

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.1680, 84.2359,  
106.2727)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.1680, 84.2359, 106.2727)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(87.0334, 83.9668,  
106.2278)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE4FF
RGB	255, 228, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 89%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1059, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 95%
HSV	300°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278
YIQ	239.1510, 7.4250, 14.1210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 228, 255
Decimal	16770303
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.44, 13.83, -9.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	93, 16.877, 325.009
Yxy	83.9668, 0.3139, 0.3029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294960383 (0xFFFE4FF)
YUV	239.1510, 7.8136, 13.8996
Hunter-Lab	91.6334, 9.1808, -4.5897

# Details

The XYZ color **87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **81.7612, 93.6167, 87.1636**, and the grayscale version is **82.1003, 86.3759, 94.0633**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.4253, 45.9701, 59.7469** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5294, 70.9588, 104.0598**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.5752, 99.0504, 108.7417**.

# Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278 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 87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 87.0334, 83.9668,  
106.2278

 87.0334, 83.9668,  
106.2278

506.7155,  
508.2030, 601.3967

 65.8510, 62.9880,  
80.8660


142.1101,  
138.9287, 171.8159

 48.4187, 45.8315,  
59.9009


176.7351,  
173.6807, 212.8792

 34.3712, 32.1129,  
42.9140


216.5717,  
213.7925, 260.0133

 23.3432, 21.4477,  
29.4867

261.9852,  
259.6485, 313.6370

 14.9692, 13.4517,  
19.2006

313.3410,  
311.6332, 374.1686

 8.8839, 7.7403,  
11.6370

371.0044,

 4.7221, 3.9292,

370.1309, 442.0267

6.3775

435.3408,  
435.5260, 517.6299

■ 2.1182, 1.6341,  
3.0035

■ 0.6991, 0.3804,  
1.0964

■ 87.0334, 83.9668,  
106.2278

■ 87.0334, 83.9668,  
106.2278

■ 80.5294, 70.9588,  
104.0598

94.5752, 99.0504,  
108.7417

■ 75.0133, 59.9266,  
102.2211

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 70.4382, 50.7764,  
100.6961

■ 66.7516, 43.4032,  
99.4672

■ 63.8958, 37.6917,  
98.5153

■ 61.8065, 33.5129,  
97.8188

■ 60.4096, 30.7192,  
97.3532

■ 59.6168, 29.1335,  
97.0889

■ 59.2900, 28.4800,  
96.9800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.4844, 83.9668, 115.5091



87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278



88.6494, 83.9668, 93.5765

# Triad

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



87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278



80.5555, 83.9668, 69.0988



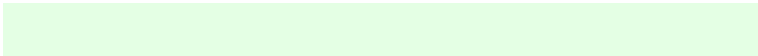
72.2939, 83.9668, 102.1942

# Complementary

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



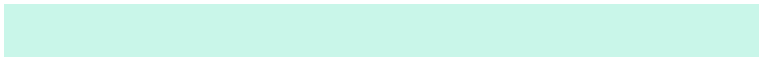
87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278



81.7612, 93.6167, 87.1636

# 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.



71.5748, 83.9668, 89.3078



87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278



76.2410, 83.9668, 70.9464

# Square

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



87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278



84.8216, 83.9668, 72.7640



72.9938, 83.9668, 78.0665



74.9958, 83.9668, 113.0327

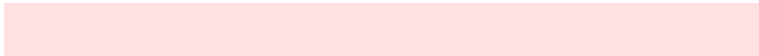


# Rectangle

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



87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278



88.3711, 83.9668, 85.2183



72.9938, 83.9668, 78.0665



71.8166, 83.9668, 97.9272

# Sweetspot

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



87.0350, 83.9700, 106.2283



92.6579, 95.2158, 108.1026



77.7918, 79.2050, 105.7958



19.6993, 20.1134, 23.0940



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.



87.0350, 83.9700, 106.2283



85.3715, 80.6429, 105.6738



84.9374, 83.1310, 95.1827



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Inverse Universe

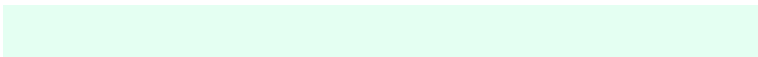
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



87.0350, 83.9700, 106.2283



85.3715, 80.6429, 105.6738



83.7092, 94.3959, 97.4218



18.7928, 18.3004, 22.7918



30.9803, 14.8814, 50.6741



3.0164, 1.4490, 4.9340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

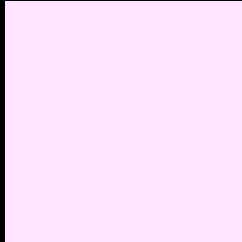
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

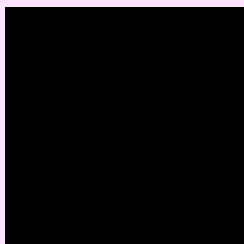
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

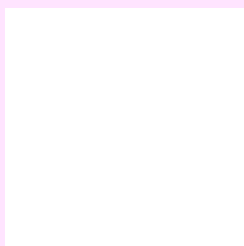
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278.



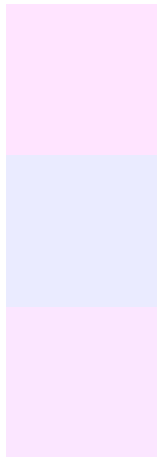
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.0334, 83.9668,

106.2278.

# 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

87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278

### Protanopia

81.6900, 84.1291, 106.5408

### Deuteranopia

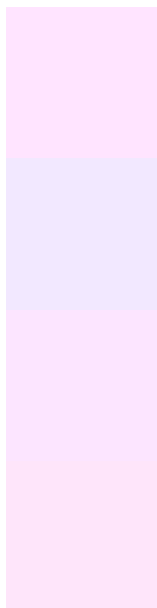
86.1305, 84.3229, 106.3441



## Tritanopia

85.6809, 83.8249, 99.6596

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278

## Protanomaly

83.5246, 83.8105, 106.3826

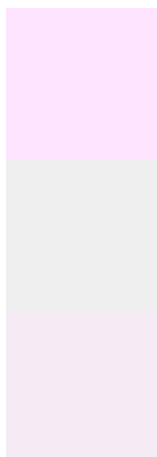
## Deuteranomaly

86.2142, 83.9541, 106.2685

## Tritanomaly

86.1477, 84.0116, 102.1179

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278

## Achromatopsia

82.0431, 86.3157, 93.9978

## Achromatomaly

83.8459, 85.4217, 98.4551

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278 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, 228, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 228, 255)  
}
```

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, 228, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 228, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278 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".

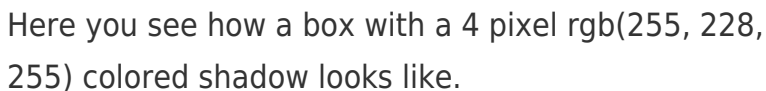
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 228, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 228, 255) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 228, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 228, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 228, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 228, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.0334, 83.9668, 106.2278 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 228, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
228, 255) }
```

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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