

# Converting Colors

XYZ(95.3110, 100.0000,  
93.4226)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(95.3110, 100.0000, 93.4226)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(91.8221, 98.1998,  
93.4718)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFEEC
RGB	255, 254, 236
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 93%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0039, 0.0745
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	57°, 100%, 96%
HSV	57°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718
YIQ	252.2470, 6.3740, -5.3860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

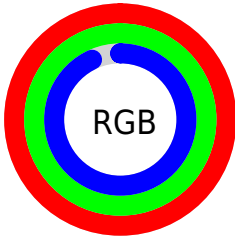
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 255, 236
Decimal	16776940
CIE Lab	99.30, -2.70, 8.71
CIE LCh	99, 9.122, 107.228
Yxy	98.1998, 0.3239, 0.3464
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967020 (0xFFFFFEEC)
YUV	252.2470, -8.0098, 2.4144
Hunter-Lab	99.0958, -8.0197, 13.4420

# Details

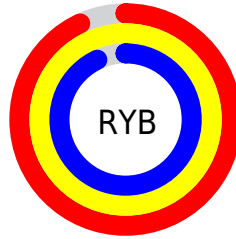
The XYZ color 91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 82.9256, 85.6190, 106.7632, and the grayscale version is 92.7966, 97.6293, 106.3183.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000, and 51.4932, 55.2336, 51.1272 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 87.9575, 95.9822, 75.1917, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000.

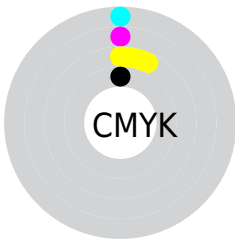
# Distribution



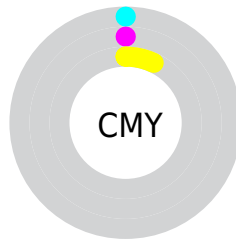
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718 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 91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 91.8221, 98.1998,  
93.4718

 91.8221, 98.1998,  
93.4718

522.0904,  
554.3589, 560.1198

 69.8341, 74.8010,  
70.2739


148.7323,  
158.6779, 154.1290

 51.6704, 55.4499,  
51.2716

184.3853,  
196.5261, 192.4253

 36.9656, 39.7620,  
36.0466


225.3240,  
239.9595, 236.5916

 25.3544, 27.3531,  
24.1802

271.9137,  
289.3625, 287.0462

 16.4715, 17.8386,  
15.2539

324.5199,  
345.1196, 344.2078

 9.9513, 10.8341,  
8.8492

383.5078,

 5.4287, 5.9554,

407.6150, 408.4949

4.5475

449.2428,  
477.2333, 480.3261

■ 2.5383, 2.8180,  
1.9302

■ 0.9146, 1.0375,  
0.5119

■ 91.8221, 98.1998,  
93.4718

■ 91.8221, 98.1998,  
93.4718

■ 87.9575, 95.9822,  
75.1917

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 84.6003, 93.9691,  
59.5789

■ 81.7289, 92.1551,  
46.5098

■ 79.3174, 90.5297,  
35.8485

■ 77.3377, 89.0817,  
27.4462

■ 75.7584, 87.7985,  
21.1379

■ 74.5438, 86.6659,  
16.7362

■ 73.6521, 85.6670,  
14.0201

■ 73.0286, 84.7801,  
12.7019

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.4767, 98.1998, 93.2013



91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718



89.6140, 98.1998, 97.2360

# Triad

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



91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718



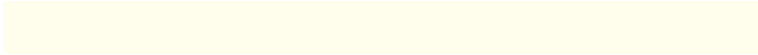
89.8893, 98.1998, 118.0952



98.4384, 98.1998, 110.2099

# Complementary

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



91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718



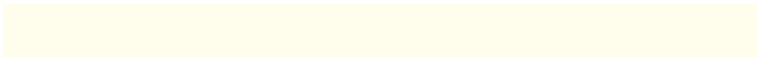
82.9256, 85.6190, 106.7632

# Split Complementary

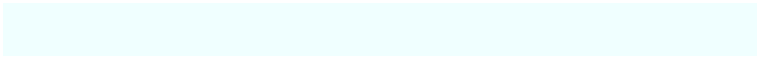
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



97.1596, 98.1998, 117.2327



91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718



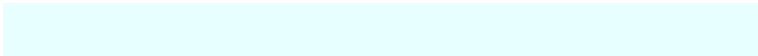
92.2044, 98.1998, 121.9292

# Square

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



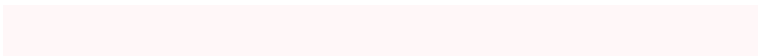
91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718



88.5128, 98.1998, 111.3416



94.8664, 98.1998, 121.6062



98.3312, 98.1998, 102.6226



# Rectangle

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



91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718



88.6770, 98.1998, 101.3264



94.8664, 98.1998, 121.6062



98.1553, 98.1998, 112.7217

# Sweetspot

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



91.8244, 98.2039, 93.4739



94.1546, 99.5058, 104.6043



86.5613, 87.3821, 92.6307



20.1623, 21.3035, 22.4346



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.



91.8244, 98.2039, 93.4739



91.1909, 97.8456, 90.4610



89.1764, 97.3081, 93.4406



19.4750, 20.9182, 19.1555



38.1229, 44.2571, 6.5332



3.7359, 4.3571, 0.6441



# Inverse Universe

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



82.9256, 85.6190, 106.7632



80.5548, 82.8039, 106.3448



85.4356, 86.4871, 106.7985



17.0792, 17.5300, 22.7334



9.5401, 3.9898, 49.7019



0.9545, 0.4397, 4.8478



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

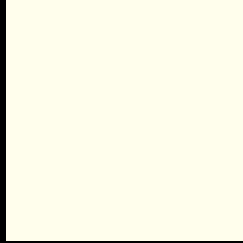
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

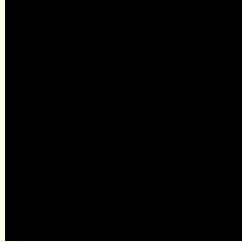
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 91.8221, 98.1998,



# 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

91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718



### Protanopia

93.4642, 98.3501, 103.6799

### Deuteranopia

93.6211, 97.9091, 106.0594

## **Tritanopia**

94.0483, 98.5414, 108.6713

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718

**Protanomaly**

92.6944, 98.0422, 99.6265

**Deuteranomaly**

92.9998, 98.1644, 101.2348

**Tritanomaly**

92.9416, 98.0987, 102.8433

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718



**Achromatopsia**

92.5260, 97.3445, 106.0082



**Achromatomaly**

92.2678, 97.7870, 101.2005

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718 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, 254, 236) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 254, 236)  
}
```

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, 254, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 254, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718 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, 254, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 254, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 254, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 254, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 254, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 254,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 91.8221, 98.1998, 93.4718 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 254, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
254, 236) }
```

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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