

# Converting Colors

XYZ(91.1270, 100.2107,  
97.6698)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(91.1270, 100.2107, 97.6698)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(89.6432, 97.4637,  
97.3068)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6FFF1
RGB	246, 255, 241
RGB Percent	96%, 100%, 95%
CMY	0.0353, 0.0000, 0.0549
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.05, 0.00
HSL	99°, 100%, 97%
HSV	99°, 5%, 100%
XYZ	89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068
YIQ	250.7130, -0.8700, -6.2620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

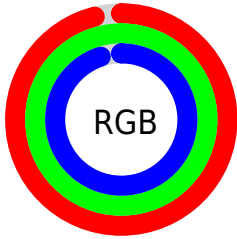
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	241, 255, 250
Decimal	16187377
CIE Lab	99.01, -5.40, 5.65
CIE LCh	99, 7.814, 133.694
Yxy	97.4637, 0.3152, 0.3427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294377457 (0xFF6FFF1)
YUV	250.7130, -4.7885, -4.1333
Hunter-Lab	98.7237, -10.6847, 10.6675

# Details

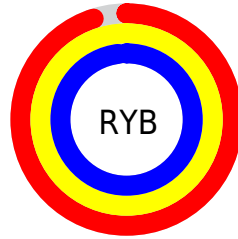
The XYZ color 89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 88.9304, 90.4558, 107.3803, and the grayscale version is 91.4948, 96.2596, 104.8268.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000, and 50.1862, 54.8381, 53.8387 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 80.5981, 93.2105, 78.3721, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000.

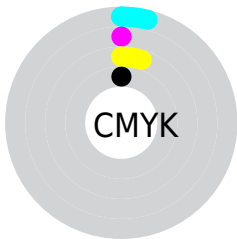
# Distribution



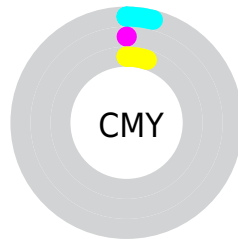
- Red (96%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068 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 89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.6432, 97.4637,  
97.3068

89.6432, 97.4637,  
97.3068

515.1247,  
552.0225, 572.6958

68.0201, 74.1872,  
73.4490

145.7236,  
157.6640, 159.4706

50.1878, 54.9473,  
53.8491

180.9115,  
195.3565, 198.6136

35.7810, 39.3595,  
38.0887

221.3517,  
238.6232, 243.6888

24.4345, 27.0395,  
25.7491

267.4096,  
287.8484, 295.1147

15.7827, 17.6029,  
16.4120

319.4504,  
343.4166, 353.3098

9.4604, 10.6653,  
9.6587

377.8397,

5.1022, 5.8422,

405.7120, 418.6926

5.0706

442.9427,  
475.1192, 491.6818

■ 2.3427, 2.7494,  
2.2293

■ 0.8164, 1.0023,  
0.6912

■ 89.6432, 97.4637,  
97.3068

■ 89.6432, 97.4637,  
97.3068

■ 80.5981, 93.2105,  
78.3721

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 72.5578, 89.4163,  
62.1512

■ 65.4861, 86.0651,  
48.5208

■ 59.3433, 83.1393,  
37.3466

■ 54.0868, 80.6202,  
28.4819

■ 49.6704, 78.4876,  
21.7647

■ 46.0428, 76.7189,  
17.0115

■ 43.1460, 75.2890,  
14.0086

■ 40.9111, 74.1682,  
12.4917

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.6032, 97.4637, 94.3937



89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068



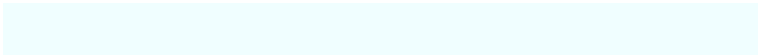
88.4955, 97.4637, 102.6379

# Triad

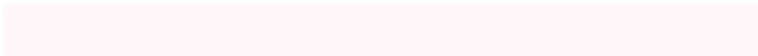
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068



91.4119, 97.4637, 118.6228



96.9577, 97.4637, 103.1792

# Complementary

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



89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068



88.9304, 90.4558, 107.3803

# 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.



96.9044, 97.4637, 109.6828



89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068



93.6772, 97.4637, 118.7824

# Square

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



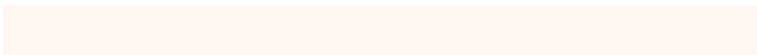
89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068



89.5051, 97.4637, 115.0255



95.6953, 97.4637, 115.4529



95.8397, 97.4637, 97.6891



# Rectangle

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



89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068



88.3335, 97.4637, 106.9316



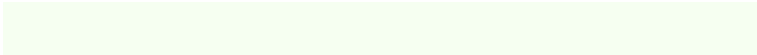
95.6953, 97.4637, 115.4529



97.0767, 97.4637, 105.3153

# Sweetspot

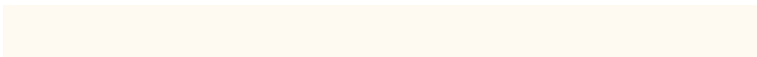
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.6440, 97.4641, 97.3083



93.0437, 99.0593, 104.5767



91.2619, 95.8998, 96.9211



19.9363, 21.2127, 22.4290



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.



89.6440, 97.4641, 97.3083



88.2117, 96.7915, 94.2691



88.1941, 96.6842, 98.7034



18.7598, 20.6605, 19.9214



21.0907, 38.6107, 6.3410

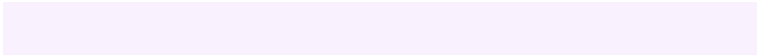


2.1674, 3.8181, 0.6227



# Inverse Universe

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



88.9304, 90.4558, 107.3803



87.3109, 87.9461, 106.9813



90.4468, 91.2721, 105.8903



18.5513, 18.6124, 22.8647



17.5919, 7.9794, 50.0476

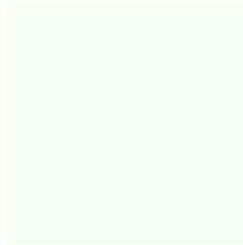


1.8320, 0.8384, 4.8785



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

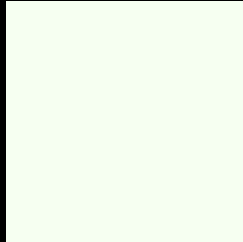
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

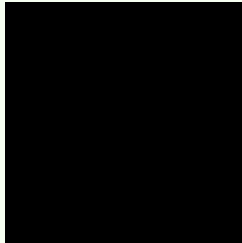
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

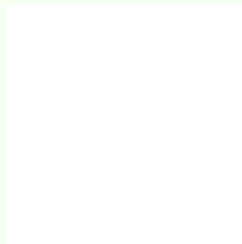
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068.



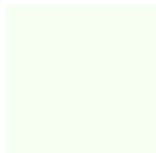
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 89.6432, 97.4637,



# 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

89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068



### Protanopia

92.8389, 97.5962, 101.9405

### Deuteranopia

93.1498, 97.2194, 105.1225

## **Tritanopia**

93.0053, 97.5363, 108.5322

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068

**Protanomaly**

91.7516, 97.5386, 100.3772

**Deuteranomaly**

91.7438, 97.0317, 101.8893

**Tritanomaly**

91.8049, 97.4767, 104.4187

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068

**Achromatopsia**

91.6934, 96.4686, 105.0543

**Achromatomaly**

90.6658, 96.4759, 101.8388

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068 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(246, 255, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 255, 241)  
}
```

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(246, 255, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 255, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068 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(246, 255, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 255, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 255, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 255, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 255, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 255,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 89.6432, 97.4637, 97.3068 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 255, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
255, 241) }
```

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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