

# Converting Colors

XYZ(91.6475, 98.6762,  
106.5312)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(91.6475, 98.6762, 106.5312)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(91.3367, 98.1411,  
106.2246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6FFFC
RGB	246, 255, 252
RGB Percent	96%, 100%, 99%
CMY	0.0353, 0.0000, 0.0118
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	160°, 100%, 98%
HSV	160°, 4%, 100%
XYZ	91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246
YIQ	251.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

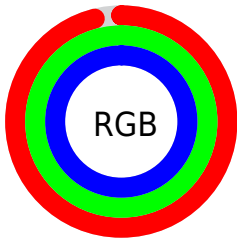
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	246, 251, 255
Decimal	16187388
CIE Lab	99.28, -3.48, 0.39
CIE LCh	99, 3.497, 173.530
Yxy	98.1411, 0.3089, 0.3319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294377468 (0xFFF6FFFC)
YUV	251.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331
Hunter-Lab	99.0662, -8.7930, 5.7721

# Details

The XYZ color 91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 91.2952, 94.0121, 102.9569, and the grayscale version is 92.5015, 97.3188, 105.9802.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000, and 51.2796, 55.2754, 59.5963 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 81.6814, 93.3157, 98.9012, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000.

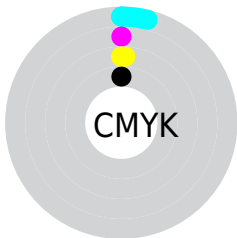
# Distribution



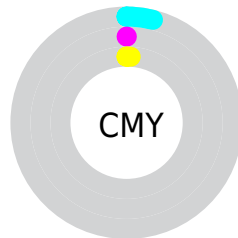
- Red (96%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246 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 91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.3367, 98.1411,  
106.2246

91.3367, 98.1411,  
106.2246

520.5429,  
554.1727, 601.3866

69.4298, 74.7521,  
80.8633

148.0627,  
158.5971, 171.8114

51.3397, 55.4098,  
59.8987

183.6124,  
196.4329, 212.8741

36.7012, 39.7299,  
42.9122

224.4405,  
239.8530, 260.0075

25.1488, 27.3280,  
29.4853

270.9122,  
289.2418, 313.6304

16.3173, 17.8197,  
19.1996

323.3930,  
344.9839, 374.1612

9.8412, 10.8206,  
11.6363

382.2481,

5.3553, 5.9464,

407.4634, 442.0185

6.3770

447.8429,  
477.0649, 517.6207

■ 2.4941, 2.8125,  
3.0032

■ 0.8923, 1.0346,  
1.0963

■ 91.3367, 98.1411,  
106.2246

■ 91.3367, 98.1411,  
106.2246

■ 81.6814, 93.3157,  
98.9012

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 73.2627, 89.1210,  
91.9444

■ 66.0279, 85.5297,  
85.3492

■ 59.9188, 82.5122,  
79.1085

■ 54.8725, 80.0360,  
73.2152

■ 50.8196, 78.0653,  
67.6616

■ 47.6821, 76.5602,  
62.4394

■ 45.3697, 75.4742,  
57.5400

■ 43.7726, 74.7507,  
52.9533

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.7052, 98.1411, 103.5409



91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246



91.4859, 98.1411, 109.1269

# Triad

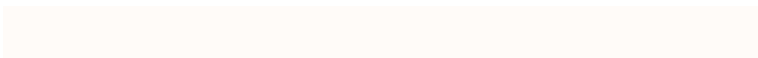
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246



94.0687, 98.1411, 112.1148



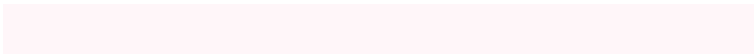
94.4558, 98.1411, 102.3865

# Complementary

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



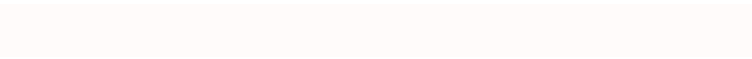
91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246



91.2952, 94.0121, 102.9569

# 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.



95.0977, 98.1411, 104.6227



91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246



94.8731, 98.1411, 110.2472

# Square

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



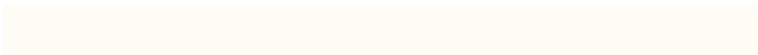
91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246



93.0584, 98.1411, 112.5626



95.2510, 98.1411, 107.4959



93.5023, 98.1411, 101.3513



# Rectangle

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



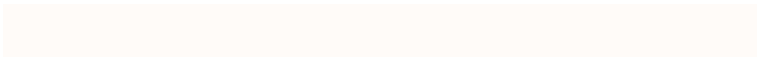
91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246



91.8594, 98.1411, 110.7914



95.2510, 98.1411, 107.4959



94.7155, 98.1411, 103.0207

# Sweetspot

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



91.3376, 98.1415, 106.2261



93.9815, 99.4650, 108.1375



91.4621, 98.3139, 101.3460



20.1272, 21.2952, 23.1539



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

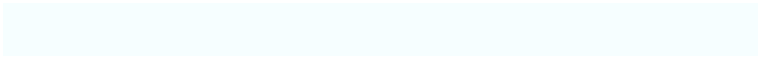
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



91.3376, 98.1415, 106.2261



90.8540, 97.8995, 105.8726



91.3401, 97.3800, 108.5898



19.2825, 20.8725, 22.5407



22.5505, 38.9168, 26.5818

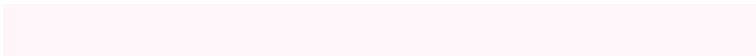


2.2464, 3.8095, 2.8554



# Inverse Universe

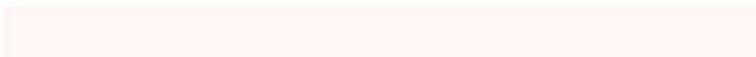
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91.2952, 94.0121, 102.9569



90.8061, 93.2335, 102.1785



91.2891, 94.7425, 100.6658



19.2704, 19.6920, 21.6060



22.4664, 11.4758, 5.8405



2.2357, 1.1367, 0.8228



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

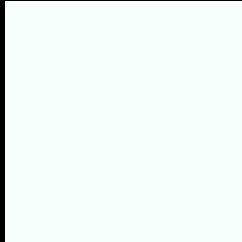
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

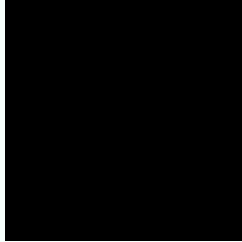
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 91.3367, 98.1411,



# 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

91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246

### Protanopia

93.6211, 97.9091, 106.0594

### Deuteranopia

93.7800, 97.9727, 106.8964

## **Tritanopia**

93.3202, 98.1660, 108.6372

# Trichromacy

## Original Color

91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246

## Protanomaly

92.8409, 97.9743, 106.1132

## Deuteranomaly

92.9998, 98.0379, 106.9501

## Tritanomaly

92.7555, 98.3634, 107.8632

# Monochromacy

## Original Color

91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246

## Achromatopsia

92.5260, 97.3445, 106.0082

## Achromatomaly

92.1203, 97.6028, 106.0794

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246 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, 252) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 255, 252)  
}
```

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, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 255, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246 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, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 255, 252) }
```

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, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 255, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 255, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 255,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 91.3367, 98.1411, 106.2246 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, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
255, 252) }
```

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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