

# Converting Colors

XYZ(78.6078, 88.2177, 89.0048)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(78.6078, 88.2177, 89.0048)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(78.5667, 88.1950,  
89.2264)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E0F7E8
RGB	224, 247, 232
RGB Percent	88%, 97%, 91%
CMY	0.1216, 0.0314, 0.0902
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.06, 0.03
HSL	141°, 59%, 92%
HSV	141°, 9%, 97%
XYZ	78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264
YIQ	238.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

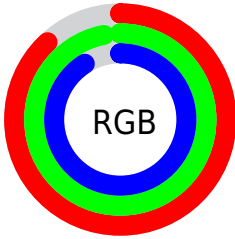
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">224, 241, 247</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14743528</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.24, -10.25, 4.64</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">95, 11.248, 155.635</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">88.1950, 0.3069, 0.3445</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292933608 (0xFFE0F7E8)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">238.4130, -3.1616, -12.6402</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">93.9122, -15.0137, 9.4068</a>

# Details

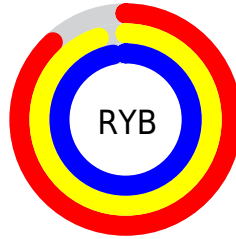
The XYZ color **78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **80.5966, 79.3196, 92.7277**, and the grayscale version is **81.6188, 85.8693, 93.5117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **42.8295, 48.8312, 48.2423** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.2763, 83.6605, 77.3892**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1840, 93.3942, 102.2245**.

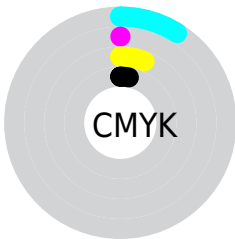
# Distribution



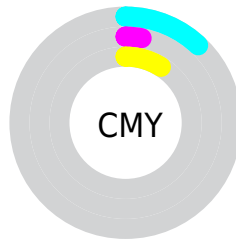
- Red (88%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264 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 78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 78.5667, 88.1950,  
89.2264

 78.5667, 88.1950,  
89.2264


478.8997,  
522.1416, 546.0162

 58.8440, 66.4846,  
66.7691

130.3098,  
144.8286, 148.1895

 42.7335, 48.6659,  
48.4366


163.0610,  
180.5206, 185.5323

 29.8696, 34.3545,  
33.8103


200.8857,  
221.6419, 228.6741

 19.8872, 23.1661,  
22.4717

244.1493,  
268.5768, 278.0334

 12.4209, 14.7162,  
14.0023

293.2171,  
321.7099, 334.0287

 7.1052, 8.6204,  
7.9835

348.4546,

 3.5749, 4.4944,

381.4255, 397.0786

3.9968

410.2270,  
448.1079, 467.6016

■ 1.4646, 1.9538,  
1.6236

■ 0.3015, 0.5804,  
0.3076

■ 78.5667, 88.1950,  
89.2264

■ 78.5667, 88.1950,  
89.2264

■ 69.2763, 83.6605,  
77.3892

■ 89.1840, 93.3942,  
102.2245

■ 61.2519, 79.7526,  
66.6752

■ 92.5525, 95.0049,  
108.0675

■ 54.4390, 76.4464,  
57.0533

■ 48.7761, 73.7107,  
48.4885

■ 44.1959, 71.5118,  
40.9442

■ 40.6241, 69.8120,  
34.3815

■ 37.9762, 68.5687,  
28.7589

■ 36.1529, 67.7315,  
24.0316

■ 35.0044, 67.2241,  
20.1496

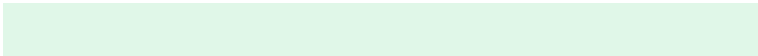
# Harmonies

## Analogous

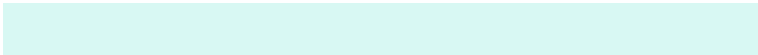
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.4363, 88.1950, 82.9417



78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264



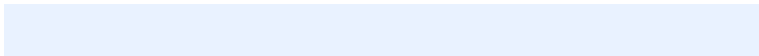
78.0917, 88.1950, 97.6979

# Triad

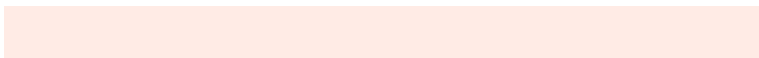
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264



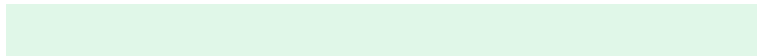
84.4073, 88.1950, 113.8437



88.7135, 88.1950, 86.5182

# Complementary

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



78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264



80.5966, 79.3196, 92.7277

# 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.



89.8358, 88.1950, 94.3799



78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264



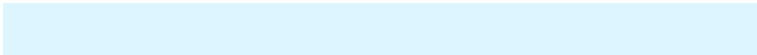
87.3110, 88.1950, 110.4261

# Square

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



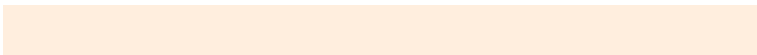
78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264



81.4164, 88.1950, 112.2570



89.3164, 88.1950, 103.1696

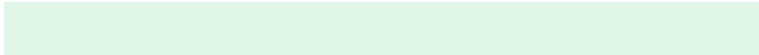


86.2841, 88.1950, 81.4462



# Rectangle

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



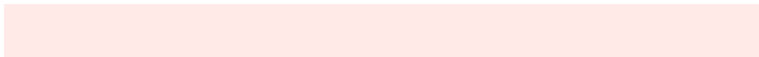
78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264



78.6196, 88.1950, 103.5261



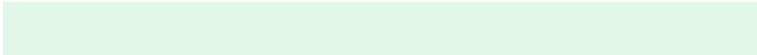
89.3164, 88.1950, 103.1696



89.2587, 88.1950, 88.9036

# Sweetspot

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



78.5692, 88.1987, 89.2283



91.4983, 98.2606, 104.5948



82.4279, 90.3163, 83.6105



19.3860, 20.9347, 22.1455



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

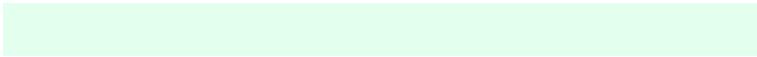


# Same Dimension

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



78.5692, 88.1987, 89.2283



82.6658, 93.9400, 93.6704



80.2070, 88.8539, 97.8530



16.5201, 18.5672, 18.7574



18.5371, 35.5597, 10.8482



1.6759, 3.1440, 1.1990



# Inverse Universe

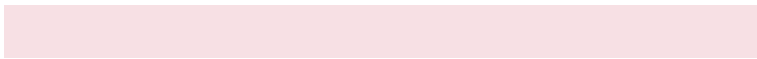
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80.5966, 79.3196, 92.7277



85.2143, 82.7784, 98.0688



78.9966, 78.6796, 84.3023



16.9545, 16.6647, 19.5072



23.7626, 11.8485, 19.2561

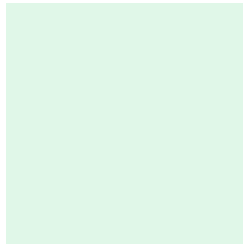


2.1369, 1.0607, 1.9473



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

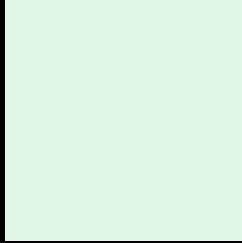
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

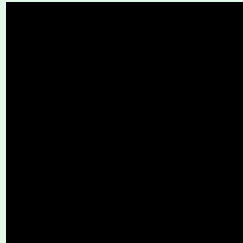
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

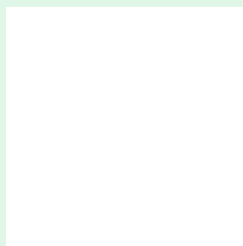
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264.



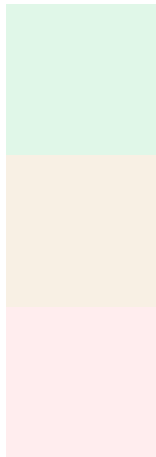
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 78.5667, 88.1950,

89.2264.

# 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

78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264

### Protanopia

83.8751, 87.8781, 85.9403

### Deuteranopia

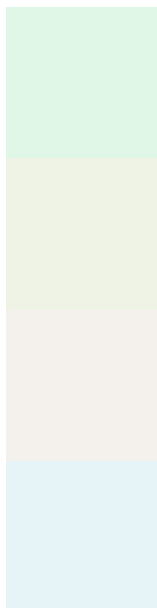
86.9568, 88.0014, 93.2918



## Tritanopia

83.4064, 88.0479, 107.2067

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264

## Protanomaly

81.7901, 88.1090, 86.8247

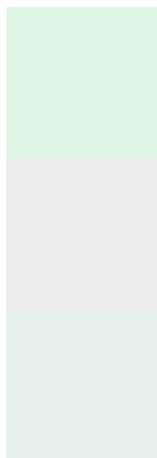
## Deuteranomaly

83.9038, 88.1998, 91.9589

## Tritanomaly

81.7723, 88.2398, 100.7178

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264

## Achromatopsia

81.2670, 85.4993, 93.1087

## Achromatomaly

80.1999, 86.2904, 91.7856

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264 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(224, 247, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 247, 232)  
}
```

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(224, 247, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 247, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264 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(224, 247, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 247, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 247, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 247, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 247, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 247,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 78.5667, 88.1950, 89.2264 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 247, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
247, 232) }
```

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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