.9527,  
107.1990

■ 74.2192, 72.0633,  
104.6056

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 63.1114, 57.4658,  
102.3734

■ 53.4831, 45.0626,  
100.4868

■ 45.2681, 34.7443,  
98.9282

■ 38.3943, 26.3923,  
97.6784

■ 32.7831, 19.8753,  
96.7162

■ 28.3468, 15.0457,  
96.0178

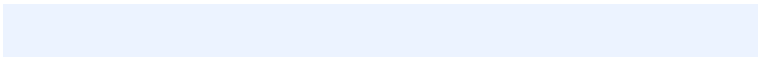
■ 24.9846, 11.7317,  
95.5554

■ 22.5748, 9.7220,  
95.2944

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.7924, 88.9527, 109.3013



86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990



88.3380, 88.9527, 102.3201

# Triad

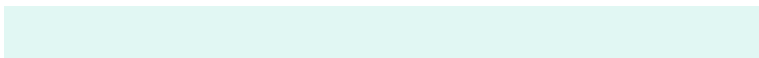
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990



86.4344, 88.9527, 86.5442



80.4429, 88.9527, 97.5586

# Complementary

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



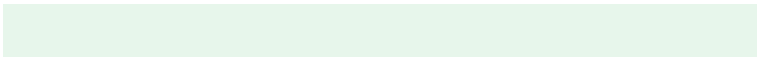
86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990



90.9148, 98.1363, 96.5931

# 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.



80.8658, 88.9527, 91.5868



86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990



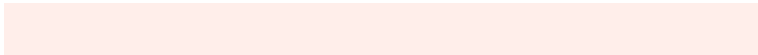
84.3018, 88.9527, 85.3902

# Square

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



86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990



88.0857, 88.9527, 90.4195



82.2691, 88.9527, 87.1976



81.1041, 88.9527, 103.5875



# Rectangle

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



86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990



88.7666, 88.9527, 98.2440



82.2691, 88.9527, 87.1976



80.4630, 88.9527, 95.4779

# Sweetspot

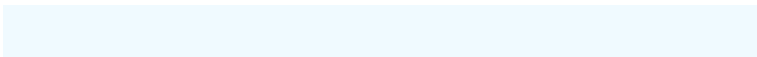
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.8686, 88.9564, 107.1996



92.2045, 96.1498, 108.3068



88.2511, 94.2741, 108.1531



19.7654, 20.6204, 23.1883



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.



86.8686, 88.9564, 107.1996



85.3735, 86.9473, 106.8906



89.4477, 90.2859, 107.3203



18.1027, 18.3812, 22.8438



11.5280, 4.8534, 49.7638



1.2327, 0.5294, 4.8505



# Inverse Universe

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



89.6577, 90.4860, 103.1858



88.6747, 88.7581, 102.1238



88.3666, 96.8227, 96.4738



18.8679, 18.8009, 21.7369



25.4139, 12.6549, 21.3620

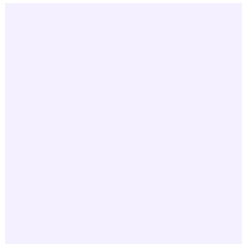


2.5252, 1.2525, 2.3472



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

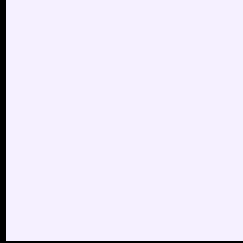
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990 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 86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 86.8663, 88.9527,



# 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

86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990

### Protanopia

86.4674, 89.1853, 107.2649

### Deuteranopia

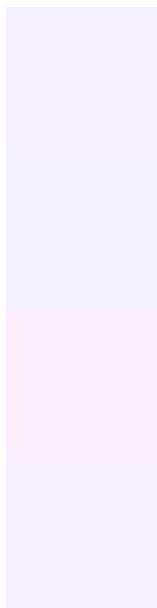
89.0949, 88.8566, 104.5507



## Tritanopia

86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990

## Protanomaly

86.8135, 89.3637, 107.2811

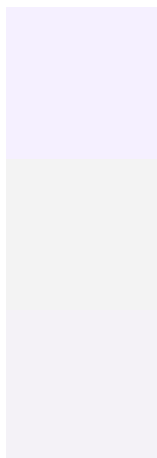
## Deuteranomaly

88.0878, 88.7501, 105.4163

## Tritanomaly

86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990

## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

## Achromatomaly

85.8489, 89.4528, 100.7371

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990 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(245, 240, 255) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 240, 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(245, 240, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 240, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990 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(245, 240, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 240, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(245, 240, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 240, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 240, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 240,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 86.8663, 88.9527, 107.1990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 240, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
240, 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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