

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.2611, 95.8633, 71.0321)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.2611, 95.8633, 71.0321)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(87.2644, 95.8702,  
71.0322)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFDCC
RGB	255, 253, 204
RGB Percent	100%, 99%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0078, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	58°, 100%, 90%
HSV	58°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322
YIQ	248.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

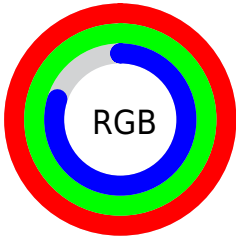
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 255, 204
Decimal	16776652
CIE Lab	98.38, -7.06, 23.75
CIE LCh	98, 24.776, 106.550
Yxy	95.8702, 0.3433, 0.3772
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294966732 (0xFFFFFDCC)
YUV	248.0120, -21.6979, 6.1285
Hunter-Lab	97.9133, -12.2618, 25.5268

# Details

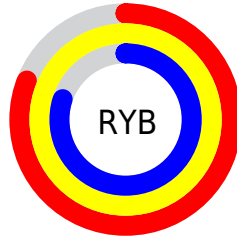
The XYZ color **87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **65.0227, 64.1982, 103.5722**, and the grayscale version is **89.3971, 94.0527, 102.4234**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.5337, 53.6876, 36.6589** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.1398, 94.1213, 56.1169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.8959, 97.8309, 88.5894**.

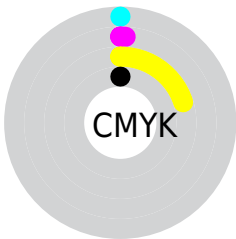
# Distribution



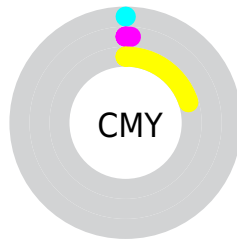
- Red (100%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322 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 87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 87.2644, 95.8702,  
71.0322

 87.2644, 95.8702,  
71.0322


507.4628,  
546.9471, 483.0527

 66.0428, 72.8595,  
51.8865

142.4304,  
155.4663, 122.3745

 48.5750, 53.8611,  
36.5330


177.1055,  
192.8204, 155.4081

 34.4956, 38.4906,  
24.5532


216.9958,  
235.7244, 193.9081

 23.4393, 26.3637,  
15.5285

262.4666,  
284.5628, 238.2930

 15.0407, 17.0959,  
9.0404

313.8834,  
339.7198, 288.9814

 8.9344, 10.3029,  
4.6704

371.6115,

 4.7552, 5.6002,

401.5799, 346.3918

1.9999

436.0161,  
470.5276, 410.9427

■ 2.1376, 2.6036,  
0.5552

■ 0.7096, 0.9285,  
0.0000

■ 87.2644, 95.8702,  
71.0322

■ 87.2644, 95.8702,  
71.0322

■ 84.1398, 94.1213,  
56.1169

■ 90.8959, 97.8309,  
88.5894

■ 81.4911, 92.5622,  
43.7092

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 79.2941, 91.1865,  
33.6722

■ 77.5199, 89.9824,  
25.8535

■ 76.1362, 88.9372,  
20.0832

■ 75.1061, 88.0360,  
16.1663

■ 74.3853, 87.2612,  
13.8709

■ 73.9020, 86.5839,  
12.8174

■ 73.9019, 86.5838,  
12.8173

# Harmonies

## Analogous

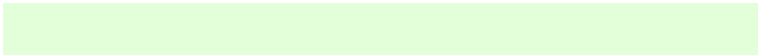
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



94.3547, 95.8702, 70.6070



87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322



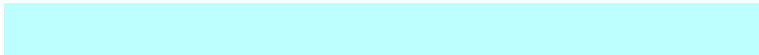
81.5081, 95.8702, 79.5993

# Triad

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



87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322



81.9968, 95.8702, 135.6328



105.1462, 95.8702, 113.8078

# Complementary

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



87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322



65.0227, 64.1982, 103.5722

# 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.



101.4631, 95.8702, 133.8491



87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322



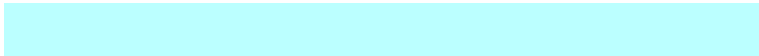
87.9635, 95.8702, 147.5167

# Square

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



87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322



78.5774, 95.8702, 115.9990



95.0911, 95.8702, 146.8242



104.9348, 95.8702, 93.5758

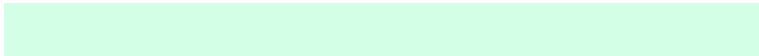


# Rectangle

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



87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322



79.0909, 95.8702, 89.4991



95.0911, 95.8702, 146.8242



104.3147, 95.8702, 120.8392

# Sweetspot

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



87.2666, 95.8743, 71.0342



92.4931, 98.6724, 96.3754



74.0411, 68.9298, 68.1471



19.7403, 21.0900, 20.3496



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

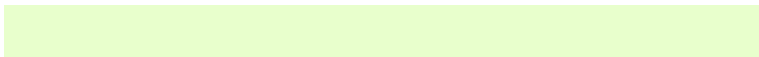
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.2666, 95.8743, 71.0342



85.9567, 95.1491, 64.7565



79.9546, 93.0441, 70.8733



19.4968, 20.9617, 19.1628



38.6423, 45.2958, 6.7063



3.7807, 4.4467, 0.6590



# Inverse Universe

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



65.0227, 64.1982, 103.5722



60.0302, 58.2296, 102.6833



71.3065, 66.7297, 103.7296



17.0599, 17.4915, 22.7270



9.5127, 3.9349, 49.6927

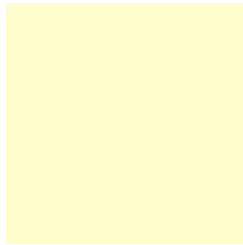


0.9454, 0.4214, 4.8448



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

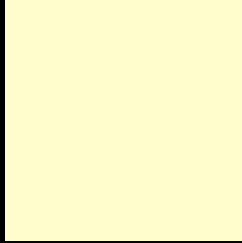
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322 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 87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.2644, 95.8702,



# Color Blindness Simulation

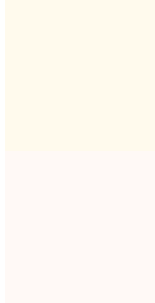
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322



### Protanopia

90.7117, 95.7456, 93.8205

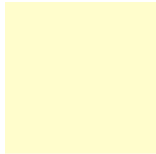
### Deuteranopia

91.7502, 95.6652, 100.8182

## **Tritanopia**

92.8574, 95.6148, 108.1691

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322



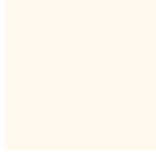
## Protanomaly

89.3278, 95.6906, 84.9962



## Deuteranomaly

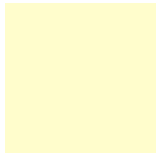
89.8494, 95.4007, 89.2799



## Tritanomaly

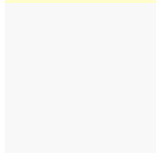
90.5659, 95.6873, 93.0530

# Monochromacy



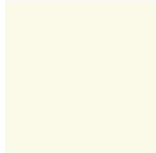
## Original Color

87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322



## Achromatopsia

89.2221, 93.8686, 102.2229



## Achromatomaly

88.5348, 94.7066, 89.9579

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322 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, 253, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 253, 204)  
}
```

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, 253, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 253, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322 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, 253, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 253, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 253, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 253, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 253, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 253,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.2644, 95.8702, 71.0322 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 253, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
253, 204) }
```

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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