

# Converting Colors

XYZ(93.2588, 112.4634,  
67.0437)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(93.2588, 112.4634, 67.0437)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(84.8100, 95.6942,  
64.4530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAFFC1
RGB	250, 255, 193
RGB Percent	98%, 100%, 76%
CMY	0.0196, 0.0000, 0.2431
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.24, 0.00
HSL	65°, 100%, 88%
HSV	65°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530
YIQ	246.4370, 16.9220, -20.3420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

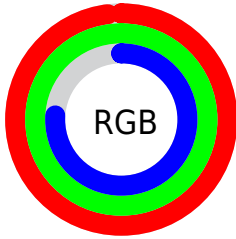
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	193, 255, 198
Decimal	16449473
CIELab	98.31, -11.35, 29.16
CIELCh	98, 31.292, 111.277
Yxy	95.6942, 0.3462, 0.3907
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294639553 (0xFFFAFFC1)
YUV	246.4370, -26.3444, 3.1248
Hunter-Lab	97.8234, -16.4368, 29.4119

# Details

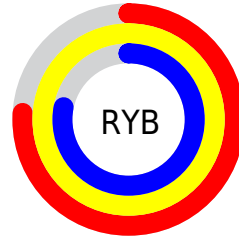
The XYZ color **84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **60.4097, 57.3670, 102.4967**, and the grayscale version is **88.1475, 92.7380, 100.9917**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.2553, 99.6821, 104.7153**, and **46.8466, 53.5897, 32.3009** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.4733, 94.2749, 50.7060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.6463, 97.3144, 80.7863**.

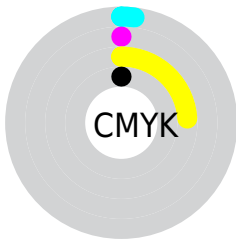
# Distribution



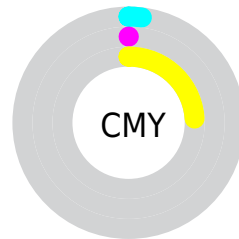
- Red (98%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530 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 84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.8100, 95.6942,  
64.4530

84.8100, 95.6942,  
64.4530

499.4923,  
546.3850, 459.0760

64.0064, 72.7129,  
46.5691

139.0231,  
155.2233, 112.8688

46.9175, 53.7412,  
32.3433

173.1632,  
192.5399, 144.2378

33.1781, 38.3948,  
21.3568

212.4796,  
235.4037, 180.9390

22.4228, 26.2893,  
13.1913

257.3376,  
284.1992, 223.3909

14.2863, 17.0402,  
7.4281

308.1025,  
339.3106, 272.0120

8.4031, 10.2631,  
3.6488

365.1397,

4.4079, 5.5738,

401.1225, 327.2208

1.4347

428.8145,  
470.0191, 389.4360

■ 1.9354, 2.5877,  
0.1686

■ 0.5973, 0.9205,  
0.0000

■ 84.8100, 95.6942,  
64.4530

■ 84.8100, 95.6942,  
64.4530

■ 81.4733, 94.2749,  
50.7060

■ 88.6463, 97.3144,  
80.7863

■ 78.6095, 93.0457,  
39.4086

■ 93.0040, 99.1440,  
99.8247

■ 76.1916, 91.9957,  
30.4179

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 74.1894, 91.1129,  
23.5744

■ 72.5687, 90.3837,  
18.6987

■ 71.2899, 89.7921,  
15.5819

■ 70.3044, 89.3187,  
13.9684

■ 69.8355, 89.0865,  
13.5147

# Harmonies

## Analogous

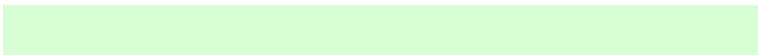
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.6080, 95.6942, 62.4353



84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530



78.0935, 95.6942, 76.1302

# Triad

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



84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530



80.5391, 95.6942, 147.9085



109.1808, 95.6942, 111.9042

# Complementary

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



84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530



60.4097, 57.3670, 102.4967

# 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.



105.1552, 95.6942, 138.4263



84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530



88.3516, 95.6942, 161.3509

# Square

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



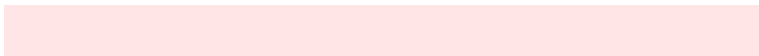
84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530



75.7433, 95.6942, 123.2613



97.3888, 95.6942, 157.6206



108.0768, 95.6942, 87.2032

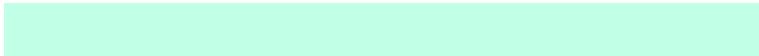


# Rectangle

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



84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530



75.5098, 95.6942, 89.0620



97.3888, 95.6942, 157.6206



108.3734, 95.6942, 120.9512

# Sweetspot

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



84.8105, 95.6945, 64.4544



91.7804, 98.6312, 94.4361



70.8630, 65.1045, 59.2850



19.5871, 21.0869, 19.9601



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

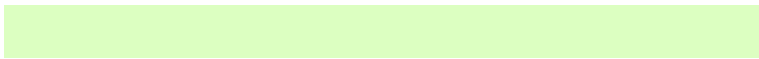
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



84.8105, 95.6945, 64.4544



83.1857, 95.0048, 57.6964



74.8612, 90.5654, 63.9887



19.4082, 21.0119, 19.1771



36.5510, 46.5808, 7.0646



3.5999, 4.5566, 0.6898



# Inverse Universe

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



60.4097, 57.3670, 102.4967



55.0808, 50.8545, 101.5206



69.1581, 61.8770, 102.9062



17.1387, 17.4477, 22.7144



9.6355, 3.8777, 49.6752

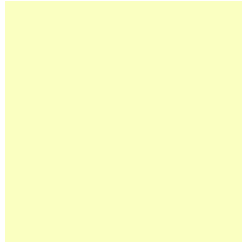


0.9827, 0.4005, 4.8388



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

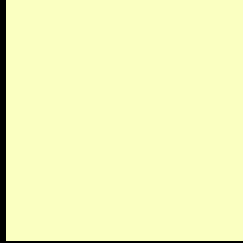
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

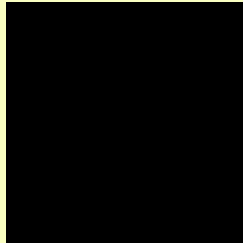
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 84.8100, 95.6942,



# Color Blindness Simulation

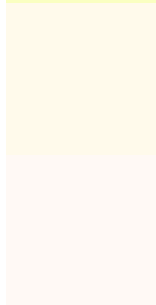
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530



### Protanopia

90.4210, 95.6294, 92.2899

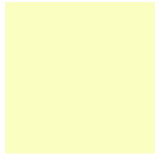
### Deuteranopia

91.5971, 95.6039, 100.0119

## **Tritanopia**

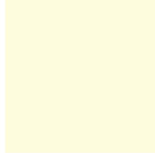
92.4337, 95.8540, 108.2376

# Trichromacy



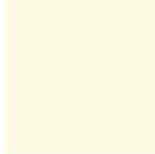
## Original Color

84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530



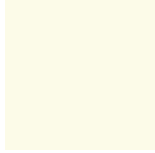
## Protanomaly

88.2367, 95.6708, 81.5259



## Deuteranomaly

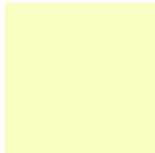
88.7327, 95.3680, 85.6827



## Tritanomaly

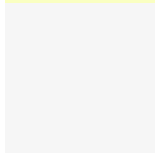
89.2076, 95.5160, 90.0786

# Monochromacy



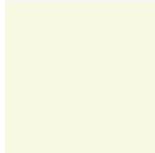
## Original Color

84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530



## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603



## Achromatomaly

86.0986, 93.0716, 86.0998

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530 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(250, 255, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 255, 193)  
}
```

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(250, 255, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 255, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530 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(250, 255, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 255, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 255, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 255, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 255, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 255,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 84.8100, 95.6942, 64.4530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 255, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
255, 193) }
```

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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