

Converting Colors

XYZ(87.3476, 88.8368,
103.8101)

Have a look what the booklet for
XYZ(87.3476, 88.8368, 103.8101)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| XYZ(87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**XYZ(87.3460, 88.8378,
103.8106)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | F9EFFB |
| RGB | 249, 239, 251 |
| RGB Percent | 98%, 94%, 98% |
| CMY | 0.0235, 0.0627, 0.0157 |
| CMYK | 0.01, 0.05, 0.00, 0.02 |
| HSL | 290°, 60%, 96% |
| HSV | 290°, 5%, 98% |
| XYZ | 87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106 |
| YIQ | 243.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

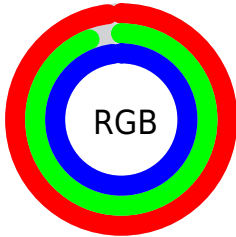
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 249, 239, 251 |
| Decimal | 16379899 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 95.51, 5.46, -4.58 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 96, 7.125, 319.980 |
| Yxy | 88.8378, 0.3120, 0.3173 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4294569979 (0xFFF9E9FB) |
| YUV | 243.3580, 3.7675, 4.9480 |
| Hunter-Lab | 94.2538, 0.4737, 0.6760 |

Details

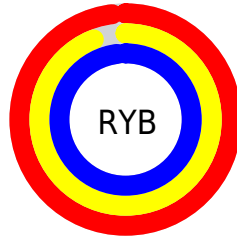
The XYZ color **87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.3562, 93.9296, 95.2447**, and the grayscale version is **85.4485, 89.8984, 97.8994**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.7761, 49.1446, 58.5448** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.0278, 74.3901, 101.4617**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.7488, 99.4028, 105.5137**.

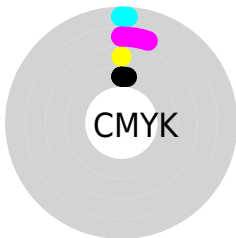
Distribution



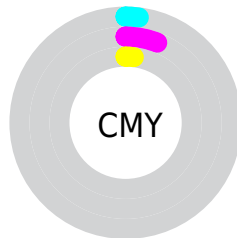
- Red (98%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106 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 87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 87.3460, 88.8378,
103.8106

 87.3460, 88.8378,
103.8106


507.7267,
524.2430, 593.6926

 66.1106, 67.0171,
78.8522

142.5435,
145.7230, 168.4814

 48.6302, 49.0985,
58.2537


177.2363,
181.5563, 209.0309

 34.5395, 34.6977,
41.5966


217.1455,
222.8293, 255.6145

 23.4732, 23.4301,
28.4623

262.6366,
269.9263, 308.6507

 15.0660, 14.9114,
18.4324

314.0750,
323.2318, 368.5580

 8.9523, 8.7572,
11.0882

371.8258,

 4.7669, 4.5832,

383.1301, 435.7551

6.0113

436.2546,
450.0057, 510.6605

■ 2.1445, 2.0048,
2.7830

■ 0.7133, 0.6103,
0.9849

■ 87.3460, 88.8378,
103.8106

■ 87.3460, 88.8378,
103.8106

■ 79.0278, 74.3901,
101.4617

■ 93.7488, 99.4028,
105.5137

■ 71.7186, 61.9127,
99.4385

■ 94.4128, 99.7451,
105.5448

■ 65.3762, 51.3201,
97.7282

■ 59.9521, 42.5159,
96.3147

■ 55.3937, 35.3949,
95.1805

■ 51.6428, 29.8412,
94.3062

■ 48.6338, 25.7239,
93.6701

■ 46.2903, 22.8907,
93.2467

■ 44.5186, 21.1543,
93.0049

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.7272, 88.8378, 107.1918



87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106



88.1895, 88.8378, 98.6124

Triad

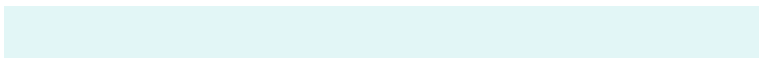
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106



85.0927, 88.8378, 86.5213



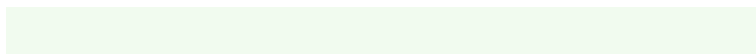
80.9577, 88.8378, 100.4504

Complementary

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



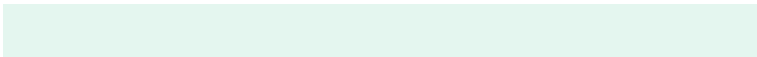
87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106



86.3562, 93.9296, 95.2447

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.



80.7938, 88.8378, 94.8702



87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106



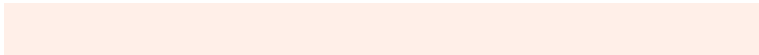
83.1611, 88.8378, 86.9707

Square

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



87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106



86.8754, 88.8378, 88.7254



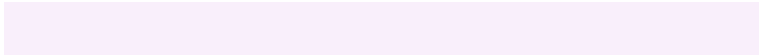
81.5946, 88.8378, 89.9775



82.0460, 88.8378, 105.2006

Rectangle

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



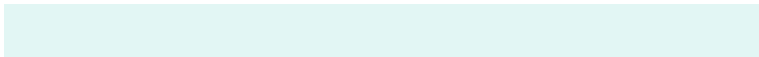
87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106



88.1900, 88.8378, 94.8775



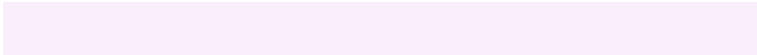
81.5946, 88.8378, 89.9775



80.7933, 88.8378, 98.6049

Sweetspot

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



87.3486, 88.8416, 103.8125



94.0856, 98.3032, 108.6233



84.5275, 88.3490, 103.8661



20.1484, 21.0588, 23.2528



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.



87.3486, 88.8416, 103.8125



89.4295, 90.1431, 107.2936



87.4723, 88.9739, 100.7234



18.2063, 18.2645, 21.9511



23.1038, 10.8531, 48.8507



2.2127, 1.0428, 4.5278

Inverse Universe

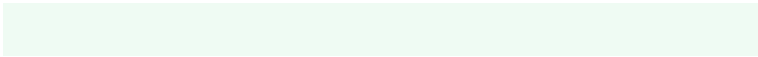
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.5306, 88.5972, 95.7641



88.3766, 89.8296, 96.8831



86.2444, 93.8064, 98.2002



17.9690, 18.1939, 19.5991



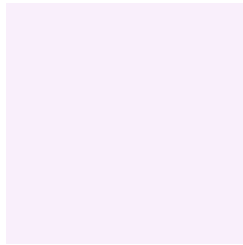
21.1654, 10.8819, 2.3134



1.9927, 1.0208, 0.3850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

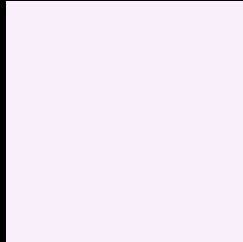
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106 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

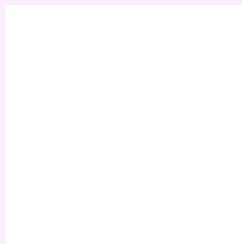
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

XYZ 87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.3460, 88.8378,

103.8106.

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

87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106

Protanopia

85.9881, 88.9936, 104.7409

Deuteranopia

88.6231, 88.6679, 102.0662



Tritanopia

87.9834, 89.0927, 107.1671

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106

Protanomaly

86.3870, 88.7609, 104.6750

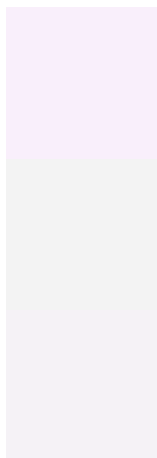
Deuteranomaly

88.3379, 88.9338, 102.9525

Tritanomaly

87.8228, 89.0285, 106.3214

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106

Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

Achromatomaly

86.0429, 89.5706, 99.9427

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106 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(249, 239, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 239, 251)  
}
```

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(249, 239, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 239, 251) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106 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(249, 239, 251) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 239, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 239, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 239, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 239, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 239,  
251) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.3460, 88.8378, 103.8106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 239, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
239, 251) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor