

# Converting Colors

XYZ(90.7148, 88.6859, 69.8272)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(90.7148, 88.6859, 69.8272)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(81.3984, 83.9456,  
69.6706)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE9CD
RGB	255, 233, 205
RGB Percent	100%, 91%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0863, 0.1961
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	34°, 100%, 90%
HSV	34°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706
YIQ	236.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">244, 255, 205</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16771533</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.43, 3.15, 16.32</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">93, 16.626, 79.069</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.9456, 0.3464, 0.3572</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294961613</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFFFE9CD</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">236.3860, -15.4733, 16.3245</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.6218, -1.7558, 19.0503</a>

# Details

The XYZ color **81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.6953, 75.1352, 105.3842**, and the grayscale version is **80.1294, 84.3023, 91.8052**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **44.5968, 45.6844, 35.7456** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.4928, 76.6655, 53.7335**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.0115, 91.8373, 88.3206**.

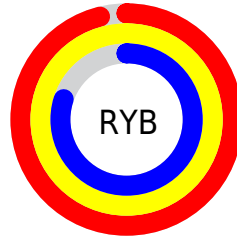
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (91%)

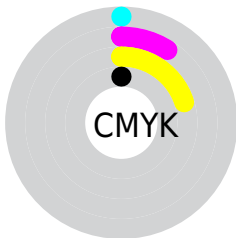
Blue (80%)



Red (96%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (80%)

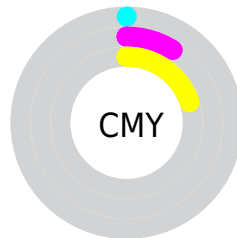


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)


Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706 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 81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 81.3984, 83.9456,  
69.6706

 81.3984, 83.9456,  
69.6706


488.2982,  
508.1326, 478.1504

 61.1822, 62.9705,  
50.7829


134.2703,  
138.8991, 120.4156

 44.6253, 45.8174,  
35.6603


167.6566,  
173.6463, 153.1100

 31.3624, 32.1017,  
23.8844


206.1637,  
213.7529, 191.2436

 21.0282, 21.4392,  
15.0365

250.1570,  
259.6035, 235.2351

 13.2572, 13.4454,  
8.6981

300.0017,  
311.5824, 285.5030

 7.6841, 7.7360,  
4.4507

356.0632,

 3.9436, 3.9265,

370.0739, 342.4659

1.8757

418.7069,  
435.4625, 406.5421

■ 1.6703, 1.6325,  
0.4772

■ 0.4375, 0.3794,  
0.0000

■ 81.3984, 83.9456,  
69.6706

■ 81.3984, 83.9456,  
69.6706

■ 75.4928, 76.6655,  
53.7335

■ 88.0115, 91.8373,  
88.3206

■ 70.2609, 69.9692,  
40.3749

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 65.6745, 63.8419,  
29.4570

■ 61.7008, 58.2644,  
20.8266

■ 58.3037, 53.2156,  
14.3131

■ 55.4421, 48.6724,  
9.7216

■ 53.0680, 44.6086,  
6.8203

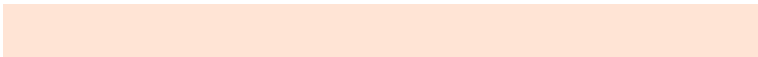
■ 51.1083, 40.9877,  
5.2465

■ 51.0366, 40.8532,  
5.1955

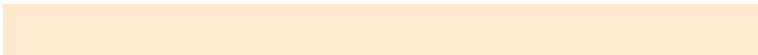
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.4441, 83.9456, 74.3351



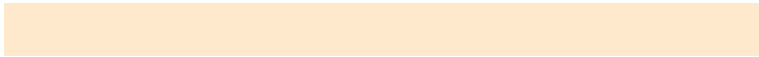
81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706



77.0628, 83.9456, 70.4139

# Triad

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



81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706



72.0762, 83.9456, 99.5266



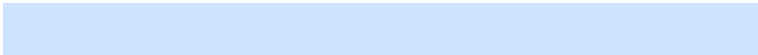
86.3335, 83.9456, 108.1649

# Complementary

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



81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706



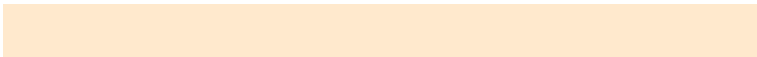
70.6953, 75.1352, 105.3842

# Split Complementary

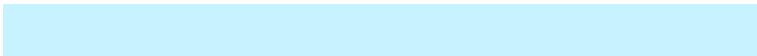
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



82.5762, 83.9456, 116.1953



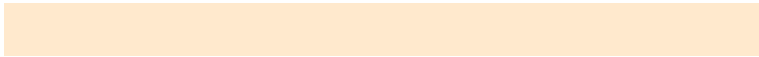
81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706



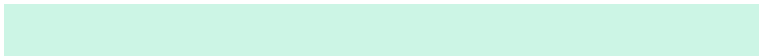
74.3868, 83.9456, 110.9008

# Square

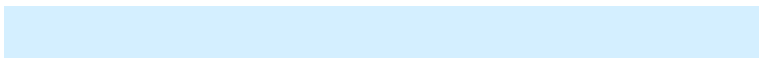
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706



71.7869, 83.9456, 86.8966



78.1985, 83.9456, 117.2400

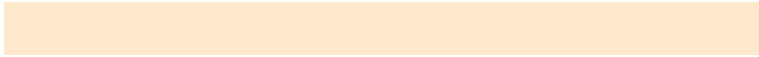


88.3621, 83.9456, 96.0615

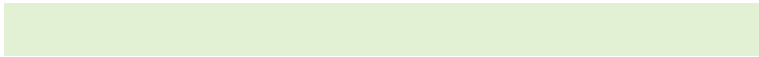


# Rectangle

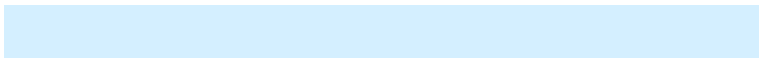
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706



74.5873, 83.9456, 73.8963



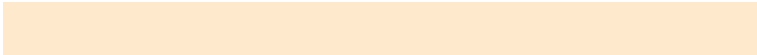
78.1985, 83.9456, 117.2400



85.2245, 83.9456, 111.4758

# Sweetspot

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



81.4003, 83.9492, 69.6724



90.5740, 94.8342, 95.7357



77.0062, 70.4973, 82.5848



19.2857, 20.1810, 20.1981



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

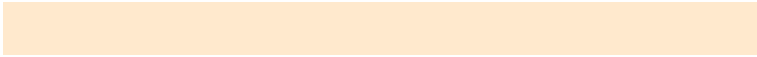


20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

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



81.4003, 83.9492, 69.6724



78.7202, 80.6761, 62.3443



87.1059, 96.7168, 71.8360



18.8534, 19.6750, 18.9483



26.8191, 21.6494, 2.7652



2.7202, 2.3257, 0.3055



# Inverse Universe

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



70.6953, 75.1352, 105.3842



66.0298, 70.2288, 104.6831



65.7543, 64.2213, 103.5381



17.6605, 18.6927, 22.9272



12.6119, 10.1334, 50.7258



1.3346, 1.1999, 4.9745



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706 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 81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

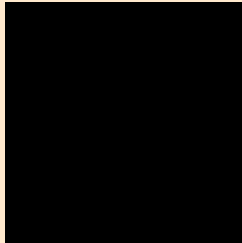
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

**XYZ 81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706.



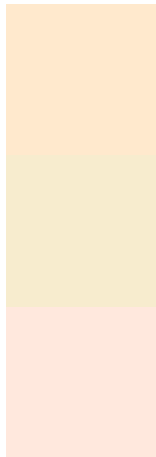
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 81.3984, 83.9456,

69.6706.

# 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

81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706

### Protanopia

79.4938, 84.2213, 70.4591

### Deuteranopia

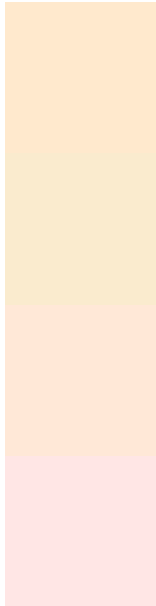
83.1478, 84.1937, 80.2753



## Tritanopia

85.4370, 83.7697, 96.4602

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706

## Protanomaly

80.2733, 84.1969, 70.4133

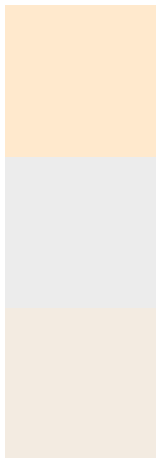
## Deuteranomaly

82.3624, 83.8795, 76.1394

## Tritanomaly

83.6797, 83.5108, 85.8375

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706

## Achromatopsia

79.7278, 83.8799, 91.3452

## Achromatomaly

80.2611, 83.9076, 83.1997

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706 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, 233, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 233, 205)  
}
```

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, 233, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 233, 205) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706 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, 233, 205) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 233, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 233, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 233, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 233, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 233,  
205) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 81.3984, 83.9456, 69.6706 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 233, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
233, 205) }
```

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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