

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.8563, 92.4403,  
100.6451)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.8563, 92.4403, 100.6451)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(87.5964, 92.1582,  
100.3603)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6F6F6
RGB	246, 246, 246
RGB Percent	96%, 96%, 96%
CMY	0.0353, 0.0353, 0.0353
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	120°, 0%, 96%
HSV	120°, 0%, 96%
XYZ	87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603
YIQ	246.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	246, 246, 246
Decimal	16185078
CIE Lab	96.88, 0.01, -0.01
CIE LCh	97, 0.011, 297.040
Yxy	92.1582, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294375158 (0xFF6F6F6F)
YUV	246.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	95.9991, -5.1222, 5.2158

# Details

The XYZ color **87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **87.5998, 92.1607, 100.3652**, and the grayscale version is **87.5997, 92.1617, 100.3641**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.9429, 51.4918, 56.0745** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.0227, 86.5999, 81.4974**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2475, 94.3951, 107.9658**.

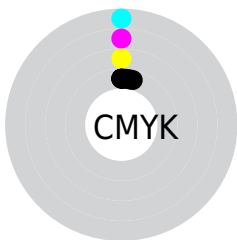
# Distribution



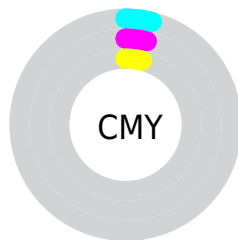
- Red (96%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (96%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603 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 87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.5964, 92.1582,  
100.3603

87.5964, 92.1582,  
100.3603

508.5358,  
535.0267, 582.6038

66.3185, 69.7720,  
75.9829

142.8905,  
150.3326, 163.7084

48.7997, 51.3407,  
55.9119

177.6375,  
186.8897, 203.5162

34.6745, 36.4798,  
39.7288

217.6049,  
228.9392, 249.3046

23.5776, 24.8050,  
27.0150

263.1581,  
276.8655, 301.4921

15.1436, 15.9318,  
17.3519

314.6625,  
331.0530, 360.4972

9.0072, 9.4759,  
10.3211

372.4833,

4.8030, 5.0529,

391.8861, 426.7385

5.5040

436.9860,  
459.7492, 500.6345

■ 2.1657, 2.2783,  
2.4820

■ 0.7246, 0.7622,  
0.8306

■ 87.5964, 92.1582,  
100.3603

■ 87.5964, 92.1582,  
100.3603

■ 76.0227, 86.5999,  
81.4974

■ 92.2475, 94.3951,  
107.9658

■ 66.0197, 81.7939,  
65.1859

■ 57.5223, 77.7114,  
51.3183

■ 50.4574, 74.3175,  
39.7768

■ 44.7464, 71.5742,  
30.4341

■ 40.3026, 69.4400,  
23.1508

■ 37.0296, 67.8683,  
17.7713

■ 34.8171, 66.8063,  
14.1180

■ 33.5339, 66.1908,  
11.9802

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.5933, 92.1582, 100.3622



87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603



87.5988, 92.1582, 100.3542

# Triad

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



87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603



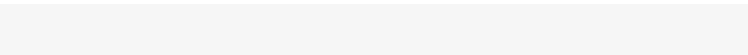
87.5969, 92.1582, 100.3298



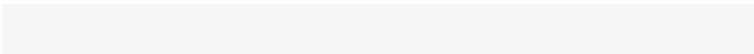
87.5875, 92.1582, 100.3437

# Complementary

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



87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603



87.5998, 92.1607, 100.3652

# 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.



87.5884, 92.1582, 100.3350



87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603



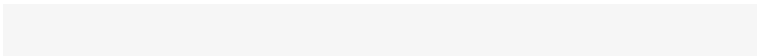
87.5939, 92.1582, 100.3270

# Square

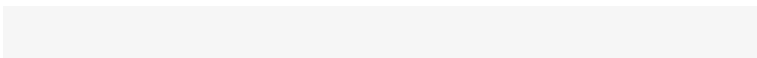
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



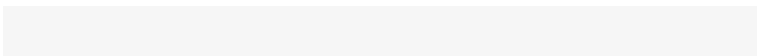
87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603



87.5991, 92.1582, 100.3366



87.5908, 92.1582, 100.3289



87.5881, 92.1582, 100.3526



# Rectangle

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



87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603



87.5996, 92.1582, 100.3486



87.5908, 92.1582, 100.3289



87.5876, 92.1582, 100.3407

# Sweetspot

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



87.5990, 92.1622, 100.3623

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



87.6004, 92.1629, 100.3624



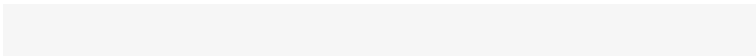
20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

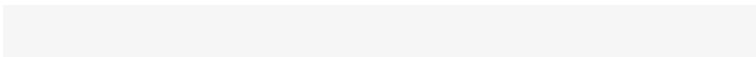
# Same Dimension

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



87.5990, 92.1622, 100.3623

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



87.5993, 92.1623, 100.3639



18.6292, 19.5994, 21.3438



17.5965, 35.1835, 5.8952



1.5479, 3.0928, 0.5253



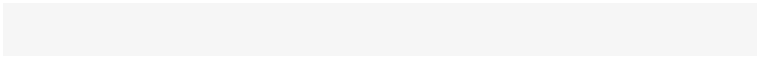
# Inverse Universe

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



87.5998, 92.1607, 100.3652

95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000



87.5995, 92.1605, 100.3636



18.6292, 19.5994, 21.3438



29.0487, 13.9629, 47.0923



2.5544, 1.2277, 4.1460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

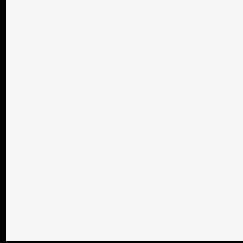
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603 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 87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603.



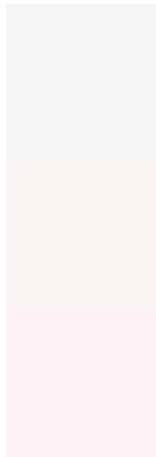
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.5964, 92.1582,



# 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

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

### Protanopia

88.5582, 92.2214, 99.5192

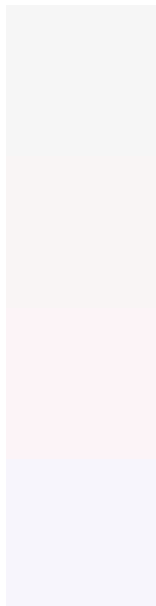
### Deuteranopia

90.0791, 92.0766, 101.0206

## **Tritanopia**

89.0602, 92.2990, 107.7292

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Protanomaly

88.2008, 92.0371, 99.5025

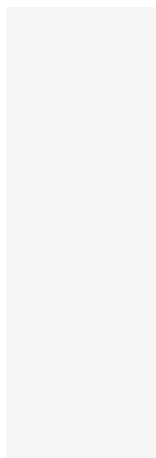
## Deuteranomaly

89.2841, 92.1122, 101.0693

## Tritanomaly

88.5809, 92.1072, 105.2052

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Achromatopsia

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

## Achromatomaly

87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603 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(246, 246, 246) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 246, 246)  
}
```

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(246, 246, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 246, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603 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(246, 246, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 246, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 246, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 246, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 246, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 246,  
246) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.5964, 92.1582, 100.3603 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 246, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
246, 246) }
```

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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