

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.7089, 91.7050, 93.2611)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.7089, 91.7050, 93.2611)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(88.5767, 91.4756,  
93.1088)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF3ED
RGB	255, 243, 237
RGB Percent	100%, 95%, 93%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0470, 0.0706
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	20°, 100%, 96%
HSV	20°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088
YIQ	245.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

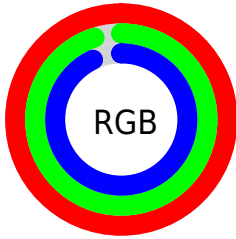
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 246, 237
Decimal	16774125
CIE Lab	96.61, 3.02, 4.31
CIE LCh	97, 5.265, 55.023
Yxy	91.4756, 0.3243, 0.3349
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294964205 (0xFFFFF3ED)
YUV	245.9040, -4.3897, 7.9772
Hunter-Lab	95.6429, -2.0628, 9.2309

# Details

The XYZ color **88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.8500, 92.9735, 107.9759**, and the grayscale version is **87.5509, 92.1103, 100.3082**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.3995, 50.8826, 50.9338** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.2608, 80.3881, 73.2446**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

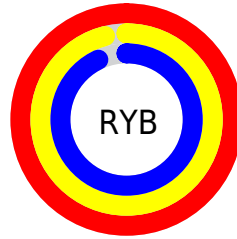
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (95%)

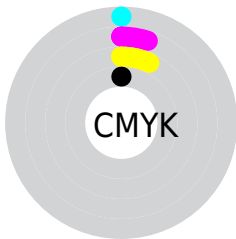
Blue (93%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (93%)

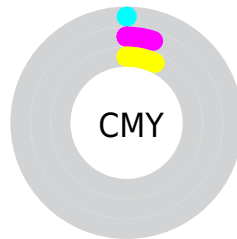


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088 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 88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.5767, 91.4756,  
93.1088

88.5767, 91.4756,  
93.1088

511.6971,  
532.8193, 558.9215

67.1332, 69.2052,  
69.9738

144.2482,  
149.3864, 153.6222

49.4639, 50.8788,  
51.0285

179.2069,  
185.7955, 191.8377

35.2037, 36.1122,  
35.8544

219.4013,  
227.6863, 235.9171

23.9871, 24.5208,  
24.0330

265.1968,  
275.4432, 286.2790

15.4487, 15.7204,  
15.1456

316.9588,  
329.4505, 343.3418

9.2233, 9.3265,  
8.7739

375.0526,

4.9454, 4.9548,

390.0927, 407.5241

4.4992

439.8436,  
457.7542, 479.2445

■ 2.2497, 2.2208,  
1.9030

■ 0.7687, 0.7313,  
0.4946

■ 88.5767, 91.4756,  
93.1088

■ 88.5767, 91.4756,  
93.1088

■ 80.2608, 80.3881,  
73.2446

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 72.9085, 70.4159,  
56.2043

■ 66.4847, 61.5267,  
41.8600

■ 60.9498, 53.6824,  
30.0716

■ 56.2612, 46.8426,  
20.6862

■ 52.3722, 40.9639,  
13.5344

■ 49.2310, 35.9996,  
8.4241

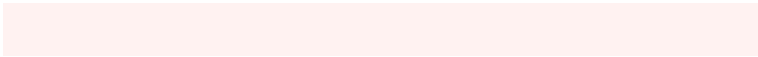
■ 46.7786, 31.8980,  
5.1304

■ 44.9430, 28.6003,  
3.3671

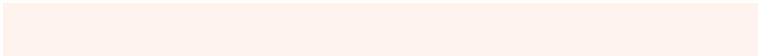
# Harmonies

## Analogous

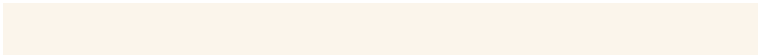
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



89.5337, 91.4756, 96.2133



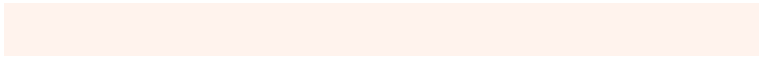
88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088



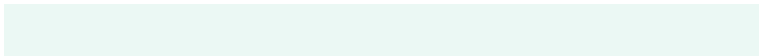
87.1905, 91.4756, 91.7456

# Triad

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



88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088



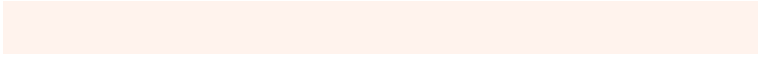
84.1567, 91.4756, 98.9001



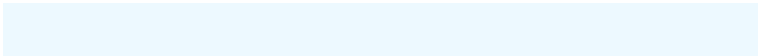
88.1470, 91.4756, 107.1251

# Complementary

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



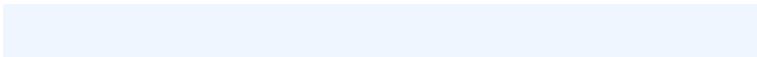
88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088



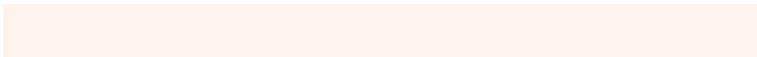
86.8500, 92.9735, 107.9759

# Split Complementary

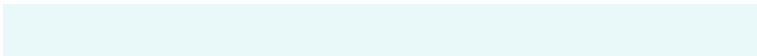
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



86.6996, 91.4756, 107.8933



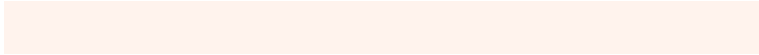
88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088



84.4063, 91.4756, 103.0680

# Square

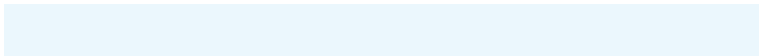
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088



84.6472, 91.4756, 95.0285



85.3331, 91.4756, 106.3890

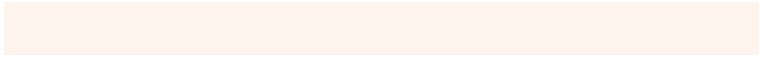


89.2836, 91.4756, 104.3186



# Rectangle

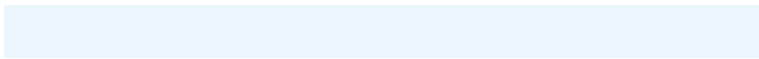
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088



86.2135, 91.4756, 91.9791



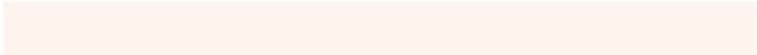
85.3331, 91.4756, 106.3890



87.6802, 91.4756, 107.6336

# Sweetspot

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



88.5787, 91.4793, 93.1107



93.1650, 97.5266, 104.2745



88.6237, 88.6689, 102.0668



19.9609, 20.9007, 22.3675



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

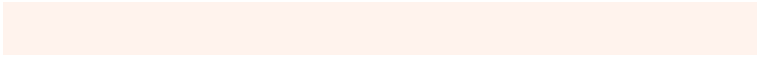


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

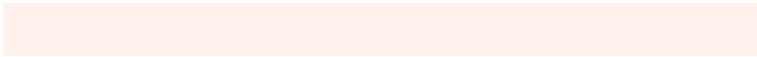


# Same Dimension

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



88.5787, 91.4793, 93.1107



87.7531, 90.3860, 91.1158



91.3368, 96.9955, 94.0301



18.5044, 18.9770, 18.8320



23.3710, 14.7533, 1.6159



2.3712, 1.6278, 0.1892

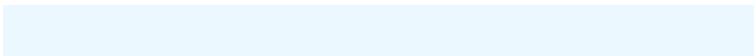


# Inverse Universe

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



86.8500, 92.9735, 107.9759



85.8062, 92.0686, 107.8563



84.1361, 87.5458, 107.0713



18.0144, 19.4005, 23.0451



17.0789, 19.0673, 52.2148

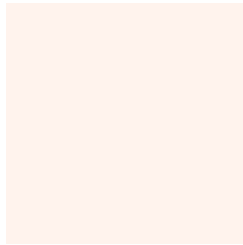


1.7635, 2.0577, 5.1175



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

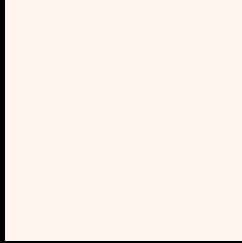
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

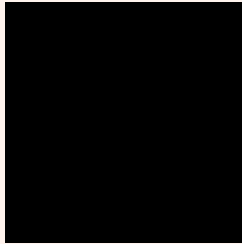
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

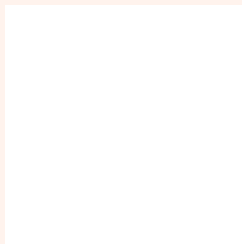
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088.



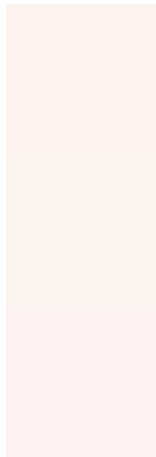
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.5767, 91.4756,



# 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

88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088

### Protanopia

87.5670, 91.3836, 93.9125

### Deuteranopia

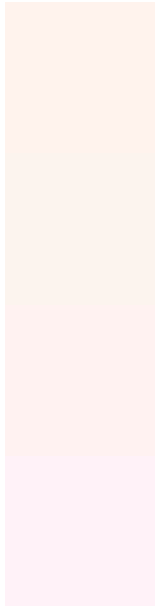
89.1698, 91.2353, 97.7044



## Tritanopia

90.7453, 91.3906, 107.4651

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088

## Protanomaly

87.9282, 91.5699, 93.9294

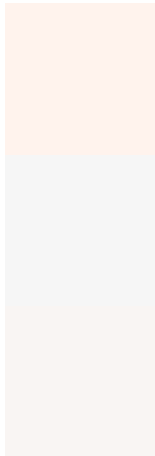
## Deuteranomaly

88.8693, 91.1151, 96.1222

## Tritanomaly

89.9354, 91.5416, 101.7361

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088

## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Achromatomaly

87.8970, 91.9156, 97.9028

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088 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, 243, 237) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 243, 237)  
}
```

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, 243, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 243, 237) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088 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, 243, 237) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 243, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 243, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 243, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 243, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 243,  
237) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 88.5767, 91.4756, 93.1088 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 243, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
243, 237) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor