

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.3513, 96.9205, 68.3593)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.3513, 96.9205, 68.3593)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(87.3088, 96.9035,  
68.1354)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFC7
RGB	255, 255, 199
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 78%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.2196
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 89%
HSV	60°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354
YIQ	248.6160, 17.9760, -17.4160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	199, 255, 199
Decimal	16777159
CIE Lab	98.79, -8.74, 26.85
CIE LCh	99, 28.233, 108.033
Yxy	96.9035, 0.3460, 0.3840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967239 (0xFFFFFFFFC7)
YUV	248.6160, -24.4607, 5.5988
Hunter-Lab	98.4396, -13.9526, 27.8699

# Details

The XYZ color **87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **62.0277, 60.2103, 102.9603**, and the grayscale version is **89.9103, 94.5926, 103.0114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.5936, 54.4383, 34.7345** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.5915, 95.8166, 53.8264**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5228, 98.1891, 85.0600**.

# Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354 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 87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 87.3088, 96.9035,  
68.1354

 87.3088, 96.9035,  
68.1354


507.6064,  
550.2410, 472.5867

 66.0797, 73.7203,  
49.5405

142.4919,  
156.8918, 118.2019

 48.6050, 54.5651,  
34.6798


177.1766,  
194.4656, 150.5105

 34.5195, 39.0537,  
23.1348


217.0773,  
237.6051, 188.2275

 23.4578, 26.8015,  
14.4868


262.5591,  
286.6946, 231.7714

 15.0544, 17.4242,  
8.3174

313.9876,  
342.1185, 281.5608

 8.9442, 10.5374,  
4.2081

371.7281,

 4.7616, 5.7567,

404.2613, 338.0140

1.7402

436.1459,  
473.5074, 401.5498

■ 2.1414, 2.6977,  
0.3880

■ 0.7116, 0.9760,  
0.0000

■ 87.3088, 96.9035,  
68.1354

■ 87.3088, 96.9035,  
68.1354

■ 84.5915, 95.8166,  
53.8264

■ 90.5228, 98.1891,  
85.0600

■ 82.3455, 94.9182,  
41.9989

■ 94.2557, 99.6823,  
104.7171

■ 80.5441, 94.1976,  
32.5128

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 79.1578, 93.6431,  
25.2127

■ 78.1535, 93.2414,  
19.9244

■ 77.4932, 92.9773,  
16.4471

■ 77.1308, 92.8323,  
14.5387

■ 77.0000, 92.7800,  
13.8500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

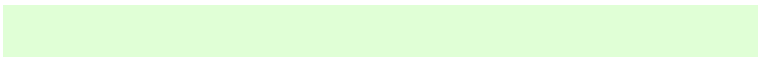
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.4120, 96.9035, 67.2157



87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354



80.8712, 96.9035, 78.1049

# Triad

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



87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354



81.9577, 96.9035, 142.7724



108.4050, 96.9035, 115.1542

# Complementary

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



87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354



62.0277, 60.2103, 102.9603

# 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.



104.3313, 96.9035, 138.6789



87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354



88.8731, 96.9035, 156.1364

# Square

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



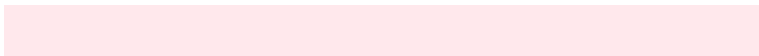
87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354



77.9103, 96.9035, 120.1160



97.0714, 96.9035, 154.5360



107.9244, 96.9035, 92.1415

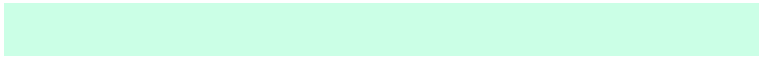


# Rectangle

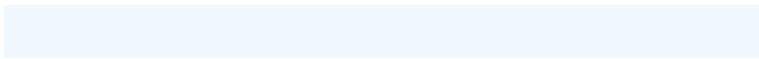
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354



78.2419, 96.9035, 89.5054



97.0714, 96.9035, 154.5360



107.5134, 96.9035, 123.3203

# Sweetspot

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



87.3091, 96.9036, 68.1368



92.3080, 98.9032, 94.4608



71.9730, 66.2315, 63.0247



19.7097, 21.1502, 19.9658



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

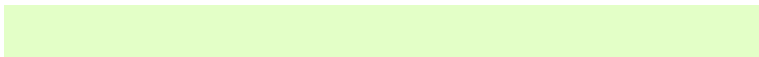
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.3091, 96.9036, 68.1368



86.1528, 96.4411, 62.0478



77.7480, 91.9747, 67.6893



19.5613, 21.0908, 19.1843



40.2342, 48.4795, 7.2369



3.9175, 4.7203, 0.7046



# Inverse Universe

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



62.0277, 60.2103, 102.9603



57.0950, 54.2667, 102.0730



70.1528, 64.3989, 103.3405



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657

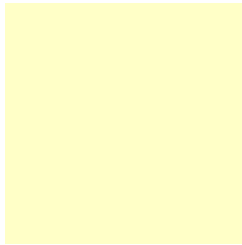


0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

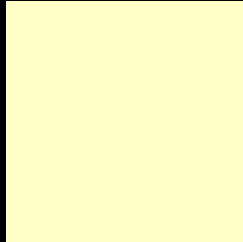
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

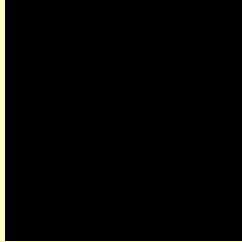
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.3088, 96.9035,

68.1354.

# 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

87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354



### Protanopia

91.6144, 96.6052, 97.0372

### Deuteranopia

92.6805, 97.0317, 102.6511

## **Tritanopia**

93.4756, 96.8512, 108.3752

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354

## Protanomaly

89.7779, 96.3718, 85.8213

## Deuteranomaly

90.3333, 96.5940, 88.7463

## Tritanomaly

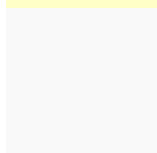
91.0458, 96.8790, 92.4981

# Monochromacy



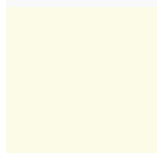
## Original Color

87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354



## Achromatopsia

90.0415, 94.7307, 103.1617



## Achromatomaly

88.7046, 95.2731, 89.3156

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354 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, 255, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 199)  
}
```

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, 255, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354 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, 255, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 255, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.3088, 96.9035, 68.1354 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 255, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 199) }
```

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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