

# Converting Colors

XYZ(89.0102, 90.0868, 97.0138)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(89.0102, 90.0868, 97.0138)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138)</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(88.4271, 89.9910,  
96.7138)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF0F2
RGB	255, 240, 242
RGB Percent	100%, 94%, 95%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0588, 0.0510
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	352°, 100%, 97%
HSV	352°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138
YIQ	244.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

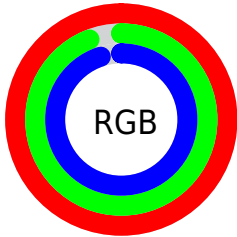
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 240, 242
Decimal	16773362
CIE Lab	95.99, 5.38, 0.84
CIE LCh	96, 5.448, 8.855
Yxy	89.9910, 0.3214, 0.3271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963442 (0xFFFFF0F2)
YUV	244.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217
Hunter-Lab	94.8636, 0.3775, 5.9581

# Details

The XYZ color **88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **89.4276, 97.1385, 106.9684**, and the grayscale version is **86.5681, 91.0763, 99.1821**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.2921, 49.8319, 53.4749** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3193, 74.7715, 77.9421**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

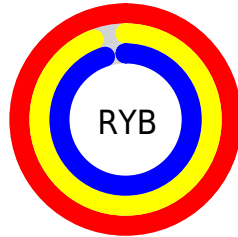
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (94%)

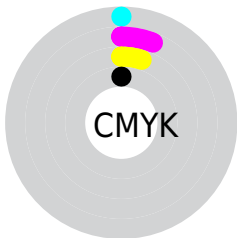
Blue (95%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (95%)

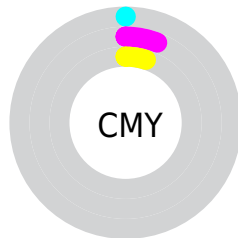


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138 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 88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 88.4271, 89.9910,  
96.7138

 88.4271, 89.9910,  
96.7138


511.2154,  
528.0016, 570.7610

 67.0088, 67.9732,  
72.9574


144.0411,  
147.3259, 158.6461

 49.3625, 49.8759,  
53.4496


178.9675,  
183.4118, 197.6590

 35.1228, 35.3148,  
37.7716


219.1274,  
224.9557, 242.5947

 23.9245, 23.9055,  
25.5050

264.8860,  
272.3423, 293.8714

 15.4020, 15.2635,  
16.2313

316.6088,  
325.9557, 351.9079

 9.1902, 9.0045,  
9.5318

374.6610,

 4.9235, 4.7441,

386.1805, 417.1226

4.9881

439.4081,  
453.4010, 489.9341

■ 2.2368, 2.0979,  
2.1817

■ 0.7620, 0.6635,  
0.6638

■ 88.4271, 89.9910,  
96.7138

■ 88.4271, 89.9910,  
96.7138

■ 78.3193, 74.7715,  
77.9421

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 69.6077, 61.7253,  
61.5443

■ 62.2324, 50.7565,  
47.4272

■ 56.1269, 41.7577,  
35.4894

■ 51.2189, 34.6118,  
25.6217

■ 47.4287, 29.1894,  
17.7056

■ 44.6668, 25.3441,  
11.6101

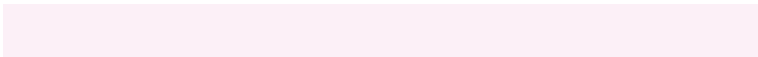
■ 42.8296, 22.9055,  
7.1881

■ 41.7910, 21.6629,  
4.2687

# Harmonies

## Analogous

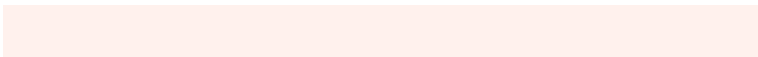
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.2631, 89.9910, 101.0072



88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138



87.8087, 89.9910, 92.8735

# Triad

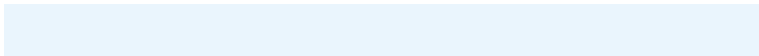
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138



83.7299, 89.9910, 91.6673



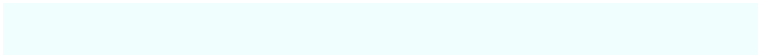
84.4934, 89.9910, 105.9253

# Complementary

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



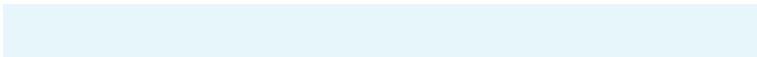
88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138



89.4276, 97.1385, 106.9684

# 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.



83.2984, 89.9910, 103.2805



88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138



82.8612, 89.9910, 95.0235

# Square

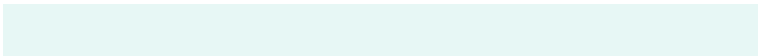
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138



85.0888, 89.9910, 90.0166



82.7042, 89.9910, 99.2671



85.9803, 89.9910, 106.4101

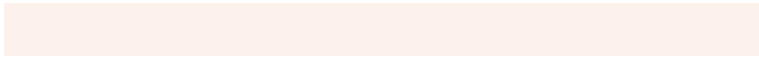


# Rectangle

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



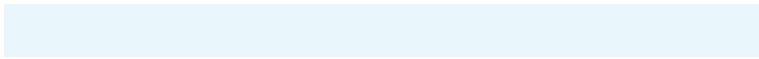
88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138



87.0403, 89.9910, 91.0569



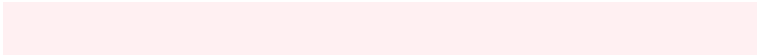
82.7042, 89.9910, 99.2671



84.0447, 89.9910, 105.2557

# Sweetspot

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



88.4291, 89.9947, 96.7157



92.7408, 96.5076, 104.6589



89.7202, 90.4266, 107.3331



19.8745, 20.6932, 22.4458



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

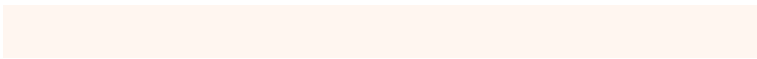
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88.4291, 89.9947, 96.7157



87.2254, 88.1784, 94.4920



89.7741, 93.1617, 95.6932



18.5326, 18.6668, 19.9714



21.7292, 11.1810, 1.9585

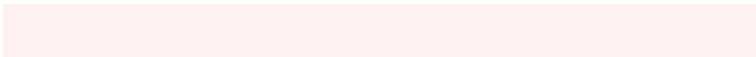


2.1446, 1.1002, 0.3430



# Inverse Universe

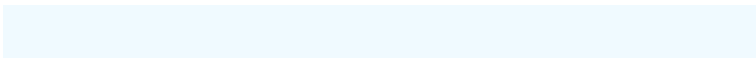
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



88.4291, 89.9947, 96.7157



87.2254, 88.1784, 94.4920



88.0184, 93.8086, 108.0755



18.5326, 18.6668, 19.9714



21.7292, 11.1810, 1.9585

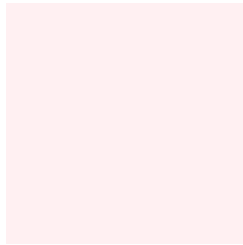


2.1446, 1.1002, 0.3430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

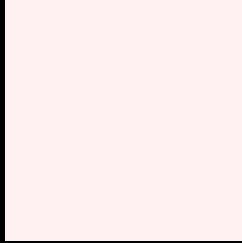
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

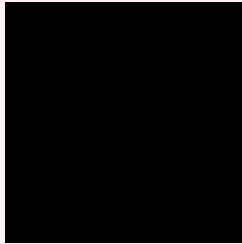
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

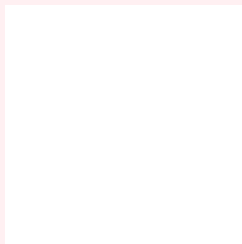
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138.



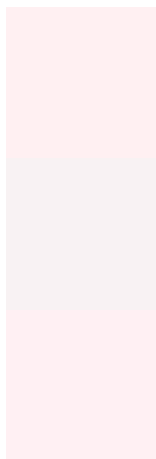
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.4271, 89.9910,



# 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

88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138

### Protanopia

86.6412, 89.9318, 97.5861

### Deuteranopia

88.5778, 90.0512, 97.5071



## Tritanopia

89.9959, 90.1488, 106.4231

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138

**Protanomaly**

87.4166, 89.8909, 97.5373

**Deuteranomaly**

88.5778, 90.0512, 97.5071

**Tritanomaly**

89.3618, 89.8951, 103.0841

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138

**Achromatopsia**

86.7900, 91.3099, 99.4364

**Achromatomaly**

87.4466, 90.7726, 98.4999

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138 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, 240, 242) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 240, 242)  
}
```

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, 240, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 240, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138 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, 240, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 240, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 240, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 240, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 240, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 240,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 88.4271, 89.9910, 96.7138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 240, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
240, 242) }
```

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