

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.2778, 96.2666, 96.1874)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.2778, 96.2666, 96.1874)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(87.4234, 96.3365,  
96.4252)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0FFF0
RGB	240, 255, 240
RGB Percent	94%, 100%, 94%
CMY	0.0588, 0.0000, 0.0588
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.06, 0.00
HSL	120°, 100%, 97%
HSV	120°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252
YIQ	248.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

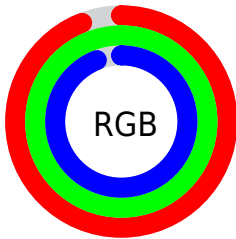
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	240, 255, 255
Decimal	15794160
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.57, -7.56, 5.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	99, 9.329, 144.135
Yxy	96.3365, 0.3120, 0.3438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293984240 (0xFFFF0FFF0)
YUV	248.8050, -4.3409, -7.7220
Hunter-Lab	98.1512, -12.7743, 10.4584

# Details

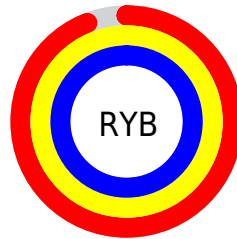
The XYZ color **87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**, and the color name is **honeydew**. A complement of this color would be **90.4506, 90.8012, 107.3668**, and the grayscale version is **89.9189, 94.6017, 103.0212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.6130, 54.0392, 53.2158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.8401, 90.7725, 77.4787**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

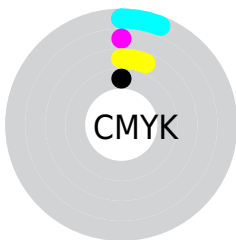
# Distribution



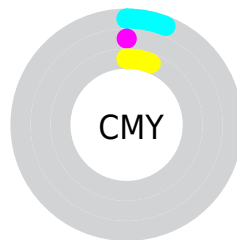
- Red (94%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252 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 87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.4234, 96.3365,  
96.4252

87.4234, 96.3365,  
96.4252

507.9768,  
548.4348, 569.8181

66.1748, 73.2478,  
72.7183

142.6508,  
156.1097, 158.2446

48.6826, 54.1786,  
53.2552

177.3603,  
193.5631, 197.1942

34.5812, 38.7445,  
37.6174

217.2876,  
236.5735, 242.0617

23.5055, 26.5610,  
25.3864

262.7979,  
285.5254, 293.2658

15.0899, 17.2438,  
16.1435

314.2566,  
340.8030, 351.2249

8.9693, 10.4085,  
9.4703

372.0291,

4.7781, 5.6706,

402.7909, 416.3577

4.9482

436.4807,  
471.8734, 489.0825

■ 2.1511, 2.6459,  
2.1587

■ 0.7168, 0.9498,  
0.6504

■ 87.4234, 96.3365,  
96.4252

■ 87.4234, 96.3365,  
96.4252

■ 75.8401, 90.7725,  
77.4787

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 65.9323, 86.0133,  
61.2726

■ 57.6232, 82.0220,  
47.6816

■ 50.8292, 78.7585,  
36.5686

■ 45.4588, 76.1788,  
27.7845

■ 41.4111, 74.2345,  
21.1635

■ 38.5714, 72.8705,  
16.5187

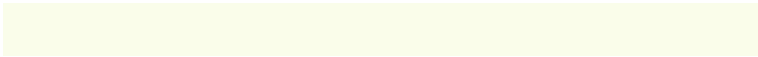
■ 36.8061, 72.0225,  
13.6312

■ 35.9491, 71.6108,  
12.2293

# Harmonies

## Analogous

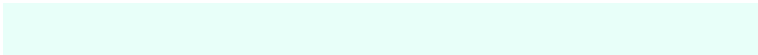
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



89.4594, 96.3365, 91.9070



87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252



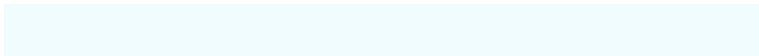
86.4990, 96.3365, 103.3827

# Triad

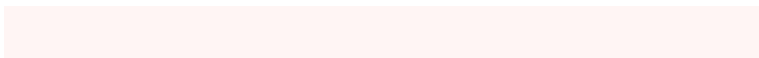
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252



91.0357, 96.3365, 120.3843



96.3830, 96.3365, 98.9336

# Complementary

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



87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252



90.4506, 90.8012, 107.3668

# Split Complementary

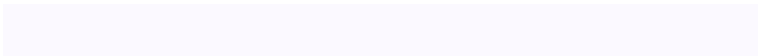
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.8250, 96.3365, 106.4201



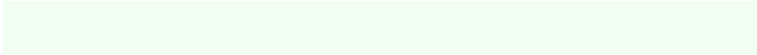
87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252



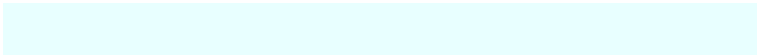
93.7033, 96.3365, 119.0503

# Square

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



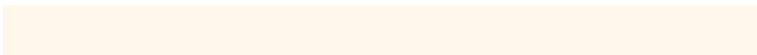
87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252



88.5580, 96.3365, 117.4055



95.8353, 96.3365, 113.8448

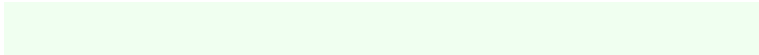


94.6392, 96.3365, 93.3046

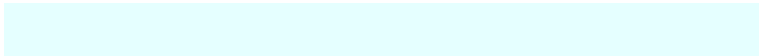


# Rectangle

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



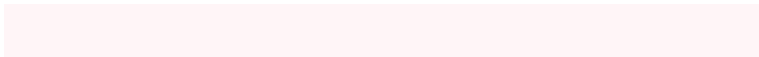
87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252



86.6242, 96.3365, 108.5656



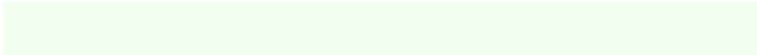
95.8353, 96.3365, 113.8448



96.6901, 96.3365, 101.3062

# Sweetspot

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



87.4243, 96.3370, 96.4267



92.3882, 98.7214, 104.5461



92.7284, 99.0714, 96.6749



19.8027, 21.1438, 22.4227



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.



87.4243, 96.3370, 96.4267



86.0432, 95.6736, 94.1677



88.5617, 96.7920, 102.4165



18.2592, 20.4024, 19.8980



18.6854, 37.3707, 6.2285



1.8193, 3.6387, 0.6065



# Inverse Universe

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



90.4506, 90.8012, 107.3668



89.6176, 89.1353, 107.0891



89.2665, 90.3276, 101.1316



19.0868, 18.8885, 22.8898



30.9802, 14.8814, 50.6735

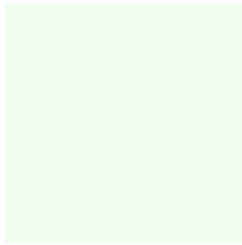


3.0164, 1.4489, 4.9339



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

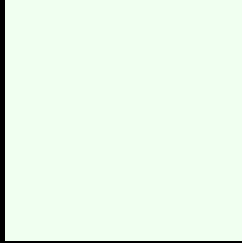
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

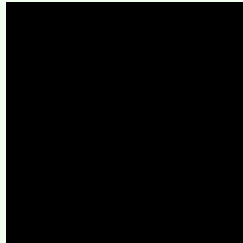
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

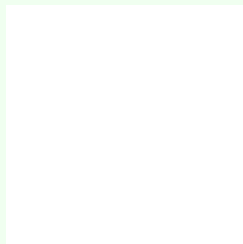
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252.



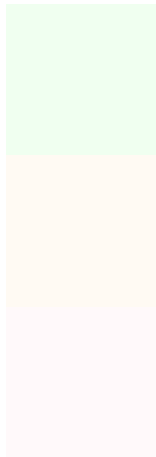
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.4234, 96.3365,

96.452.

# 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

87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252

### Protanopia

91.6033, 96.1023, 98.5156

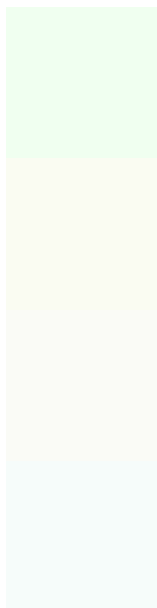
### Deuteranopia

92.3710, 95.9135, 104.0872

## **Tritanopia**

91.6141, 96.3541, 108.3774

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252

## Protanomaly

90.2618, 96.3556, 97.8456

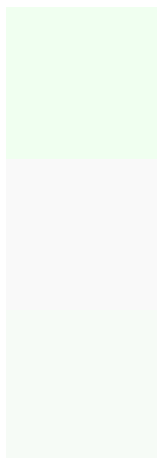
## Deuteranomaly

90.5561, 95.9722, 100.9404

## Tritanomaly

90.0718, 96.1158, 104.2474

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252

## Achromatopsia

90.0415, 94.7307, 103.1617

## Achromatomaly

89.1378, 95.2410, 100.8741

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252 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(240, 255, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 255, 240)  
}
```

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(240, 255, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 255, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252 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(240, 255, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 255, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 255, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 255, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 255, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 255,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.4234, 96.3365, 96.4252 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 255, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
255, 240) }
```

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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