

# Converting Colors

XYZ(90.9489, 101.7661,  
89.4688)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(90.9489, 101.7661, 89.4688)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445)</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(88.7543, 97.1896,  
88.9445)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F8FFE6
RGB	248, 255, 230
RGB Percent	97%, 100%, 90%
CMY	0.0274, 0.0000, 0.0980
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.10, 0.00
HSL	77°, 100%, 95%
HSV	77°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445
YIQ	250.0570, 3.8530, -9.2590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

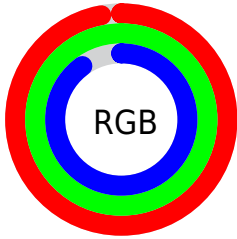
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 255, 237
Decimal	16318438
CIE Lab	98.90, -6.56, 11.15
CIE LCh	99, 12.934, 120.469
Yxy	97.1896, 0.3229, 0.3536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294508518 (0xFFFF8FFE6)
YUV	250.0570, -9.8881, -1.8040
Hunter-Lab	98.5848, -11.8227, 15.5171

# Details

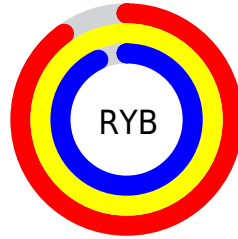
The XYZ color **88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **81.2726, 81.8193, 106.1169**, and the grayscale version is **90.9897, 95.7282, 104.2480**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **49.5723, 54.6506, 47.9803** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.9479, 94.5802, 71.3269**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

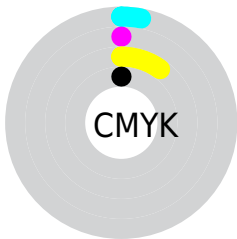
# Distribution



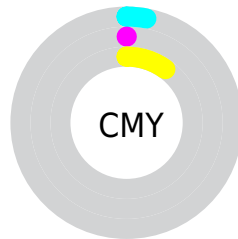
- Red (97%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445 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 88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 88.7543, 97.1896,  
88.9445

 88.7543, 97.1896,  
88.9445

512.2688,  
551.1512, 545.0726

 67.2808, 73.9587,  
66.5368


144.4940,  
157.2862, 147.7941

 49.5844, 54.7603,  
48.2490


179.4909,  
194.9207, 185.0730

 35.2997, 39.2098,  
33.6628


219.7264,  
238.1251, 228.1461

 24.0614, 26.9230,  
22.3594

265.5657,  
287.2840, 277.4318

 15.5042, 17.5154,  
13.9204

317.3742,  
342.7817, 333.3488

 9.2626, 10.6026,  
7.9272

375.5173,

 4.9713, 5.8003,

405.0025, 396.3156

3.9613

440.3604,  
474.3309, 466.7507

■ 2.2650, 2.7240,  
1.6041

■ 0.7767, 0.9894,  
0.2938

■ 88.7543, 97.1896,  
88.9445

■ 88.7543, 97.1896,  
88.9445

■ 82.9479, 94.5802,  
71.3269

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 77.7375, 92.2203,  
56.3519

■ 73.0986, 90.0997,  
43.8931

■ 69.0036, 88.2076,  
33.8116

■ 65.4225, 86.5317,  
25.9554

■ 62.3221, 85.0585,  
20.1547

■ 59.6642, 83.7728,  
16.2154

■ 57.4038, 82.6563,  
13.9061

■ 55.4694, 81.6803,  
12.8567

# Harmonies

## Analogous

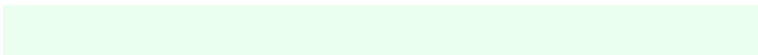
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



92.3166, 97.1896, 86.4201



88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445



86.2206, 97.1896, 95.9319

# Triad

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



88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445



88.8543, 97.1896, 124.9015



99.8036, 97.1896, 105.6533

# Complementary

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



88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445



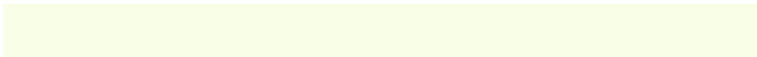
81.2726, 81.8193, 106.1169

# Split Complementary

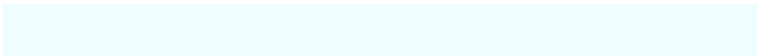
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



98.8171, 97.1896, 116.3716



88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445



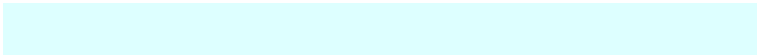
92.4351, 97.1896, 127.9322

# Square

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



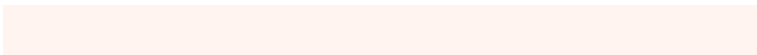
88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445



86.2772, 97.1896, 116.6850



96.0945, 97.1896, 124.7120



98.7552, 97.1896, 95.6568

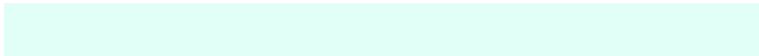


# Rectangle

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



88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445



85.4206, 97.1896, 102.4279



96.0945, 97.1896, 124.7120



99.6987, 97.1896, 109.2922

# Sweetspot

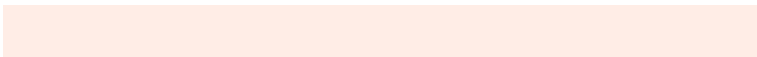
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.7550, 97.1900, 88.9460



93.0590, 99.1131, 102.5051



85.7114, 87.3496, 87.2070



19.8066, 21.1644, 21.5838



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

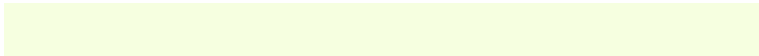


# Same Dimension

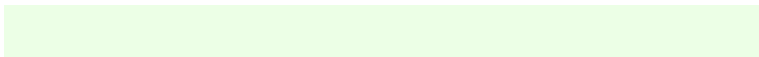
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88.7550, 97.1900, 88.9460



87.4269, 96.5947, 84.8425



84.5804, 95.0379, 88.7506



19.0364, 20.8202, 19.1597



29.1179, 42.7489, 6.7167



2.9416, 4.2172, 0.6590



# Inverse Universe

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



81.2726, 81.8193, 106.1169



78.4068, 78.0647, 105.5432



85.4739, 83.9851, 106.3135



17.4804, 17.6239, 22.7304



10.9285, 4.5443, 49.7357

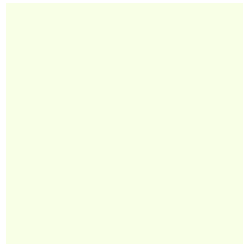


1.1649, 0.4945, 4.8473



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

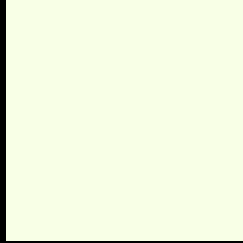
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445 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 88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 88.7543, 97.1896,

88.9445.

# 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

88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445

### Protanopia

92.0663, 96.7860, 99.4171

### Deuteranopia

92.9925, 97.1565, 104.2943

## **Tritanopia**

92.6921, 96.9098, 108.4278

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445

**Protanomaly**

90.5353, 96.5482, 95.5253

**Deuteranomaly**

91.1329, 96.7873, 98.6726

**Tritanomaly**

91.2286, 96.7839, 101.0617

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445

**Achromatopsia**

90.8653, 95.5973, 104.1055

**Achromatomaly**

90.0550, 96.2316, 98.6222

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445 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(248, 255, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 255, 230)  
}
```

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(248, 255, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 255, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445 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(248, 255, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 255, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 255, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 255, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 255, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 255,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 88.7543, 97.1896, 88.9445 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 255, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
255, 230) }
```

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