

# Converting Colors

XYZ(87.9457, 88.4665, 98.2850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(87.9457, 88.4665, 98.2850)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128)</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(87.8533, 88.3600,  
98.0128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFEDF4
RGB	255, 237, 244
RGB Percent	100%, 93%, 96%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0706, 0.0431
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	337°, 100%, 96%
HSV	337°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128
YIQ	243.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 237, 244
Decimal	16772596
CIE Lab	95.31, 7.26, -1.19
CIE LCh	95, 7.356, 350.675
Yxy	88.3600, 0.3204, 0.3222
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294962676 (0xFFFFEDF4)
YUV	243.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661
Hunter-Lab	94.0000, 2.3278, 3.9789

# Details

The XYZ color **87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **87.6310, 96.3031, 102.7802**, and the grayscale version is **85.3286, 89.7724, 97.7621**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**, and **48.8897, 48.6844, 54.3972** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7215, 73.7249, 83.7828**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0500, 100.0000, 108.9000**.

# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (93%)

Blue (96%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (96%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)


Yellow (4%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128 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 87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 87.8533, 88.3600,  
98.0128

 87.8533, 88.3600,  
98.0128


509.3653,  
522.6814, 574.9947

 66.5320, 66.6213,  
74.0344


143.2465,  
145.0582, 160.4516

 48.9737, 48.7769,  
54.3252


178.0490,  
180.7865, 199.7491

 34.8130, 34.4425,  
38.4668


218.0760,  
221.9468, 244.9900

 23.6847, 23.2338,  
26.0405

263.6928,  
268.9234, 296.5928

 15.2234, 14.7662,  
16.6279

315.2648,  
322.1008, 354.9762

 9.0637, 8.6555,  
9.8104

373.1573,

 4.8402, 4.5172,

381.8633, 420.5586

5.1695

437.7357,  
448.5954, 493.7586

■ 2.1876, 1.9669,  
2.2866

■ 0.7362, 0.5881,  
0.7237

■ 87.8533, 88.3600,  
98.0128

■ 87.8533, 88.3600,  
98.0128

■ 78.7215, 73.7249,  
83.7828

95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 70.7888, 61.1758,  
70.9144

■ 64.0046, 50.6198,  
59.3667

■ 58.3129, 41.9528,  
49.0947

■ 53.6522, 35.0613,  
40.0503

■ 49.9549, 29.8192,  
32.1820

■ 47.1447, 26.0838,  
25.4342

■ 45.1326, 23.6875,  
19.7447

■ 43.8063, 22.4169,  
15.0420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.0073, 88.3600, 103.3915



87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128



87.6497, 88.3600, 92.3557

# Triad

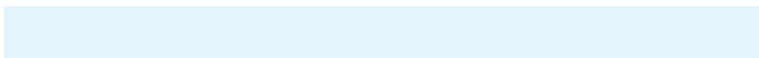
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128



82.6271, 88.3600, 86.2253



81.5593, 88.3600, 105.0231

# Complementary

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



87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128



87.6310, 96.3031, 102.7802

# 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.



80.4210, 88.3600, 100.1680



87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128



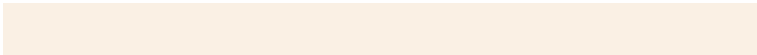
81.0307, 88.3600, 89.3671

# Square

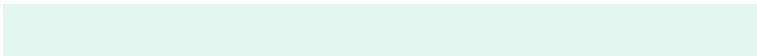
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



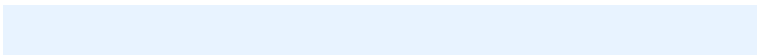
87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128



84.6110, 88.3600, 85.7000



80.2291, 88.3600, 94.4275



83.3592, 88.3600, 107.5439

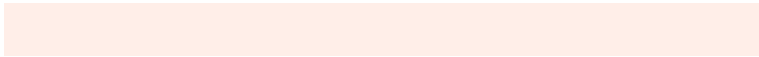


# Rectangle

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



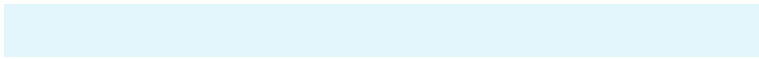
87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128



86.9474, 88.3600, 89.1772



80.2291, 88.3600, 94.4275



81.0878, 88.3600, 103.6011

# Sweetspot

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



87.8553, 88.3636, 98.0147



92.9467, 96.5899, 105.7430



86.9773, 87.7122, 106.9537



19.9165, 20.7099, 22.6665



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

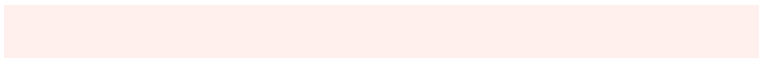
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.8553, 88.3636, 98.0147



86.9409, 86.8906, 96.6125



87.3365, 88.9939, 92.6997



18.3017, 18.1040, 20.2060



22.7968, 11.6080, 7.5803



2.2713, 1.1509, 1.0100



# Inverse Universe

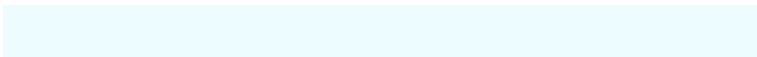
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



87.8553, 88.3636, 98.0147



86.9409, 86.8906, 96.6125



88.1657, 95.6028, 108.4141



18.3017, 18.1040, 20.2060



22.7968, 11.6080, 7.5803

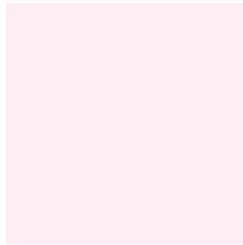


2.2713, 1.1509, 1.0100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

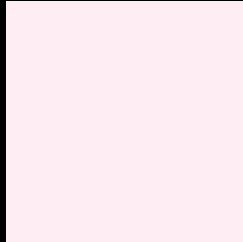
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

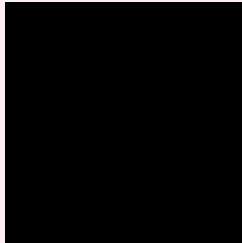
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

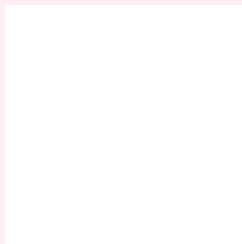
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128.



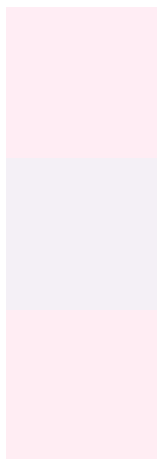
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 87.8533, 88.3600,



# 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

87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128

### Protanopia

85.1029, 88.2071, 99.7290

### Deuteranopia

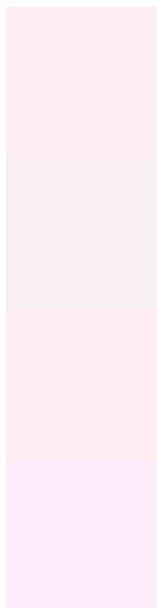
87.7018, 88.2994, 97.2151



## Tritanopia

88.9651, 88.3428, 105.2914

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128

## Protanomaly

86.0593, 88.2820, 98.8905

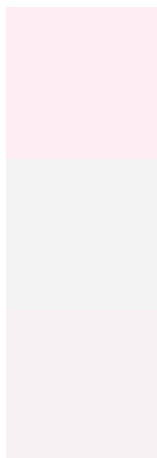
## Deuteranomaly

87.7018, 88.2994, 97.2151

## Tritanomaly

88.4908, 88.1530, 102.7938

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128

## Achromatopsia

85.1904, 89.6269, 97.6037

## Achromatomaly

85.9907, 89.1558, 97.4706

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128 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, 237, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 237, 244)  
}
```

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, 237, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 237, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128 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".

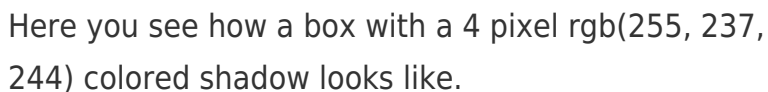
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 237, 244) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 237, 244) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 237, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 237, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 237, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 237,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 87.8533, 88.3600, 98.0128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 237, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
237, 244) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor