

# Converting Colors

XYZ(93.2187, 94.9163, 67.7792)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(93.2187, 94.9163, 67.7792)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(84.0160, 90.1315,  
67.6126)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF4C8
RGB	255, 244, 200
RGB Percent	100%, 96%, 78%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0431, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	48°, 100%, 89%
HSV	48°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126
YIQ	242.2730, 20.6800, -11.3520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

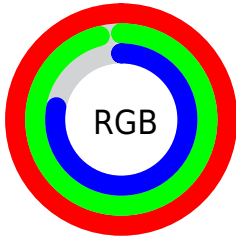
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	214, 255, 200
Decimal	16774344
CIE Lab	96.05, -3.12, 22.56
CIE LCh	96, 22.778, 97.881
Yxy	90.1315, 0.3475, 0.3728
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294964424 (0xFFFFF4C8)
YUV	242.2730, -20.8406, 11.1616
Hunter-Lab	94.9376, -8.1754, 24.2312

# Details

The XYZ color **84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.1632, 66.0860, 103.9292**, and the grayscale version is **84.7646, 89.1790, 97.1159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **46.4602, 50.0475, 34.4056** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7689, 86.0154, 52.6999**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.8069, 94.5391, 85.1610**.

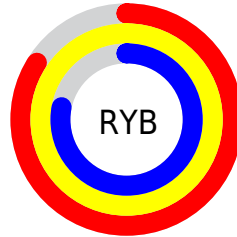
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (96%)

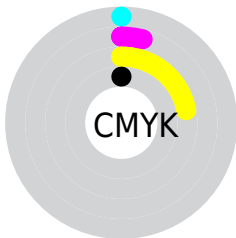
Blue (78%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (78%)

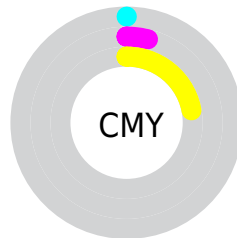


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126 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 84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.0160, 90.1315,  
67.6126

84.0160, 90.1315,  
67.6126

496.8992,  
528.4585, 470.6829

63.3484, 68.0897,  
49.1179

137.9187,  
147.5210, 117.4467

46.3828, 49.9707,  
34.3468

171.8845,  
183.6376, 149.6233

32.7539, 35.3901,  
22.8806

211.0138,  
225.2145, 187.1975

22.0963, 23.9636,  
14.3009

255.6718,  
272.6362, 230.5879

14.0447, 15.3066,  
8.1891

306.2241,  
326.2870, 280.2132

8.2337, 9.0348,  
4.1267

363.0358,

4.2979, 4.7639,

386.5514, 336.4917

1.6951

426.4724,  
453.8138, 399.8421

■ 1.8720, 2.1094,  
0.3574

■ 0.5605, 0.6699,  
0.0000

■ 84.0160, 90.1315,  
67.6126

■ 84.0160, 90.1315,  
67.6126

■ 79.7689, 86.0154,  
52.6999

■ 88.8069, 94.5391,  
85.1610

■ 76.0343, 82.1686,  
40.2873

■ 94.1585, 99.2363,  
105.4603

■ 72.7871, 78.5835,  
30.2359

■ 95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 69.9977, 75.2478,  
22.3908

■ 67.6327, 72.1475,  
16.5784

■ 65.6539, 69.2668,  
12.5990

■ 64.0154, 66.5868,  
10.2127

■ 62.8394, 64.4589,  
9.1298

# Harmonies

## Analogous

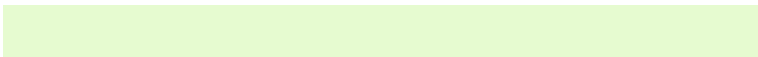
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.3125, 90.1315, 69.3645



84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126



78.4383, 90.1315, 73.2103

# Triad

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



84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126



76.4523, 90.1315, 121.0328



97.3937, 90.1315, 111.7969

# Complementary

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



84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126



65.1632, 66.0860, 103.9292

# 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.



93.3273, 90.1315, 128.1648



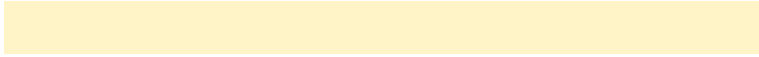
84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126



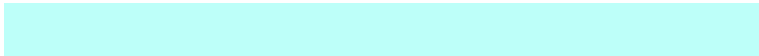
81.1841, 90.1315, 133.9363

# Square

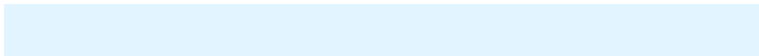
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126



74.2133, 90.1315, 102.9751



87.3401, 90.1315, 136.6948



98.2431, 90.1315, 93.4545

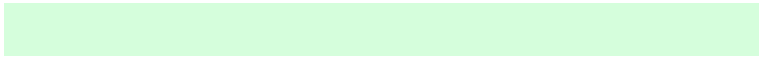


# Rectangle

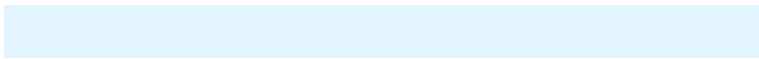
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126



75.8063, 90.1315, 80.8148



87.3401, 90.1315, 136.6948



96.3484, 90.1315, 117.7748

# Sweetspot

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



84.0182, 90.1354, 67.6145



91.7157, 97.1176, 96.1162



73.6528, 67.2727, 70.7321



19.5559, 20.7214, 20.2882



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

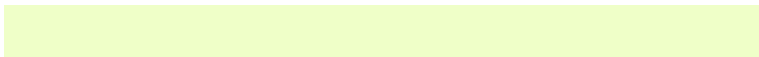
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



84.0182, 90.1354, 67.6145



82.0697, 88.2750, 60.6868



81.6138, 93.9541, 68.4783



19.2347, 20.4375, 19.0754



32.9434, 33.8981, 4.8067



3.2823, 3.4499, 0.4929



# Inverse Universe

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



65.1632, 66.0860, 103.9292



60.0714, 60.2194, 103.0651



67.1720, 63.2049, 103.2672



17.2970, 17.9656, 22.8060



10.1320, 5.1735, 49.8992



1.0590, 0.6486, 4.8827



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

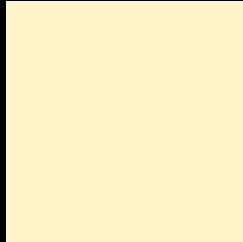
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

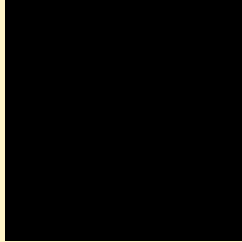
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.0160, 90.1315,

67.6126.

# 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

84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126

### Protanopia

84.9235, 90.0143, 73.8713

### Deuteranopia

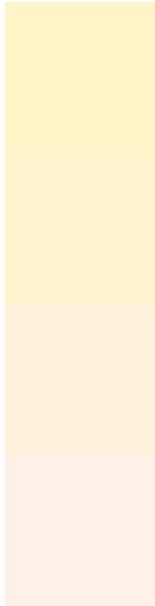
87.4033, 90.0538, 89.8663



## Tritanopia

89.5191, 89.9580, 103.9123

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126

## Protanomaly

84.4312, 89.8174, 71.2790

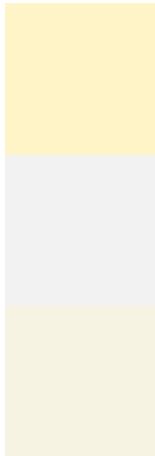
## Deuteranomaly

86.0433, 89.9847, 81.2404

## Tritanomaly

87.2608, 89.9968, 89.1159

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126

## Achromatopsia

84.3971, 88.7923, 96.6948

## Achromatomaly

84.2735, 89.4214, 85.4914

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126 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, 244, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 244, 200)  
}
```

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, 244, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 244, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126 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, 244, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 244, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 244, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 244, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 244, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 244,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 84.0160, 90.1315, 67.6126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 244, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
244, 200) }
```

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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