

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.3926, 96.7392,  
100.8521)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.3926, 96.7392, 100.8521)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(88.3297, 96.6991,  
101.1981)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0FFF6
RGB	240, 255, 246
RGB Percent	94%, 100%, 96%
CMY	0.0588, 0.0000, 0.0353
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	144°, 100%, 97%
HSV	144°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981
YIQ	249.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

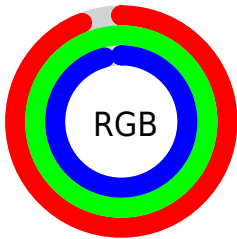
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	240, 251, 255
Decimal	15794166
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.71, -6.50, 2.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	99, 7.003, 158.249
Yxy	96.6991, 0.3086, 0.3378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293984246 (0xFFFF0FFF6)
YUV	249.4890, -1.7201, -8.3219
Hunter-Lab	98.3357, -11.7505, 7.8192

# Details

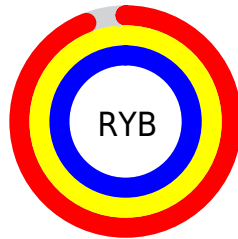
The XYZ color **88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **89.4994, 90.4206, 102.3581**, and the grayscale version is **90.4616, 95.1727, 103.6430**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.2555, 54.2962, 56.5994** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0201, 91.6445, 88.9589**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

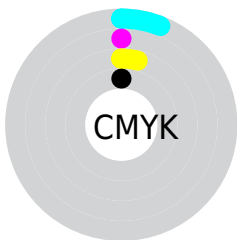
# Distribution



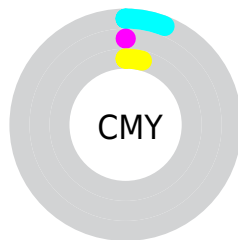
- Red (94%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (100%)



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




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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981 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 88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 88.3297, 96.6991,  
101.1981

 88.3297, 96.6991,  
101.1981

510.9016,  
549.5903, 585.3066

 66.9278, 73.5499,  
76.6790

143.9063,  
156.6099, 164.8689

 49.2965, 54.4258,  
56.4795


178.8117,  
194.1403, 204.8577

 35.0702, 38.9422,  
40.1809


218.9490,  
237.2333, 250.8402

 23.8837, 26.7147,  
27.3648

264.6836,  
286.2732, 303.2349

 15.3717, 17.3591,  
17.6125

316.3808,  
341.6445, 362.4603

 9.1687, 10.4908,  
10.5056

374.4059,

 4.9093, 5.7256,

403.7315, 428.9351

5.6255

439.1244,  
472.9186, 503.0776

■ 2.2284, 2.6790,  
2.5536

■ 0.7576, 0.9665,  
0.8684

■ 88.3297, 96.6991,  
101.1981

■ 88.3297, 96.6991,  
101.1981

■ 78.0201, 91.6445,  
88.9589

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 69.0645, 87.2662,  
77.7670

■ 61.4049, 83.5347,  
67.5962

■ 54.9782, 80.4181,  
58.4173

■ 49.7155, 77.8815,  
50.1997

■ 45.5409, 75.8864,  
42.9113

■ 42.3693, 74.3896,  
36.5181

■ 40.1013, 73.3406,  
30.9836

■ 38.6151, 72.6772,  
26.2684

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.5130, 96.6991, 96.7470



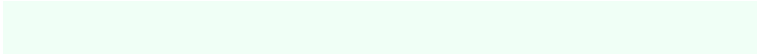
88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981



88.0984, 96.6991, 106.9017

# Triad

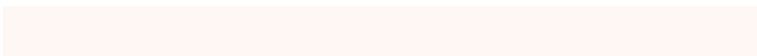
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981



92.4710, 96.6991, 116.7506



95.0109, 96.6991, 98.5152

# Complementary

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



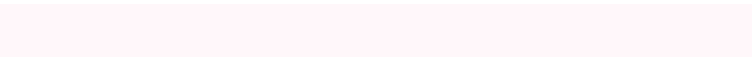
88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981



89.4994, 90.4206, 102.3581

# 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.



95.8291, 96.6991, 103.6923



88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981



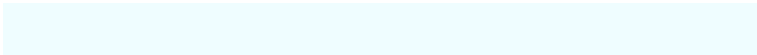
94.3486, 96.6991, 114.3193

# Square

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



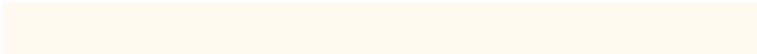
88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981



90.4699, 96.6991, 116.0229



95.5849, 96.6991, 109.4884



93.3645, 96.6991, 95.2382

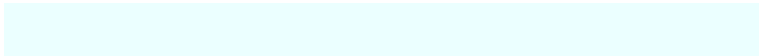


# Rectangle

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



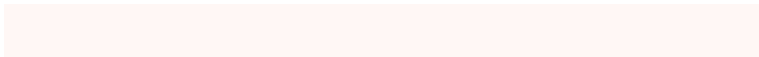
88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981



88.5120, 96.6991, 110.6719



95.5849, 96.6991, 109.4884



95.3930, 96.6991, 100.0833

# Sweetspot

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



88.3305, 96.6995, 101.1996



92.7097, 98.8500, 106.2395



90.5556, 97.9512, 96.5730



19.8682, 21.1700, 22.7676



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.



88.3305, 96.6995, 101.1996



87.1085, 96.0997, 99.7778



89.5051, 97.1693, 107.3849



18.5052, 20.5008, 21.1935



20.0077, 37.8997, 13.1919



2.0003, 3.7110, 1.5593



# Inverse Universe

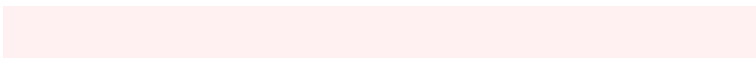
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



89.4994, 90.4206, 102.3581



88.4890, 88.6838, 101.1461



88.3528, 89.9620, 96.3200



18.8248, 18.7837, 21.5103



24.6283, 12.3406, 17.2248

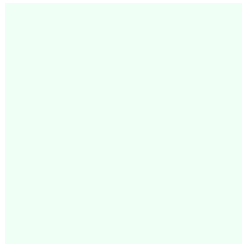


2.4520, 1.2232, 1.9615



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

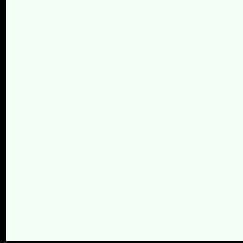
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

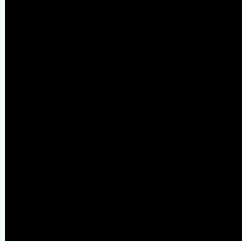
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981.



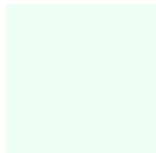
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.3297, 96.6991,

101.1981.

# Color Blindness Simulation

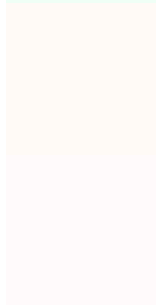
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981



### Protanopia

92.0602, 96.2850, 100.9216

### Deuteranopia

92.8382, 96.5962, 105.0186

## **Tritanopia**

91.9715, 96.5384, 108.3941

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981

**Protanomaly**

90.8693, 96.5986, 101.0449

**Deuteranomaly**

91.3336, 96.7844, 103.4900

**Tritanomaly**

90.3871, 96.2419, 105.9081

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981

**Achromatopsia**

90.0415, 94.7307, 103.1617

**Achromatomaly**

89.4465, 95.3645, 102.4998

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981 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(240, 255, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 255, 246)  
}
```

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(240, 255, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 255, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981 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(240, 255, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 255, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 255, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 255, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 255, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 255,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 88.3297, 96.6991, 101.1981 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 255, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
255, 246) }
```

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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