

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.5619, 96.7041, 83.0526)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.5619, 96.7041, 83.0526)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(87.6562, 96.7504,  
83.1620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8FFDE
RGB	248, 255, 222
RGB Percent	97%, 100%, 87%
CMY	0.0274, 0.0000, 0.1294
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.13, 0.00
HSL	73°, 100%, 94%
HSV	73°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620
YIQ	249.1450, 6.4210, -11.7470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

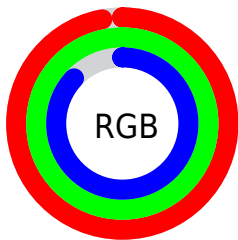
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	222, 255, 229
Decimal	16318430
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.73, -7.84, 14.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	99, 16.916, 117.593
Yxy	96.7504, 0.3276, 0.3616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294508510 (0xFFFF8FFDE)
YUV	249.1450, -13.3825, -1.0042
Hunter-Lab	98.3618, -13.0608, 18.7253

# Details

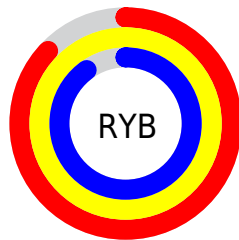
The XYZ color **87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **76.4853, 76.1218, 105.2695**, and the grayscale version is **90.2639, 94.9646, 103.4165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.9074, 54.3847, 44.4788** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.6026, 94.5106, 66.4134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.2834, 99.2261, 102.6384**.

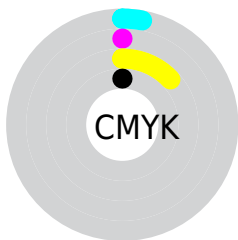
# Distribution



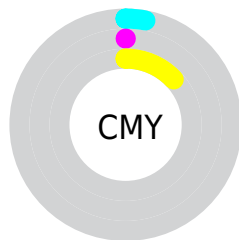
- Red (97%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620 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 87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.6562, 96.7504,  
83.1620

87.6562, 96.7504,  
83.1620

508.7290,  
549.7536, 525.5114

66.3682, 73.5927,  
61.7824

142.9734,  
156.6806, 139.6536

48.8402, 54.4607,  
44.4223

177.7333,  
194.2220, 175.6027

34.7067, 38.9701,  
30.6630

217.7146,  
237.3266, 217.2454

23.6025, 26.7365,  
20.0860

263.2826,  
286.3790, 265.0002

15.1622, 17.3754,  
12.2729

314.8027,  
341.7635, 319.2856

9.0203, 10.5025,  
6.8050

372.6402,

4.8117, 5.7334,

403.8645, 380.5203

3.2639

437.1605,  
473.0664, 449.1227

■ 2.1708, 2.6837,  
1.2309

■ 0.7273, 0.9689,  
0.0041

■ 87.6562, 96.7504,  
83.1620

■ 87.6562, 96.7504,  
83.1620

■ 82.6026, 94.5106,  
66.4134

■ 93.2834, 99.2261,  
102.6384

■ 78.0973, 92.4965,  
52.2666

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 74.1153, 90.6980,  
40.5917

■ 70.6293, 89.1041,  
31.2462

■ 67.6088, 87.7027,  
24.0731

■ 65.0200, 86.4800,  
18.8960

■ 62.8236, 85.4203,  
15.5107

■ 60.9720, 84.5047,  
13.6698

■ 59.8240, 83.9255,  
13.0462

# Harmonies

## Analogous

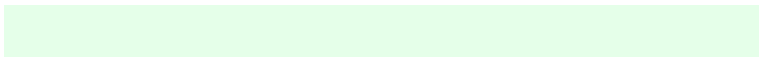
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



92.3552, 96.7504, 80.5838



87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620



84.2191, 96.7504, 91.5144

# Triad

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



87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620



86.9931, 96.7504, 129.8491



101.7127, 96.7504, 106.4837

# Complementary

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



87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620



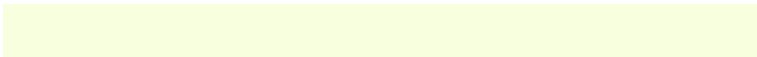
76.4853, 76.1218, 105.2695

# Split Complementary

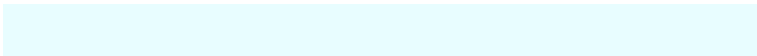
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



100.1578, 96.7504, 120.5027



87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620



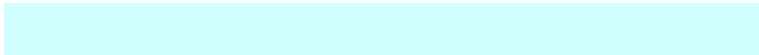
91.5626, 96.7504, 134.7200

# Square

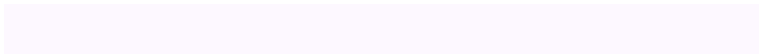
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



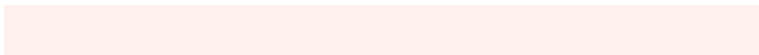
87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620



83.8459, 96.7504, 118.3655



96.3990, 96.7504, 131.1581



100.5779, 96.7504, 93.3157

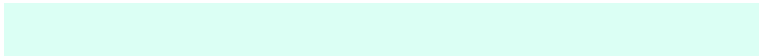


# Rectangle

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



87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620



83.0464, 96.7504, 99.6442



96.3990, 96.7504, 131.1581



101.4861, 96.7504, 111.2587

# Sweetspot

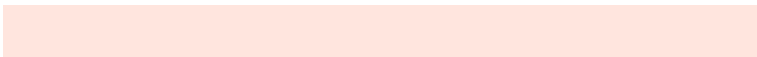
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.6568, 96.7507, 83.1634



92.6594, 98.9523, 100.4422



82.3343, 82.3525, 80.6648



19.7390, 21.1386, 21.1692



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091

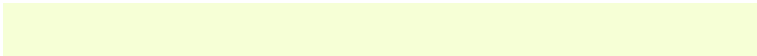


# Same Dimension

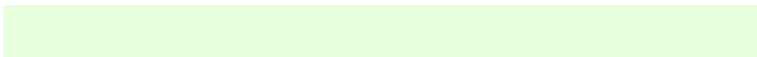
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.6568, 96.7507, 83.1634



86.0507, 96.0407, 77.7547



82.1918, 93.9334, 82.9077



19.1619, 20.8849, 19.1656



31.3894, 43.9199, 6.8230



3.1460, 4.3226, 0.6685



# Inverse Universe

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



76.4853, 76.1218, 105.2695



72.5336, 71.0792, 104.5045



81.8631, 78.8942, 105.5212



17.3630, 17.5634, 22.7249



10.3287, 4.2351, 49.7077

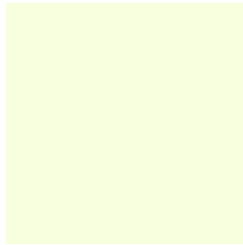


1.0921, 0.4569, 4.8439



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

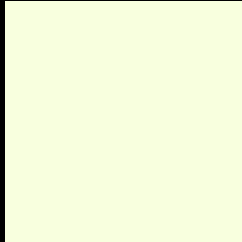
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620 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 87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620.



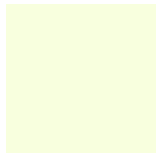
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.6562, 96.7504,

83.1620.

# 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

87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620

### Protanopia

91.7642, 96.6652, 97.8262

### Deuteranopia

92.5245, 96.4708, 103.3667

## **Tritanopia**

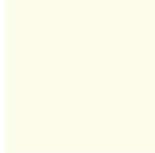
92.6921, 96.9098, 108.4278

# Trichromacy



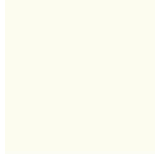
## Original Color

87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620



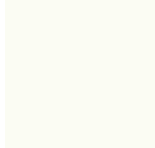
## Protanomaly

89.9507, 96.3144, 92.4469



## Deuteranomaly

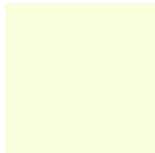
90.5353, 96.5482, 95.5253



## Tritanomaly

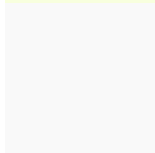
90.7717, 96.6011, 98.6557

# Monochromacy



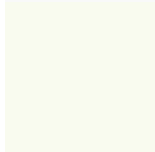
## Original Color

87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620



## Achromatopsia

90.0415, 94.7307, 103.1617



## Achromatomaly

89.1441, 95.3661, 95.3705

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620 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(248, 255, 222) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 255, 222)  
}
```

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(248, 255, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 255, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620 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(248, 255, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 255, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 255, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 255, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 255, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 255,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.6562, 96.7504, 83.1620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 255, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
255, 222) }
```

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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