

# Converting Colors

XYZ(107.1535, 100.0000,  
92.6755)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(107.1535, 100.0000, 92.6755)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(87.8356, 90.2267,  
92.1429)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFF1EC
RGB	255, 241, 236
RGB Percent	100%, 95%, 93%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0549, 0.0745
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	16°, 100%, 96%
HSV	16°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429
YIQ	244.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

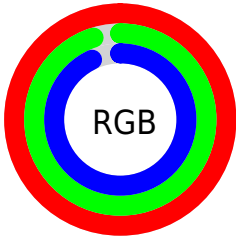
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 243, 236
Decimal	16773612
CIE Lab	96.09, 3.87, 4.08
CIE LCh	96, 5.628, 46.539
Yxy	90.2267, 0.3251, 0.3339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294963692 (0xFFFFF1EC)
YUV	244.6160, -4.2477, 9.1068
Hunter-Lab	94.9877, -1.1688, 8.9771

# Details

The XYZ color **87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.8269, 93.4216, 108.0637**, and the grayscale version is **86.5119, 91.0172, 99.1177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.8759, 49.9990, 50.2547** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.1160, 78.2993, 72.2444**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

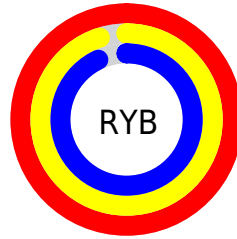
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (95%)

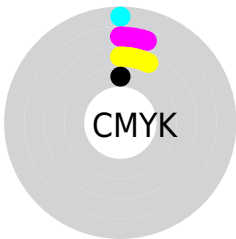
Blue (93%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (93%)

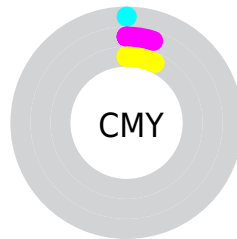


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)


Yellow (7%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429 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 87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 87.8356, 90.2267,  
92.1429

 87.8356, 90.2267,  
92.1429


509.3082,  
528.7680, 555.7262

 66.5173, 68.1687,  
69.1756


143.2220,  
147.6532, 152.2728

 48.9617, 50.0350,  
50.3821

178.0207,  
183.7906, 190.2726

 34.8035, 35.4412,  
35.3438


218.0436,  
225.3898, 234.1203

 23.6773, 24.0029,  
23.6422

263.6560,  
272.8353, 284.2344

 15.2179, 15.3358,  
14.8586

315.2233,  
326.5115, 341.0335

 9.0598, 9.0554,  
8.5747

373.1109,

 4.8376, 4.7773,

386.8027, 404.9362

4.3718

437.6841,  
454.0934, 476.3609

■ 2.1861, 2.1172,  
1.8315

■ 0.7354, 0.6743,  
0.4486

■ 87.8356, 90.2267,  
92.1429

■ 87.8356, 90.2267,  
92.1429

■ 79.1160, 78.2993,  
72.2444

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 71.4572, 67.6829,  
55.1978

■ 64.8190, 58.3353,  
40.8731

■ 59.1565, 50.2080,  
29.1281

■ 54.4215, 43.2492,  
19.8074

■ 50.5608, 37.4034,  
12.7387

■ 47.5159, 32.6101,  
7.7269

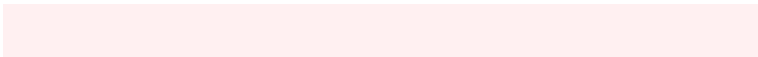
■ 45.2198, 28.8025,  
4.5427

■ 43.5904, 25.9037,  
2.8892

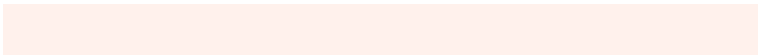
# Harmonies

## Analogous

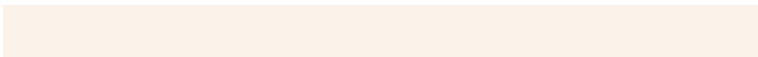
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.6626, 90.2267, 95.8186



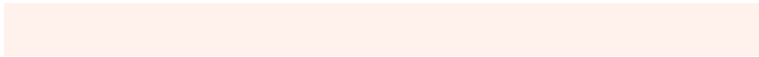
87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429



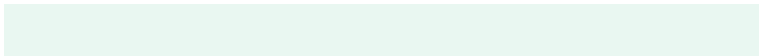
86.4572, 90.2267, 90.1292

# Triad

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



87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429



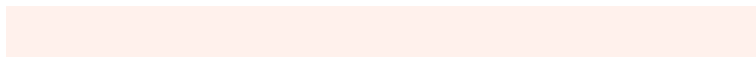
82.8763, 90.2267, 96.2573



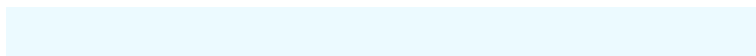
86.6137, 90.2267, 106.7004

# Complementary

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



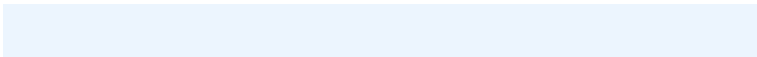
87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429



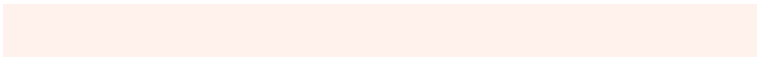
86.8269, 93.4216, 108.0637

# Split Complementary

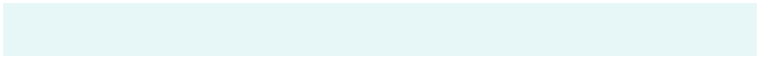
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



85.0621, 90.2267, 106.8266



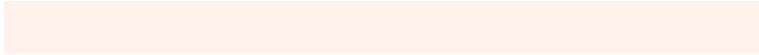
87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429



82.9171, 90.2267, 100.7050

# Square

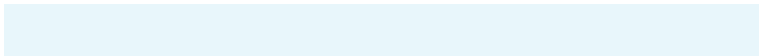
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429



83.6010, 90.2267, 92.4557



83.7130, 90.2267, 104.6035

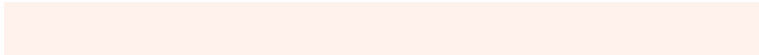


87.9513, 90.2267, 104.2639



# Rectangle

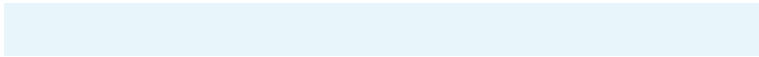
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429



85.4169, 90.2267, 89.9595



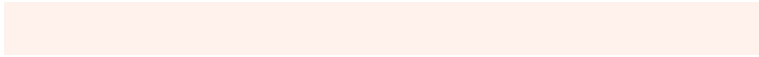
83.7130, 90.2267, 104.6035



86.0995, 90.2267, 107.0170

# Sweetspot

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



87.8377, 90.2304, 92.1448



93.0529, 97.3024, 104.2371



88.5306, 88.1697, 103.0009



19.9381, 20.8550, 22.3599



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

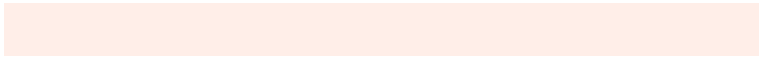


# Same Dimension

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



87.8377, 90.2304, 92.1448



86.4149, 88.2936, 88.8690



90.6440, 95.8432, 93.0803



18.3984, 18.7650, 18.7966



22.7056, 13.4224, 1.3941

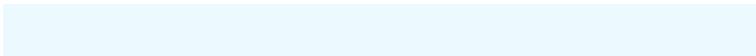


2.2954, 1.4761, 0.1639

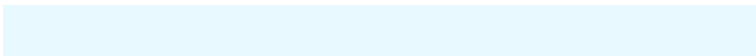


# Inverse Universe

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



86.8269, 93.4216, 108.0637



85.2066, 92.1075, 107.8954



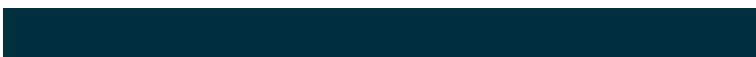
84.0243, 87.8166, 107.1295



18.1262, 19.6241, 23.0824



18.9376, 22.7847, 52.8344

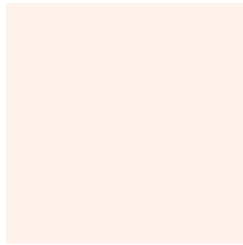


1.9331, 2.3970, 5.1740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

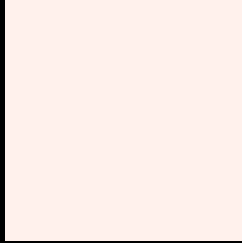
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429 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

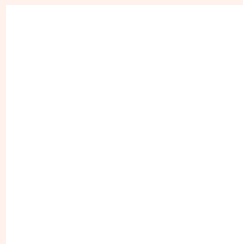
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429.



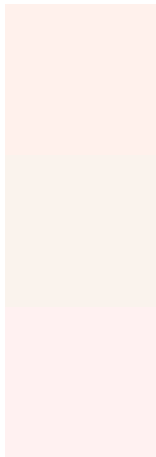
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.8356, 90.2267,

92.1429.

# 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

87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429

### Protanopia

86.7610, 90.5396, 93.0239

### Deuteranopia

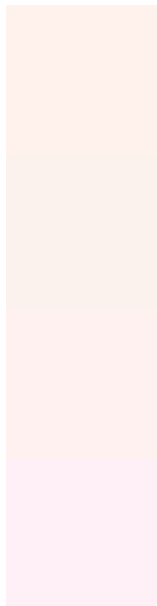
88.5725, 90.5215, 96.0232



## Tritanopia

89.9959, 90.1488, 106.4231

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429

## Protanomaly

87.1831, 90.3141, 92.9581

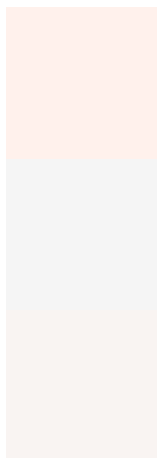
## Deuteranomaly

88.2753, 90.4026, 94.4582

## Tritanomaly

89.1886, 90.2956, 100.7237

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429

## Achromatopsia

86.7900, 91.3099, 99.4364

## Achromatomaly

87.4446, 91.2519, 97.0090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429 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, 241, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 241, 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, 241, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 241, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429 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, 241, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 241, 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, 241, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 241, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 241, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 241,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.8356, 90.2267, 92.1429 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 241, 236) }
```

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

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