

# Converting Colors

XYZ(90.9869, 93.1983,  
103.4624)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(90.9869, 93.1983, 103.4624)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# **Color**

**XYZ(91.1477, 93.4669,  
103.6794)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF5FA
RGB	255, 245, 250
RGB Percent	100%, 96%, 98%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0392, 0.0196
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	330°, 100%, 98%
HSV	330°, 4%, 100%
XYZ	91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794
YIQ	248.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 245, 250
Decimal	16774650
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.42, 4.20, -1.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 4.374, 343.863
Yxy	93.4669, 0.3162, 0.3242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294964730 (0xFFFFF5FA)
YUV	248.5600, 0.7099, 5.6479
Hunter-Lab	96.6783, -0.8983, 4.0912

# Details

The XYZ color 91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 90.6743, 97.8359, 104.5512, and the grayscale version is 89.6752, 94.3453, 102.7421.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000, and 51.2239, 52.2960, 58.4333 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 82.0261, 78.3164, 91.1045, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000.

# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (96%)

Blue (98%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (98%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)


Yellow (2%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794 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 91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 91.1477, 93.4669,  
103.6794

 91.1477, 93.4669,  
103.6794


519.9397,  
539.2452, 593.2730

 69.2723, 70.8596,  
78.7430


147.8018,  
152.1449, 168.3002

 51.2110, 52.2277,  
58.1644


183.3113,  
188.9843, 208.8217

 36.5983, 37.1866,  
41.5253

224.0963,  
231.3367, 255.3752

 25.0688, 25.3520,  
28.4070

270.5220,  
279.5863, 308.3794

 16.2574, 16.3395,  
18.3909

322.9538,  
334.1176, 368.2527

 9.7985, 9.7647,  
11.0587

381.7571,

 5.3268, 5.2432,

395.3149, 435.4137

5.9917

447.2973,  
463.5626, 510.2809

■ 2.4770, 2.3907,  
2.7713

■ 0.8836, 0.8211,  
0.9791

■ 91.1477, 93.4669,  
103.6794

■ 91.1477, 93.4669,  
103.6794

■ 82.0261, 78.3164,  
91.1045

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 74.0549, 65.2549,  
79.5659

■ 67.1873, 54.1929,  
69.0359

■ 61.3708, 45.0297,  
59.4829

■ 56.5484, 37.6560,  
50.8735

■ 52.6572, 31.9512,  
43.1720

■ 49.6270, 27.7795,  
36.3393

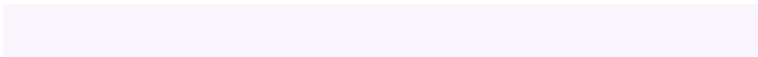
■ 47.3765, 24.9836,  
30.3321

■ 45.8069, 23.3717,  
25.1007

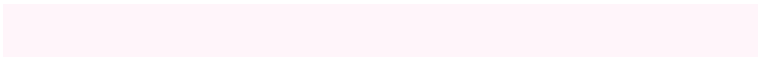
# Harmonies

## Analogous

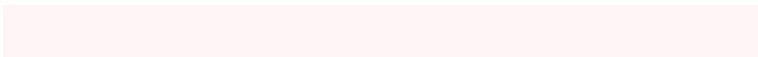
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.5000, 93.4669, 106.7730



91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794



91.1726, 93.4669, 100.1422

# Triad

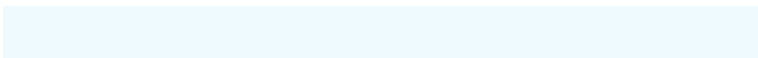
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794



88.2674, 93.4669, 95.2826



87.1294, 93.4669, 106.5752

# Complementary

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



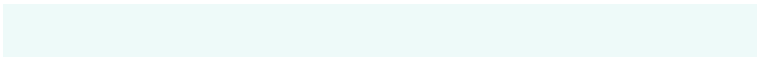
91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794



90.6743, 97.8359, 104.5512

# 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.



86.5426, 93.4669, 103.4145



91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794



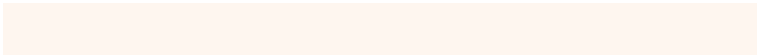
87.1955, 93.4669, 96.9249

# Square

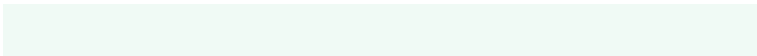
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



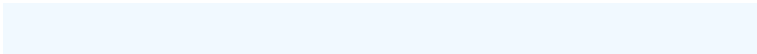
91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794



89.5019, 93.4669, 95.3497



86.5666, 93.4669, 99.8833



88.1764, 93.4669, 108.4713

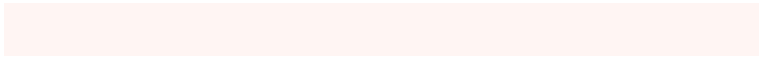


# Rectangle

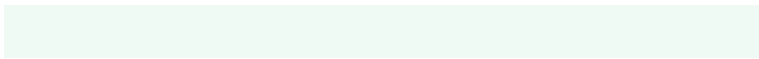
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



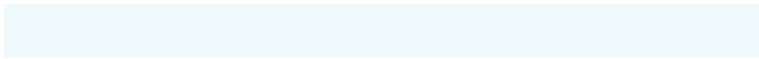
91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794



90.8322, 93.4669, 98.0118



86.5666, 93.4669, 99.8833



86.8722, 93.4669, 105.6222

# Sweetspot

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



91.1498, 93.4706, 103.6814



94.0372, 98.3019, 107.5528



90.1296, 92.8530, 107.7798



20.1385, 21.0586, 23.0350



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.



91.1498, 93.4706, 103.6814



90.1068, 91.7293, 102.2712



90.3765, 93.1614, 99.6095



19.1430, 19.3944, 21.6954



23.6418, 11.9460, 12.0299



2.3570, 1.1852, 1.4616



# Inverse Universe

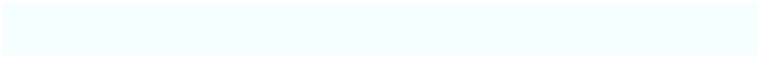
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91.1498, 93.4706, 103.6814



90.1068, 91.7293, 102.2712



91.4683, 98.1535, 108.7324



19.1430, 19.3944, 21.6954



23.6418, 11.9460, 12.0299

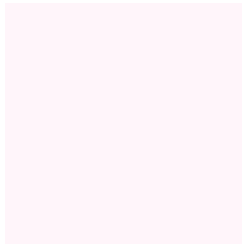


2.3570, 1.1852, 1.4616



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

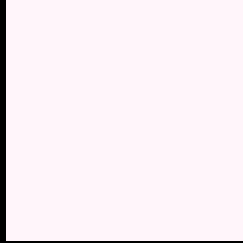
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

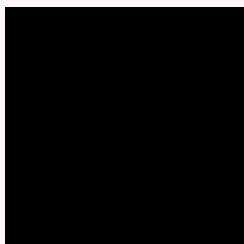
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 91.1477, 93.4669,

103.6794.

# 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**

91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794

**Protanopia**

90.1520, 93.3858, 104.5405

**Deuteranopia**

90.9913, 93.4044, 102.8556



## Tritanopia

90.8473, 93.2203, 107.8129

# Trichromacy

**Original Color**

91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794

**Protanomaly**

90.5132, 93.5720, 104.5574

**Deuteranomaly**

90.9913, 93.4044, 102.8556

**Tritanomaly**

90.8900, 93.2793, 106.1428

# Monochromacy

**Original Color**

91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794

**Achromatopsia**

90.0415, 94.7307, 103.1617

**Achromatomaly**

90.4499, 94.4836, 103.0925

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794 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, 245, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 245, 250)  
}
```

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, 245, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 245, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794 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, 245, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 245, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 245, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 245, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 245, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 245,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 91.1477, 93.4669, 103.6794 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 245, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
245, 250) }
```

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