

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.9344, 97.1538, 71.4299)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.9344, 97.1538, 71.4299)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(87.8991, 97.1396,  
71.2438)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFFCC
RGB	255, 255, 204
RGB Percent	100%, 100%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0000, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	60°, 100%, 90%
HSV	60°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438
YIQ	249.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

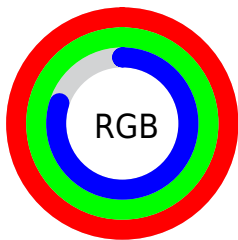
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	204, 255, 204
Decimal	16777164
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.88, -8.05, 24.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	99, 25.735, 108.225
Yxy	97.1396, 0.3430, 0.3790
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294967244 (0xFFFFFFFFCC)
<b>YUV</b>	249.1860, -22.2767, 5.0989
Hunter-Lab	98.5594, -13.2858, 26.1337

# Details

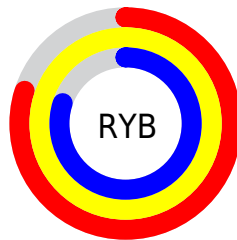
The XYZ color **87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**, and the color name is **conditioner**. A complement of this color would be **64.5458, 63.2445, 103.4132**, and the grayscale version is **90.3624, 95.0683, 103.5294**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.9878, 54.5959, 36.8103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.0864, 96.0146, 56.4325**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.2131, 98.4652, 88.6952**.

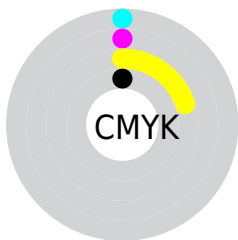
# Distribution



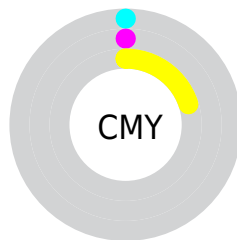
- Red (100%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438 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 87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 87.8991, 97.1396,  
71.2438

 87.8991, 97.1396,  
71.2438


509.5131,  
550.9922, 483.8119

 66.5700, 73.9170,  
52.0581


143.3099,  
157.2173, 122.6785

 49.0047, 54.7261,  
36.6688


178.1224,  
194.8411, 155.7646

 34.8378, 39.1825,  
24.6574


218.1600,  
238.0343, 194.3213

 23.7038, 26.9017,  
15.6053

263.7881,  
287.1810, 238.7670

 15.2376, 17.4994,  
9.0940

315.3722,  
342.6658, 289.5204

 9.0737, 10.5912,  
4.7049

373.2774,

 4.8468, 5.7927,

404.8730, 347.0000

2.0195

437.8693,  
474.1870, 411.6243

■ 2.1915, 2.7194,  
0.5672

■ 0.7382, 0.9871,  
0.0000

■ 87.8991, 97.1396,  
71.2438

■ 87.8991, 97.1396,  
71.2438

■ 85.0864, 96.0146,  
56.4325

■ 91.2131, 98.4652,  
88.6952

■ 82.7500, 95.0800,  
44.1288

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 80.8636, 94.3254,  
34.1954

■ 79.3984, 93.7394,  
26.4797

■ 78.3220, 93.3088,  
20.8118

■ 77.5976, 93.0190,  
16.9969

■ 77.1809, 92.8524,  
14.8028

■ 77.0000, 92.7800,  
13.8501

■ 77.0000, 92.7800,  
13.8500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

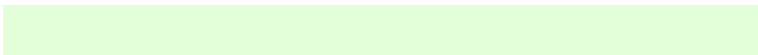
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.2972, 97.1396, 70.3254



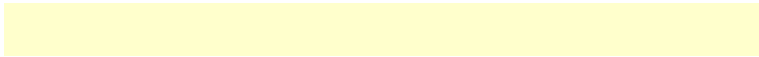
87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438



82.0037, 97.1396, 80.6117

# Triad

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



87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438



83.0663, 97.1396, 139.5889



107.1495, 97.1396, 114.4069

# Complementary

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



87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438



64.5458, 63.2445, 103.4132

# 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.



103.4850, 97.1396, 135.6801



87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438



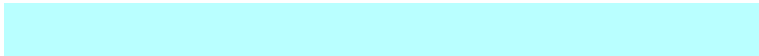
89.4216, 97.1396, 151.4783

# Square

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



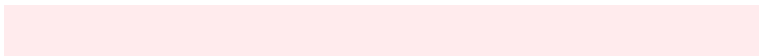
87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438



79.3191, 97.1396, 119.1928



96.9038, 97.1396, 149.9582

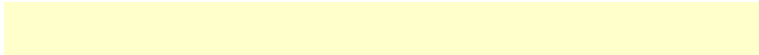


106.6873, 97.1396, 93.3921

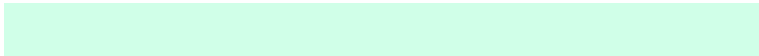


# Rectangle

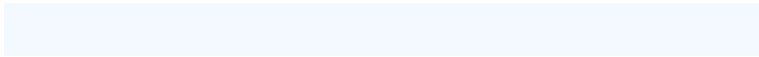
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438



79.5951, 97.1396, 91.2001



96.9038, 97.1396, 149.9582



106.3517, 97.1396, 121.8112

# Sweetspot

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



87.8993, 97.1397, 71.2452



92.6836, 99.0535, 96.4389



73.7327, 68.8065, 66.5230



19.7855, 21.1805, 20.3647



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

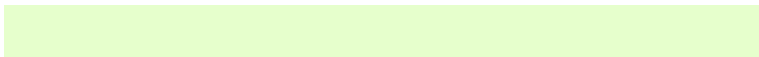
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.8993, 97.1397, 71.2452



86.7152, 96.6661, 65.0093



79.1326, 92.6203, 70.8349



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.



64.5458, 63.2445, 103.4132



59.4941, 57.1575, 102.5046



72.1166, 67.1473, 103.7675



17.0031, 17.3778, 22.7080



9.4315, 3.7726, 49.6657

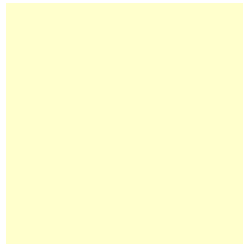


0.9183, 0.3673, 4.8358



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

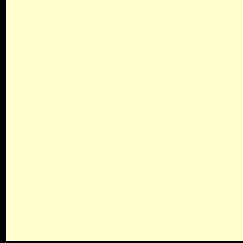
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

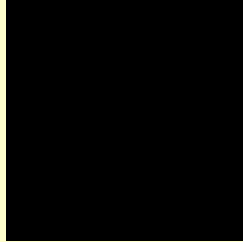
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# XYZ 87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.8991, 97.1396,

71.2438.

# 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

87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438



### Protanopia

92.2281, 97.3519, 98.7239

### Deuteranopia

92.8361, 97.0939, 103.4705

## **Tritanopia**

93.4202, 97.2852, 108.4619

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438



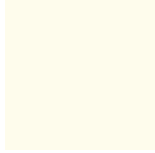
## Protanomaly

90.5081, 97.1677, 88.1137



## Deuteranomaly

90.7584, 96.7640, 90.9846



## Tritanomaly

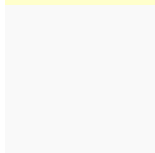
90.8238, 96.7478, 93.2441

# Monochromacy



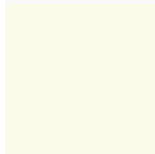
## Original Color

87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438



## Achromatopsia

90.0415, 94.7307, 103.1617



## Achromatomaly

88.9888, 95.3868, 90.8121

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438 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, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 255, 204)  
}
```

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, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 255, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438 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, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 255, 204) }
```

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, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 255, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 255,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.8991, 97.1396, 71.2438 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, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
255, 204) }
```

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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