

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.5498, 96.3092,  
100.6139)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.5498, 96.3092, 100.6139)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(87.5013, 96.2897,  
100.3602)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EEFFF5
RGB	238, 255, 245
RGB Percent	93%, 100%, 96%
CMY	0.0667, 0.0000, 0.0392
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	145°, 100%, 97%
HSV	145°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602
YIQ	248.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

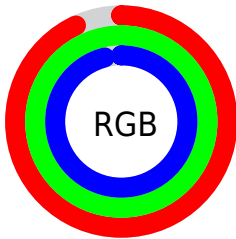
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	238, 250, 255
Decimal	15663093
CIE Lab	98.55, -7.34, 2.86
CIE LCh	99, 7.872, 158.729
Yxy	96.2897, 0.3079, 0.3389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293853173 (0xFFEEFF5)
YUV	248.7770, -1.8621, -9.4514
Hunter-Lab	98.1273, -12.5522, 8.0500

# Details

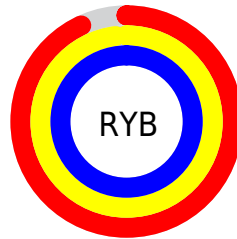
The XYZ color 87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 88.7583, 89.1873, 101.3435, and the grayscale version is 89.8778, 94.5585, 102.9742.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000, and 48.6708, 54.0074, 56.0034 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 77.3396, 91.3051, 88.4127, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000.

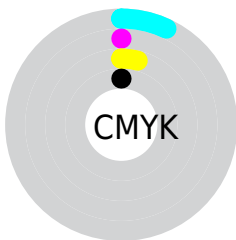
# Distribution



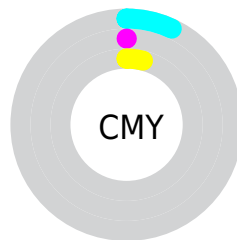
- Red (93%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602 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 87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 87.5013, 96.2897,  
100.3602

 87.5013, 96.2897,  
100.3602


508.2286,  
548.2856, 582.6034

 66.2396, 73.2089,  
75.9828


142.7587,  
156.0452, 163.7083

 48.7353, 54.1468,  
55.9119


177.4852,  
193.4886, 203.5161

 34.6232, 38.7190,  
39.7287


217.4305,  
236.4883, 249.3044

 23.5379, 26.5412,  
27.0149

262.9601,  
285.4288, 301.4919

 15.1141, 17.2290,  
17.3519

314.4394,  
340.6944, 360.4970

 8.9863, 10.3979,  
10.3211

372.2336,

 4.7893, 5.6635,

402.6694, 426.7382

5.5040

436.7083,  
471.7384, 500.6342

■ 2.1577, 2.6416,  
2.4820

■ 0.7203, 0.9476,  
0.8306

■ 87.5013, 96.2897,  
100.3602

■ 87.5013, 96.2897,  
100.3602

■ 77.3396, 91.3051,  
88.4127

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 68.5203, 86.9915,  
77.4727

■ 60.9853, 83.3197,  
67.5153

■ 54.6713, 80.2575,  
58.5128

■ 49.5095, 77.7699,  
50.4362

■ 45.4237, 75.8183,  
43.2551

■ 42.3280, 74.3590,  
36.9372

■ 40.1222, 73.3411,  
31.4480

■ 38.6817, 72.7010,  
26.7499

# Harmonies

## Analogous

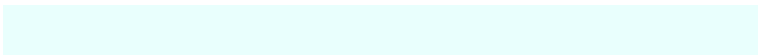
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.8088, 96.2897, 95.3634



87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602



87.2613, 96.2897, 106.7573

# Triad

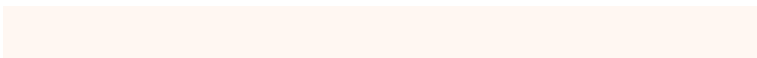
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602



92.1864, 96.2897, 117.7300



94.9783, 96.2897, 97.1932

# Complementary

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



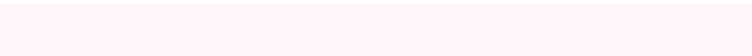
87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602



88.7583, 89.1873, 101.3435

# 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.



95.9160, 96.2897, 102.9519



87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602



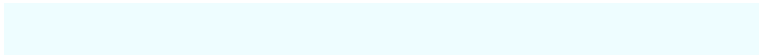
94.2867, 96.2897, 114.9311

# Square

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



87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602



89.9415, 96.2897, 116.9658



95.6609, 96.2897, 109.4576



93.1178, 96.2897, 93.5884



# Rectangle

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



87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602



87.7351, 96.2897, 110.9856



95.6609, 96.2897, 109.4576



95.4132, 96.2897, 98.9315

# Sweetspot

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



87.5022, 96.2901, 100.3617



92.7192, 98.8538, 106.2896



89.9754, 97.6863, 95.0033



19.8702, 21.1708, 22.7778



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.



87.5022, 96.2901, 100.3617



86.0668, 95.5853, 98.7085



88.7979, 96.8084, 107.1852



18.0817, 20.2922, 20.7333



20.0879, 37.9318, 13.6143



2.0086, 3.7144, 1.6033



# Inverse Universe

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



88.7583, 89.1873, 101.3435



87.5606, 87.1385, 99.8760



87.4989, 88.6836, 94.7117



18.4576, 18.1664, 21.0271



24.5008, 12.2896, 16.5534



2.4399, 1.2183, 1.8980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

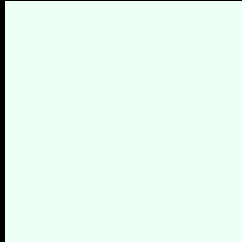
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602 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

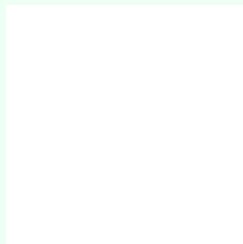
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602.



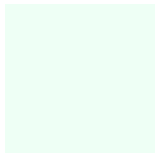
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.5013, 96.2897,

100.3502.

# 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

87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602



### Protanopia

91.9070, 96.2238, 100.1152

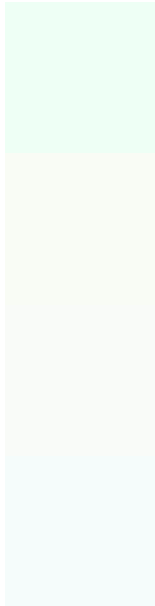
### Deuteranopia

92.3710, 95.9135, 104.0872

## **Tritanopia**

91.6141, 96.3541, 108.3774

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602

## Protanomaly

90.3588, 96.3531, 100.2218

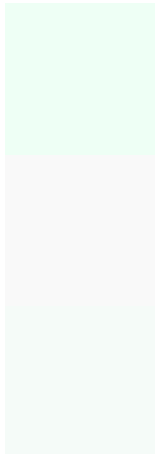
## Deuteranomaly

90.5074, 95.9114, 102.5494

## Tritanomaly

89.8792, 95.9983, 105.0592

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602

## Achromatopsia

90.0415, 94.7307, 103.1617

## Achromatomaly

89.0966, 95.1841, 102.4834

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602 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(238, 255, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 255, 245)  
}
```

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(238, 255, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 255, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602 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(238, 255, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 255, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 255, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 255, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 255, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 255,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.5013, 96.2897, 100.3602 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 255, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
255, 245) }
```

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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