

# Converting Colors

XYZ(90.2847, 100.0000,  
61.7366)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(90.2847, 100.0000, 61.7366)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(85.9696, 96.3679,  
61.0835)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFBB
RGB	255, 255, 187
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 73%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.2667
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.27, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 87%
HSV	60°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835
YIQ	247.2480, 21.8280, -21.1480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

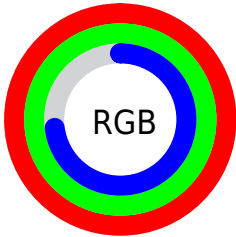
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">187, 255, 187</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16777147</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">98.58, -10.32, 32.60</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">99, 34.195, 107.574</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">96.3679, 0.3532, 0.3959</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294967227</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFFFFFFBB</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">247.2480, -29.7023, 6.7985</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">98.1672, -15.4717, 31.8244</a>

# Details

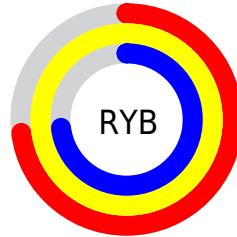
The XYZ color **85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **56.3149, 53.3268, 101.9327**, and the grayscale version is **88.8305, 93.4566, 101.7743**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.3291, 99.3117, 99.8380**, and **47.7164, 54.0874, 30.1153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.4774, 95.3710, 47.9597**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.9472, 97.5589, 76.7629**.

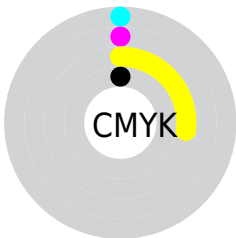
# Distribution



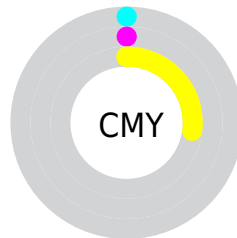
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835 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 85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 85.9696, 96.3679,  
61.0835

 85.9696, 96.3679,  
61.0835


503.2664,  
548.5349, 446.4951

 64.9680, 73.2740,  
43.8616

 140.6341,  
156.1531, 107.9585

 47.6998, 54.2000,  
30.2253


175.0278,  
193.6131, 138.4487

 33.7994, 38.7616,  
19.7562


214.6161,  
236.6307, 174.1987

 22.9017, 26.5743,  
12.0356

259.7646,  
285.5901, 215.6271

 14.6413, 17.2538,  
6.6451

310.8385,  
340.8759, 263.1524

 8.6527, 10.4156,  
3.1661

368.2032,

 4.5706, 5.6754,

402.8724, 317.1931

1.1801

432.2241,  
471.9639, 378.1679

■ 2.0297, 2.6487,  
0.0000

■ 0.6506, 0.9512,  
0.0000

■ 85.9696, 96.3679,  
61.0835

■ 85.9696, 96.3679,  
61.0835

■ 83.4774, 95.3710,  
47.9597

■ 88.9472, 97.5589,  
76.7629

■ 81.4441, 94.5576,  
37.2523

■ 92.4330, 98.9532,  
95.1189

■ 79.8419, 93.9168,  
28.8153

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 78.6398, 93.4359,  
22.4850

■ 77.8025, 93.1010,  
18.0760

■ 77.2888, 92.8955,  
15.3706

■ 77.0466, 92.7986,  
14.0953

■ 77.0000, 92.7800,  
13.8500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

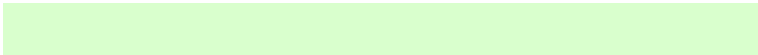
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.7501, 96.3679, 60.2047



85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835



78.2566, 96.3679, 72.2940

# Triad

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



85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835



79.3495, 96.3679, 150.5062



111.4594, 96.3679, 117.0954

# Complementary

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



85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835



56.3149, 53.3268, 101.9327

# 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.



106.3685, 96.3679, 146.1481



85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835



87.5615, 96.3679, 167.6417

# Square

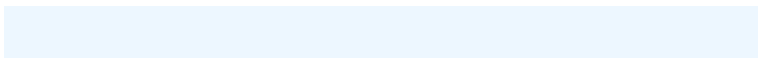
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



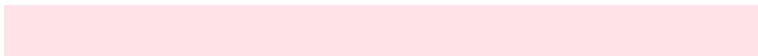
85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835



74.6279, 96.3679, 122.2547



97.4602, 96.3679, 165.9168



110.9561, 96.3679, 89.3214

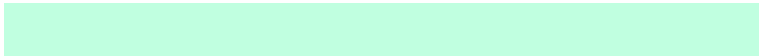


# Rectangle

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



85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835



75.1096, 96.3679, 85.4838



97.4602, 96.3679, 165.9168



110.3312, 96.3679, 127.1181

# Sweetspot

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



85.9699, 96.3680, 61.0848



91.9377, 98.7551, 92.5106



67.9807, 60.3896, 55.0884



19.5613, 21.0908, 19.1843



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

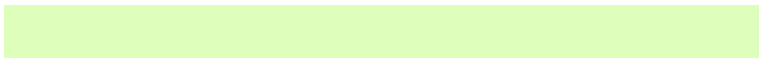
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



85.9699, 96.3680, 61.0848



84.5816, 95.8126, 53.7742



74.5491, 90.4803, 60.5503



19.5613, 21.0908, 19.1843



40.2342, 48.4795, 7.2369



3.9175, 4.7203, 0.7046



# Inverse Universe

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



56.3149, 53.3268, 101.9327



50.3926, 46.1907, 100.8675



65.6400, 58.1340, 102.3691



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657

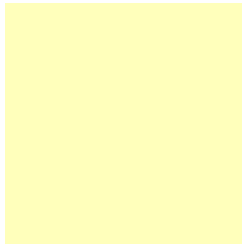


0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

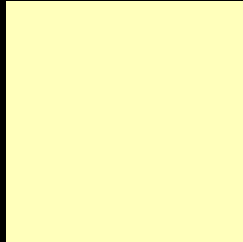
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

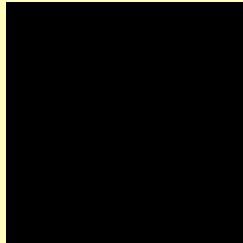
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 85.9696, 96.3679,



# 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

85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835

### Protanopia

91.1698, 96.4274, 94.6961

### Deuteranopia

92.0602, 96.2850, 100.9216

## **Tritanopia**

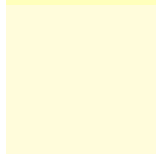
93.1657, 96.2314, 108.2719

# Trichromacy



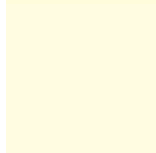
## Original Color

85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835



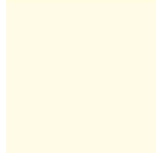
## Protanomaly

88.8366, 95.9953, 80.8646



## Deuteranomaly

89.6410, 96.3170, 85.1006



## Tritanomaly

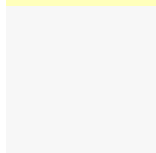
90.0201, 95.9675, 88.6419

# Monochromacy



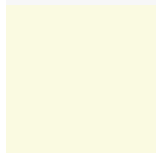
## Original Color

85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835



## Achromatopsia

88.4070, 93.0111, 101.2891



## Achromatomaly

87.2006, 94.1315, 84.8074

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835 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, 255, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 187)  
}
```

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, 255, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 187) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835 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, 255, 187) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 255, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
187) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 85.9696, 96.3679, 61.0835 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 255, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 187) }
```

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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