

# Converting Colors

XYZ(88.9501, 100.0000,  
84.8527)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(88.9501, 100.0000, 84.8527)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(87.2206, 96.4946,  
84.5493)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F6FFE0
RGB	246, 255, 224
RGB Percent	96%, 100%, 88%
CMY	0.0353, 0.0000, 0.1216
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.12, 0.00
HSL	77°, 100%, 94%
HSV	77°, 12%, 100%
XYZ	87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493
YIQ	248.7750, 4.5870, -11.5490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

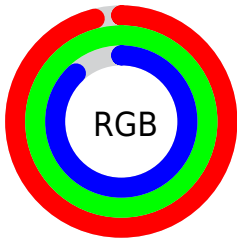
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	224, 255, 233
Decimal	16187360
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.63, -8.21, 13.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	99, 16.061, 120.728
Yxy	96.4946, 0.3251, 0.3597
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294377440 (0xFFFF6FFE0)
<b>YUV</b>	248.7750, -12.2141, -2.4337
Hunter-Lab	98.2317, -13.4140, 17.7305

# Details

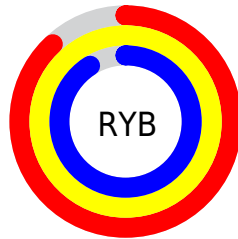
The XYZ color **87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **78.3107, 77.8561, 105.5081**, and the grayscale version is **89.9516, 94.6361, 103.0587**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.5907, 54.1999, 45.4367** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.4723, 93.9014, 67.5609**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5925, 99.3495, 104.2771**.

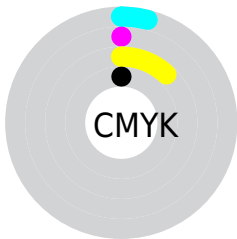
# Distribution



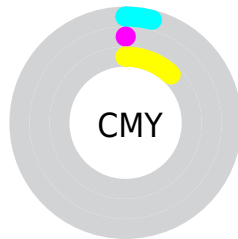
- Red (96%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493 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 87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.2206, 96.4946,  
84.5493

87.2206, 96.4946,  
84.5493

507.3212,  
548.9388, 530.2412

66.0064, 73.3796,  
62.9210

142.3697,  
156.3278, 141.6119

48.5453, 54.2864,  
45.3367

177.0353,  
193.8148, 177.8833

34.4720, 38.8307,  
31.3779

216.9154,  
236.8613, 219.8728

23.4210, 26.6280,  
20.6259

262.3754,  
285.8515, 267.9990

15.0271, 17.2941,  
12.6622

313.7806,  
341.1700, 322.6804

8.9249, 10.4444,  
7.0684

371.4964,

4.7489, 5.6946,

403.2011, 384.3355

3.4258

435.8881,  
472.3292, 453.3829

■ 2.1339, 2.6603,  
1.3160

■ 0.7076, 0.9571,  
0.0748

■ 87.2206, 96.4946,  
84.5493

■ 87.2206, 96.4946,  
84.5493

■ 81.4723, 93.9014,  
67.5609

■ 93.5925, 99.3495,  
104.2771

■ 76.3213, 91.5588,  
53.1862

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 71.7424, 89.4567,  
41.2964

■ 67.7075, 87.5837,  
31.7498

■ 64.1857, 85.9274,  
24.3906

■ 61.1425, 84.4738,  
19.0441

■ 58.5385, 83.2069,  
15.5088

■ 56.3261, 82.1076,  
13.5416

■ 54.8099, 81.3406,  
12.8115

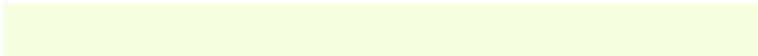
# Harmonies

## Analogous

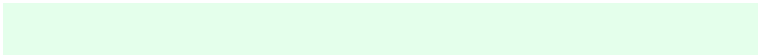
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



91.6017, 96.4946, 81.4777



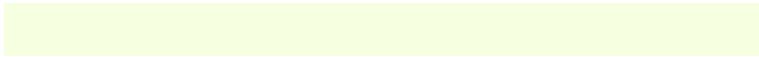
87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493



84.1323, 96.4946, 93.0323

# Triad

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



87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493



87.4110, 96.4946, 129.0323



100.9526, 96.4946, 104.7413

# Complementary

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



87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493



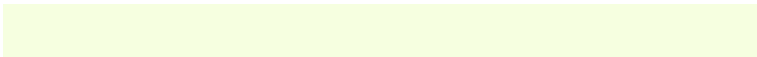
78.3107, 77.8561, 105.5081

# Split Complementary

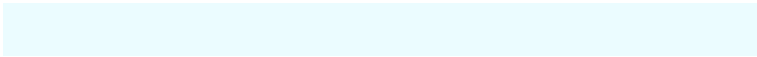
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



99.7406, 96.4946, 118.0956



87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493



91.8288, 96.4946, 132.8175

# Square

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



87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493



84.2395, 96.4946, 118.7057



96.3617, 96.4946, 128.6596

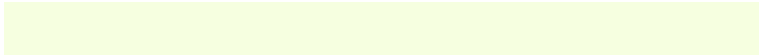


99.6206, 96.4946, 92.5137

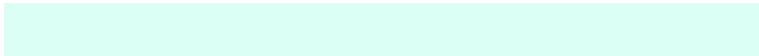


# Rectangle

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



87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493



83.1680, 96.4946, 100.9926



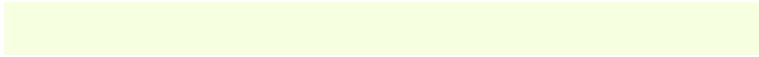
96.3617, 96.4946, 128.6596



100.8288, 96.4946, 109.2479

# Sweetspot

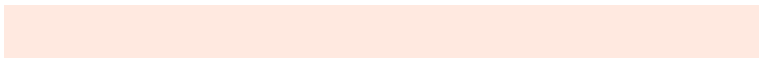
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.2213, 96.4950, 84.5507



92.3699, 98.8031, 100.4287



83.7728, 84.7979, 82.4747



19.6655, 21.1008, 21.1657



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

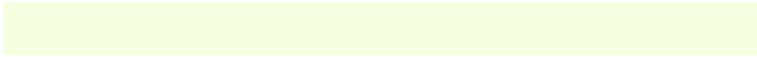


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

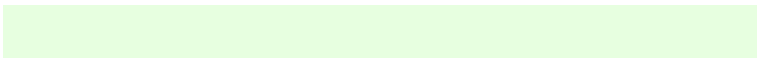
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.2213, 96.4950, 84.5507



85.5241, 95.7313, 79.4457



82.0789, 93.8440, 84.3101



19.0174, 20.8104, 19.1588



28.7950, 42.5824, 6.7016



2.9123, 4.2021, 0.6576



# Inverse Universe

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



78.3107, 77.8561, 105.5081



74.7470, 73.1870, 104.7947



83.5183, 80.5407, 105.7518



17.4984, 17.6331, 22.7312



11.0357, 4.5996, 49.7407



1.1773, 0.5009, 4.8479



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

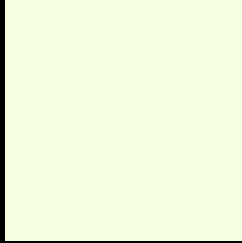
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

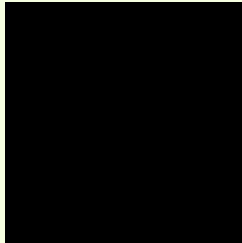
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

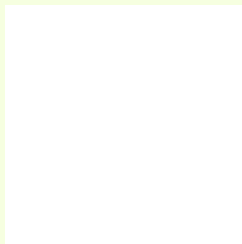
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493.



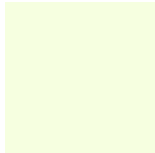
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.2206, 96.4946,

84.5493.

# 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

87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493

### Protanopia

91.6144, 96.6052, 97.0372

### Deuteranopia

92.3689, 96.4085, 102.5473

## **Tritanopia**

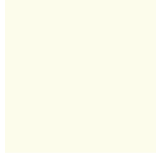
92.0193, 96.1004, 108.3070

# Trichromacy



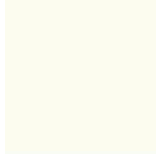
## Original Color

87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493



## Protanomaly

89.9507, 96.3144, 92.4469



## Deuteranomaly

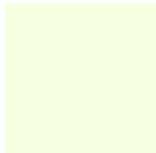
90.5353, 96.5482, 95.5253



## Tritanomaly

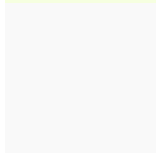
90.2065, 96.2922, 99.4198

# Monochromacy



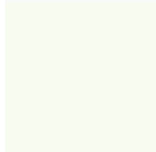
## Original Color

87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493



## Achromatopsia

90.0415, 94.7307, 103.1617



## Achromatomaly

88.9368, 95.2421, 96.1342

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493 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(246, 255, 224) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 255, 224)  
}
```

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(246, 255, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 255, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493 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(246, 255, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 255, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 255, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 255, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 255, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 255,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.2206, 96.4946, 84.5493 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 255, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
255, 224) }
```

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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